

the forum

Newsletter of the Berkeley Faculty Association

Spring 2006

BFA and CA-AAUP Host Joint Meeting on Academic Freedom Saturday, April 8th at the UC Berkeley I-House <www.ca-aaup.org/2006meeting.htm>



Early this year, controversy erupted at UCLA when a website offering students money to report on their professors posted online profiles of UCLA's most "radical" professors. Subsequently, perennial agitator David Horowitz released his latest book, *The Professors*, which similarly profiled the country's 101 "most dangerous" faculty radicals. Congratulations to our three colleagues who made the list! Meanwhile, Senator Bill Morrow reintroduced his so-called "Student Bill of Rights" into the legislature, this time with a provision for the mandatory audiotaping of faculty hiring, tenure, and promotion meetings.

With so much going on, how could we not hold a meeting?

California Conference of the AAUP Annual Meeting

Workshops 10:30 am - noon

Luncheon Panel 12:15 pm - 1:45 pm

Breakout Session 2:00 pm - 3:30 pm

Business Meeting 3:30 pm - 4:30 pm

This year's meeting will address the academic freedom issues raised at UCLA, the so-called "Student Bill of Rights" introduced (again) by Senator Morrow (SB 1412), and other threats to academic freedom throughout the state. Faculty can also participate in one of two morning workshops: "Mobilizing your Support Base" or "Local Advocacy Strategies."

Our Luncheon Panel, "Whose Academy? Understanding the Campaign to Undermine Higher Education," will be spearheaded by David Hollinger (Department of History) who chairs the AAUP's national Committee A on Academic Freedom and Tenure. We will discuss the implications of the ABoR and its offspring while brainstorming an effective action strategy for faculty to address this issue in a concerted manner.

Berkeley Faculty Association 2006 General Meeting

Breakout on Academic Freedom 2:00 pm - 3:00 pm

Business Meeting 3:00 pm - 3:30 pm

The BFA's General Meeting will begin with a panel discussion of the "Political, Legal, and Corporate Challenges to Faculty at UC Berkeley." From controversies over sponsored research to the politicization of our classrooms, pressures on faculty members continues to intensify. Is risk aversion unduly influencing administrative decision making? What impact do widespread cultural pressures have on the professoriate? Join us as our expert panelists touch upon these and similar questions. The business portion of our meeting will cover a variety of issues, including gender equity in promotions and tenure and the possibilities for safeguarding retiree healthcare coverage.

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Call for Nominations

The BFA seeks nominations for the Association's Executive Board. This year, up to six board seats may be filled. Terms on the board are renewable and generally run for two years.

Our present Board members hail from the Haas School of Business, the School of Social Welfare, the departments of English, Italian Studies, and History, the Jurisprudence and Social Policy Program, and the Graduate School of Education.

Recommendations (or offers to volunteer) should be faxed to the attention of the Secretary at (510) 841-1921 or emailed to our office directly at <bfa@aaup.org> on or before April 1st, 2006.

CUCFA Website

The Council of University of California Faculty Associations (CUCFA) has a new website! Visit CUCFA online at: www.cucfa.org

The Sum of Its Parts: What UCLAprofs.com Tells us about the ABoR

Adapted from a Working Paper of the California Conference of the AAUP

The BFA is a member of the AAUP's California Conference (CA-AAUP), the umbrella organization for all AAUP chapters in the state. The CA-AAUP opposes all efforts to stifle or chill the work of academic researchers and teachers.

The recent attempts by Andrew Jones and his "Bruin Alumni Association" (BAA) to inflame public opinion against professors at UCLA should be seen as a part of the so-called "Academic Bill of Rights" (ABoR) campaign that has been advanced by neo-conservative, David Horowitz, through his Center for Popular Culture. Premised on a trite and disingenuous critique of politics in the Academy, the ABoR has made itself a darling of conservative media outlets and legislators across the country. As Horowitz is doubtless aware, "a lie told often enough becomes the truth" and he has proven keen to tell this one a lot.

The danger of the ABoR campaign is that by persistently, aggressively, and shamelessly misleading the American public about the nature and quality of our higher education, Horowitz and his ilk will do permanent damage to institutions that are now the envy of the world. Because Jones' efforts at UCLA so clearly reveal the flaws and motives of those campaigning against America's colleges and universities, we decided that a thorough critique of the site was warranted.

In his splashy website, <www.UCLAprofs.com>, Jones offered to pay UCLA undergraduates for recordings of their professors' lectures and copies of in-class materials. The primary

focus for all of this attention was a small group of faculty members arbitrarily designated as "radical" by Jones. Upon receiving a cease-and-desist letter from the University stating that his offer violated legally protected intellectual property rights, as well as campus policy, Jones took down the offending page. The website and its blacklist of faculty "radicals," however, remained.

Deeper Context

In his classic history of the development of the university, Laurence Veysey described late-nineteenth-century resistance to the formation of the modern university system. In Veysey's words, academics faced a "suspicious public" and "well-defined pressure groups."

Prominent among these were the proponents of various organized religions [and] political factions of all persuasions. . . . Religious leaders often resented the trend toward secularization augured by the university. They might even seek by legislative means to hamper a foundation which harbored alien styles of thought. . . . Meanwhile, politicians found a device for votes in anti-intellectual oratory. . . . Everywhere and at all times newspapers gleefully emphasized academic misdoings, real or imagined.

Such an anti-intellectual climate bears uncomfortable parallels to Jones' blacklist and the broader Academic Bill of Rights (ABoR) campaign from which it derives. Proponents of the ABoR have pushed for counter-productive legislation in the California legislature, but have not yet succeeded in their efforts. Their campaign has, however, gained some traction in the popular culture. Across the country, ABoR proponents have invited legislative and political intrusion into our classrooms by claiming

that American colleges and universities should, among other things, guarantee "intellectual diversity" by legislating "fair and balanced" practices of grading, curriculum development, selection of invited speakers, allocation of university funds, hiring, firing, promotion and tenure review.

Benign as these efforts may seem on first blush, the ABoR campaign constitutes a concerted effort to destroy the fundamental academic freedom rights of faculty, discredit our peer review process, and undermine the public's trust in the professoriate. The ultimate aim is markedly similar to that of the "well-defined pressure groups" of yesteryear – destruction of the fundamental ideals of the modern university system.

...[She] doesn't seem to involve her personal politics in her classroom teaching....But, if we interpolate [her] classroom behavior and teachings from the political commitments she has made outside the classroom, things then look a lot less promising...

--Andrew Jones, UCLAprofs.com

Proponents of the ABoR and BAA campaign at UCLA fail to recognize the quality assurances (academic credentials, peer review, professional standards, and so on) that form the bedrock of our academic culture, preferring instead to draw from the "student as consumer" logic behind the hyper-commercial vision of education. Within this corporate paradigm, professors need only provide their students with a cookie cutter, "one size fits all" educational product, as free of analytical challenges as the weakest fee-paying student would like. Ultimately, such an approach does nobody

Government Relations

Washington: Spring Outlook for AAUP Priorities in Congress

Mark F. Smith
Director of Government Relations
American Association of University Professors

Action on the Budget

Early this year, Congress passed a budget reconciliation bill with the largest cuts to the student aid program in history. In February, the President submitted his FY2007 budget, which continues the assault on higher education funding. AAUP has joined with other organizations in calling on Congress to reject the President's FY2007 Budget and increase funding for these critical student aid programs. For more information, visit <www.aaup.org> and the Student Aid Alliance at <www.studentaidalliance.org/default.asp>.

Higher Education Act

Among the top AAUP priorities for the last several years has been the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. Begun in early 2003 with the intention of completing action during the 108th Congress, the HEA has yet to see floor action in either house. Last summer, the House Education and the Workforce Committee approved H.R. 609, the College Access and Opportunity Act, on a party-line vote of 27-20. The Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee passed S. 1614 on September 8, 2005. Both houses intended floor action in the fall. Instead, neither proposal moved

forward, although Congress did pass some adverse legislation in the budget reconciliation and supplemental appropriations bills.

The AAUP opposes the House bill, and portions of the Senate version. In general, the pending legislation goes too far in supporting a 'for-profit' agenda. The economic imperatives of a market situation do not correlate well with the imperatives of the educational process. In a true market situation, it is proper for the customer to make fundamental decisions about the product or service being offered. Within the context of higher education, however, it is not appropriate for students to make such decisions on the intellectual content of their curricula. With already scarce federal student dollars, a situation exaggerated by severely constrained budget proposals, it is unfortunate that Congress has chosen to facilitate the distribution of federal funds to for-profit educational ventures more concerned with the bottom line than the common good.

Both House and Senate bills also retain language based on the so-called "Academic Bill of Rights," and the House provides for the establish-

ment of an International Advisory Board (IAB) for Title VI programs to monitor and make recommendations on international programs under the HEA. While the Senate bill does not provide for a formal IAB, it also contains unwarranted reporting requirements.

A more fundamental problem, however, is the fact that the House bill does not provide for adequate long-term funding of higher education programs. The authorization for the maximum Pell Grant is set at \$6,000 for the next five years. AAUP supports raising the authorized level to \$10,000, while increasing total funding for the program. This situation seems destined to worsen: over the legislative recess, the Congressional Budget Office suggested that the Committee would have to come up with additional billions of dollars in student aid savings over the five-year life of the bill. While the Senate bill is not as draconian as the House bill, if the courts uphold the budget reconciliation package passed by Congress this winter, much of the spending will be thereby locked in place.

USA Patriot Act

AAUP has spoken forcefully against the overreaching powers authorized under this legislation since it passed late in 2001 (see our 2003 report on *National Security in a Time of Crisis* at <www.aaup.org/statements/REPORTS/911report.htm>). The AAUP has supported several bills that would curtail those powers. Specifically, AAUP sought to repeal Section 215, which provided federal

AAUP Capitol Hill Day Thursday, June 8, 2006

Too often faculty don't appreciate the importance of educating legislators to our issues. As part of the AAUP's Annual meeting, faculty members take part in Capitol Hill Day. Members visit their senators and representatives in Washington, D.C., to talk about issues affecting higher education. The AAUP provides our members with the necessary information and "talking points" to speak with their legislators about problems affecting our profession.

For more information on both events, see
<www.aaup.org/events/AM/CapitolHillDay.htm>

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California Government Relations

2006 Legislative Activities

Charles P. Nash, VP-External Relations
Eric Hays, Lobbying Coordinator
Council of UC Faculty Association

The Berkeley Faculty Association is a member of the Council of University of California Faculty Associations (CUCFA), which advocates on behalf of UC's senate faculty. CUCFA's member organizations set the Council's agenda. The Council coordinates government relations activities and exercises its right to meet and consult with the UC Office of the President on matters effecting the systemwide terms and conditions of faculty employment. As an independent entity with its own financial resources, CUCFA can lobby on behalf of faculty in ways that are impossible for the Academic Senate.

During the legislative session that began in January, CUCFA will be lobbying state legislators on at least three fronts: (1) Faculty Recruitment--if UC is to retain its identity as the world's premier public university system, faculty salaries must be returned to parity much sooner than the ten-year horizon envisioned in the Mercer Report that was considered by the Board of Regents last November. Happily, several influential legislators are already aware that UC is losing faculty at an alarming rate and has great difficulty hiring competent replacements; (2) Graduate Student Fee Relief-- non-resident graduate student fees are pricing UC out of the market for extremely talented (mainly foreign) students in all fields. According to the budget presently under consideration, UC would waive the non-resident portion of the fees for students who are advanced to candidacy, but by itself that measure is unlikely to have much of an immediate effect on the recruitment of the

students in question; (3) Privatization--state budget cuts have virtually forced UCOP to turn to the private sector to try to maintain the stature of the institution. CUCFA is greatly concerned that too heavy a reliance on successful fundraising in the private/alumni sector could give the state an excuse to continue to underfund the university's core needs.

Update on the "Student Bill of Rights"

Various bills branded "Student Bill of Rights" legislation, introduced by conservative lawmakers around the country, have been formally opposed by the AAUP as unnecessary intrusions into faculty/student relations. Last April, a version of such a bill (SB 5, Morrow) failed in California's Senate Education Committee. Senator Morrow has introduced a new bill on the same subject, SB 1412. As one of its objectionable provisions this new bill would require all meetings pertaining to faculty hiring, promotion, and tenure to be audiotaped, with the audiotapes being made available for review by "appropriate authorities" for compliance with state and federal laws and systemwide or campus policies. CUCFA will closely monitor the progress of this bill and actively oppose it at every turn.

Executive Compensation

From the university's point of view, this session of the legislature has thus far been dominated by fallout from revelations concerning compensation practices at the highest levels of the UC administration, both in Oakland and on several of the campuses. The trouble began last November, when the *San Francisco Chronicle* began

running a series of articles disclosing the various ways that high-level UC executives are being compensated above and beyond their published salaries. These articles were picked up and expanded upon by newspapers around the state--large and small--and clearly got the attention of faculty and legislators. In February, the Senate Education Committee held two informational hearings on UC compensation practices (broadened to include other things, such as the settlement packages awarded to some departing executives) at which UC President Dynes, other university officials, and several regents were grilled and admonished by the committee members. The Committee will revisit the subject on March 22.

In the public comments portions of these hearings passionate representatives of all the labor unions in the UC alphabet testified that in every instance their salaries lagged significantly behind the prevailing wages for their trades or professions. Out of respect for these individuals CUCFA provided the Committee with a written statement rather than oral comments (see below).

The Committee was particularly outraged because the same issues--inadequate policies, frequent exceptions to policy, and a general lack of transparency in executive compensation matters--had supposedly been addressed 14 years ago after Californians learned that the regents

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National AAUP
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entities with the power to review the bookstore and library records of anyone, even those not suspected of any crime, if these records are deemed “relevant” to counter-terrorism or counter-espionage investigations. Despite a 238–187 vote (June 2005) in favor of blocking Justice Department enforcement of Section 215 searches by denying funding for such purposes, the House leadership used its Rules Committee to thwart an amendment from being placed on the section. Subsequently, the House refused to adopt the Senate’s position in its bill reauthorizing the USA Patriot Act (S. 1389). In December, the two houses were unable to reach agreement on extending several provision of the Act because several Senators wanted to provide more civil liberties protection, but the House refused to consider these modifications.

Despite these efforts, the deadlock was broken in early March and Section 215 will be extended for four years along with other provisions. AAUP believes this “compromise” is unsatisfactory because the administration refused to limit searches under Section 215 of the PATRIOT Act to the records of individuals suspected of terrorism. That said, requirements to obtain a search order under Section 215 have been made more rigorous, additional rights—including the right

to challenge the “gag order” provisions—have been granted recipients of such orders, and the Justice Department must increase its public reporting of such searches.

State Issues

AAUP continues to oppose legislative efforts to enact David Horowitz’ “Academic Bill of Rights” (ABoR). During 2005, California, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Washington all rejected some version of legislation, with Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, and Tennessee still having legislation pending. Thus far, California has been able to stave off the passage of ABoR legislation, but with a new bill (SB 1412) in the works, the national AAUP will continue to monitor the situation and assist its state arm in opposing the bill.

Along with the one in California, new ABoR-derived legislation for 2006 has cropped up in Hawaii, Kansas, and New York. Senator Bill Morrow’s latest offering (SB 1412) throws a spanner in the works by proposing the mandatory audiotaping of faculty promotion, hiring, and tenure hearings, making this one of the most aggressive iterations of the ABoR in the country (see our CUCFA report on page 4 for more on this legislation). South Dakota saw a bill (HB

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1222) that would have required public institutions in the state to annually report to the Legislature regarding what steps they had taken to promote intellectual diversity. The bill passed the House, but was unexpectedly defeated in the Senate. Finally, the Senate Higher Education Committee in Arizona passed SB 1331, requiring public institutions to provide alternative coursework or materials to students who find the existing coursework or materials offensive. “Offensive” was subsequently narrowed to any material that “conflicts with the student’s beliefs or practices in sex, morality or religion,” but the bill ultimately failed—going down to defeat in a 17-12 vote of the state Senate.

The Pennsylvania House Select Committee on Student Academic Freedom continues to hold hearings on the academic atmosphere in the commonwealth. Two more hearings are scheduled for May, and the AAUP is working closely with legislators to shape the final outcome of the committee’s report. □

PERSONNEL

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Steven Segal, Vice Chair (2006)
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CUCFA

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Christine Rosen, Secretary (UCB)
Roger Ransom, Treasurer (UCR)
Marcus Harvey, Managing Director
Eric Hays, Lobbying Coordinator

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had approved a deferred compensation and retirement package for the departing UC President, David Gardner, which was worth close to \$1 million. In 1993 the then-retired former Legislative Analyst, A. Alan Post, studied UC's executive compensation policies/practices and produced a report full of recommended changes, many of which UCOP promised to adopt. In the current Senate Committee hearings, President Dynes confessed that many of those changes had never been implemented.

administrative positions on both the system and campus levels. If any segment fails to cooperate with CPEC the Legislature would appropriate no funding to that segment in either the Budget Act or otherwise. We cannot support this bill because it threatens to punish everyone on the UC payroll for the shortcomings of individuals over whom they have no control.

The third bill, SB 1571 (also by Maldonado), does not have a "hammer." It would require all three segments to post on their respective Internet web sites their policies for setting and

The second, addressed to the Committee Chairman, Sen. Jack Scott (D, Pasadena), was signed by CUCFA Vice-President Charles Nash. It focused on the continuing erosion of faculty pay even in the face of these executive compensation excesses. The letter began:

Bluntly stated, the UC Regents' announced goal of bringing all UC salaries to parity in 10 years is an invitation to a train wreck. The CPEC projections for 2005-06 noted that without increases, UC's average faculty salaries would trail those of our national 'Comparison-8' institutions by approximately 16% at the Full rank, 19% at the Associate rank and 14% at the Assistant rank... The so-called 'compact' between the state's public universities and the Governor will do nothing whatever to address this problem. Their agreed-upon budget growth rates of 3-4% per year cannot close the gaps evident from the CPEC study noted above because historically, the salaries of the comparison institutions have been increasing by slightly more than 4% annually.

Student Fees

Just before the window for introducing new legislation closed, several bills were introduced that could in one way or another affect UC's ability to establish or collect (mainly undergraduate) student fees. The bill texts are available on legislative websites, but because most of them have yet to be assigned to committees no legislative staff analyses have been posted to date. CUCFA generally steers clear of student fee issues, but as these bills work their way through the system one or more of them might give us a chance to discuss the recruitment problems posed by UC's high non-resident graduate student fees.

Defined Contribution Plan

One of our highest priorities during the past year had been monitoring Assemblyman Keith Richman's efforts to impose a defined contribution plan on all future public employ-

Spring 2006 Meeting of the Berkeley Division of the Academic Senate

The Berkeley Division of the Academic Senate will meet on Thursday, April 27, 2006, from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. in Sibley Auditorium, Bechtel Engineering Center.

For more information, please see:
academic-senate.berkeley.edu/meetings/meetings.html

Accordingly, several legislators are talking about forging a "hammer" they can drop on UC if it does not change its ways. To date, three bills speaking to UC's executive compensation problems have been introduced. The first, SB 1117 (Denham, R, Merced), threatens to revoke UC's Constitutional autonomy if UCOP does not comply with a list of transparency and reporting requirements. We have told Sen. Denham's staff that CUCFA will not support any bill containing such a provision.

The second, SB 1181 (Maldonado, R, Santa Maria), would have the California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC) publish a biennial report on Academic and Executive salaries in all three segments of California higher education, including data on the total compensation of executive-level and senior-level

adjusting compensation for all their employees and to report the total compensation of executive-level and senior-level administrative positions on both the system and campus levels. This is a measure that CUCFA could well agree to support if it goes anywhere.

CUCFA distributed two letters at the first of these Senate Education Committee meetings, held on February 8, 2006. One was the text of a letter sent by CUCFA President Robert Meister to Gerald Parsky, Chair of the Board of Regents, dated January 16, 2006. In it, Meister asked the Board not to continue with a planned reduction of regental oversight of UC executive compensation at a time when legislators and the public were demanding more stringent oversight of UC executive compensation policies.

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any favors because it destroys the motivation of the individual to excel. That is to say that the “reformed” communist, David Horowitz, who is the mastermind behind the ABoR has devised an instrument that promises nothing less than a bleak Stalinist future for the American academy. It is also case, that the more general effect of the ABoR campaign--the lessening of public confidence in our most elite institutions--serves to erode support for these institutions at

“[She] is in every way the modern female academic: militant, impatient, accusatory, and radical - very radical.”

- Andrew Jones, UCLAprofs.com

a time when the public investment in higher education has, proportionately, sunk to new lows.

False conflations

The ABoR campaigners’ goal--to sever our academic institutions from our political culture--has been taken up by legislators in states throughout the country. Working to promote ABoR legislation, anti-intellectual factions have generated a “crisis” to suggest that radical professors are indoctrinating their students. Imposing a Manichean view of political ideology on the campus, they have broadly categorized professors according to the labels “conservative” and “liberal.” Despite the enormous breadth of theoretical perspectives within the disciplines, the ABoR campaign lumps any political or theoretical perspective that its proponents find objectionable under the rubric of “liberalism.”

By a further sleight of hand, “liberalism,” precisely because it is not conservative, is therefore also “radical.” Proponents of the ABoR accept as a given the proposition

BFA/AAUP Coalition

Since 2000, the Berkeley Faculty Association has been the AAUP chapter for senate faculty on the Berkeley campus. Through the BFA, Cal’s faculty members contribute to the ongoing defense of academic freedom and faculty prerogatives in the academy. The BFA is one of the AAUP’s largest advocacy chapters at a top tier research institution; BFA faculty members serve on the Association’s most vital committees: Committee A on Academic Freedom and Tenure, as well as the Committee on the Economic Status of the Profession. The BFA also anchors AAUP activities throughout the western states by providing a home for the AAUP’s west coast office. None of this could happen without the support of hundreds of BFA/AAUP members. Support your colleagues, join the Coalition today!

that “radicals” proselytize. Thus, for the anti-intellectuals peering into the academy, what follows logically is that teaching has given way to indoctrination. Ironically, despite its claims to “conservatism,” the ABoR campaign rides roughshod over many fundamental tenets of traditional American conservatism: that governments should pursue a minimalist course, or that rational economic agents (i.e. students) will make appropriate decisions, or that variety (individualism) rather than homogeneity (statism) is a desirable institutional characteristic are three such deviations that come readily to mind. Indeed, the effort to extend the reach of the government into the classroom is alarmingly totalitarian in its implications; presumably some state-sanctioned arbiters of political content would be needed to police discourse in the Ivory Tower.

As a strategic necessity the ABoR campaign, like the BAA campaign, purports to channel widespread student dissatisfaction with politicized professors. Indeed, the modus operandi of one of Horowitz’s pet organizations--the misleadingly named “Students for Academic Freedom”--is to accumulate anecdotal evidence, anecdotal evidence that, given the millions of student contact hours with faculty members every year are remarkably thin, and often unsubstantiated. It is also necessary for the ABoR’s proponents to minimize,

or ignore, existing procedures for appeal and redress that are available to aggrieved students.

Who is to oversee the university?

There is a fundamental problem left unaddressed by the ABoR’s proponents: If faculty members cannot be trusted, then who will determine what a professor should teach? Who ought to make broader determinations about our curricula and pedagogical standards? Should it be left to alumni, politicians, academic administrators, or others outside of academia altogether? Former Vice President of AAUP’s California Conference, Graham Larkin, in an extensive back and forth with David Horowitz on the blogosphere pointedly asked how the ABoR could be implemented without creating the very problems it is supposed to correct?

The inherent absurdity of any claim to objective ideological profiling raises the issue of how one could possibly go about implementing the kind of diversity that the Academic Bill of Rights is aiming to institute in the university. . . . After all, to successfully foster “a plurality of methodologies and perspectives” and ensure against “political, ideological, religious or anti-religious indoctrination,” one would first have to develop a sufficiently broad and clear model onto which to map these differences and deviations, and then keep very close tabs on the professors. □

For a full version of this position paper, see <www.aaup-ca.org/ABORAnalysis.pdf>.

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ees in California, including the University's. Richman (R, Granada Hills), with the backing of Governor Schwarzenegger, threatened the legislature with a ballot initiative if it failed to enact his proposal. Ultimately, that particular bill went nowhere because it arguably failed to protect police and firefighter death benefits, and the public employee unions used that flaw to scuttle it.

As promised, Richman has introduced a new, "improved" bill, ACA 23. Media reports say that because of the political fallout from last year's voter rejection of all of Governor Schwarzenegger's so-called reforms – including Proposition 75, a union dues political contribution-signoff bill that CUCFA actively opposed—Richman is finding the environment for his proposal much tougher this year. For example, the CALPERS Board recently voted to oppose it. We will obviously continue to monitor this bill and any others in a similar vein that may emerge as the legislative session proceeds.

Bills to Watch

One fairly common legislative tactic, sometimes occasioned by the existence of rigid procedural deadlines, is the introduction of "placeholder bills" that later on get heavily amended—sometimes beyond recognition. One such bill could be AB 2179 (Leslie, R, Roseville). It

proposes to change postsecondary education funding, but says neither how nor when. A similarly vague bill (SB 1819, Figueroa, D, Fremont) expresses the intent of the Legislature to enact some as-yet-undefined additional legislation related to college textbooks (legislators have been harshly critical of the rapidly-increasing cost of textbooks, the inescapable bundling by publishers of supplementary material such as CDs and Solutions Manuals, the frequency with which new editions are introduced, etc.).

Legislative Follow-up

SB 724 (Scott), which allows California State University a limited ability to grant doctoral degrees, was signed by the Governor last September 22. On February 23, 2006, the CSU Chancellor's office announced that in 2007 the system will begin offering the independent Ed.D. degree on seven of its campuses, with six more to follow in 2008.

AB 992 (Spitzer), Law Enforcement Surveillance, which CUCFA opposed as it was originally written, is now officially dead. □

Eric Hays is the Legislative Coordinator of the Council of UC Faculty Associations. As such he closely monitors the day-to-day activities of the Legislature as they pertain to higher education in general and UC in particular, and reports regularly to the CUCFA and California AAUP leadership. Charles Nash is Professor Emeritus of Chemistry, UC Davis and the CUCFA Vice President for External Relations. These individuals attend legislative hearings and meet frequently with key legislators and their staffs to inform them of faculty concerns.



AAUP Summer Institute July 27–30, 2006 Portland State University

Join with several hundred AAUP activists at the Association's 2006 Summer Institute, held at Portland State University (Portland, Oregon).

This year's Institute will feature an opening panel on academic freedom and the culture wars. Follow the latest twists and turns in the "Academic Bill of Rights" campaign as frontline AAUP activists share their perspectives on the intensifying assault on faculty prerogatives, judgment, and status.

Members from around the country sharpen their leadership skills and learn the tricks of the trade. Whether it's time to rewrite governance policies or defend faculty rights in the state legislature, you can learn what you need to know in the company of several hundred colleagues.

Workshops and seminars include:

- Faculty Handbooks
- Analyzing Institutional Finances
- Chapter Development
- Government Relations
- Strategic Communications
- Building Coalitions
- Faculty Governance Advocacy

REGISTER TODAY!

Registrations received before May 19th will receive our Early Bird discount. Registration forms, logistical information and program descriptions are available from our Department of Organizing and Services in Washington, D.C. Call (800) 424-2973 for more information. Or visit us online.

www.aaup.org/events/CBSI.HTM

Contact Us

BFA/AAUP Coalition

bfa@aaup.org

(510) 841-1997

AAUP Member Benefits

The following programs are available at special rates to AAUP Members.

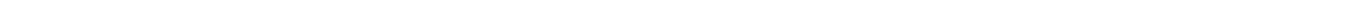
- Professional Liability Insurance
- Customized Major Medical
- Catastrophic Medical Insurance
- Auto and Home Insurance
- Group Term Life Insurance
- Medicare Supplement
- Accident Insurance
- Group Disability Income Insurance
- Group Hospital Indemnity Insurance
- No-annual-fee platinum credit card



Four horizontal lines for an address or return address.

Affix
Postage

BFA/AAUP Coalition
15 Shattuck Sq., Suite 200
Berkeley, CA 94704-1151



Berkeley Faculty Association

Membership Application

I wish to join the UCB Faculty Association. I agree to pay the following dues (check one) by payroll deduction and to sign Form U669 below.

- \$10.00 / month for Assistant Professors and Acting Profs. of Law
- \$14.00 / month for Associate Professors
- \$19.00 / month for Full Professors

Mail completed form to:
BFA/AAUP Coalition
15 Shattuck Sq., Suite 200
Berkeley, CA 94704-1151

Emeriti professors may join the organization by returning this form and a check for \$47 (annual dues) to the address above.

**EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP
 PAYROLL DEDUCTION AUTHORIZATION
 UPAY 669 (r7/90)**

Please Print or Type

	Campus	LOC	Employee I.D.	Date
	Action on this Form to become effective the pay period beginning:			Date
	Monthly Deduction			
Last Name	First	Middle Initial	Enroll	Cancel
Department Employed at UC			X	Monthly Amount
Title at UC			Initiation Fee	
Organization Name (include local name & number) Berkeley Faculty Association			General Assessment	
			Total	

I authorize The Regents of the University of California to withhold monthly or cease withholding from my earnings as an employee, membership dues, initiation fees and general assessments as indicated above.

I understand and agree to the arrangement whereby one total monthly deduction will be made by the University based upon the current rate of dues, initiation fees, and general assessments. **I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT CHANGES IN THE RATE OF DUES, INITIATION FEES AND GENERAL ASSESSMENTS MAY BE MADE AFTER NOTICE TO THAT EFFECT IS GIVEN TO THE UNIVERSITY BY THE ORGANIZATION TO WHICH SUCH AUTHORIZED DEDUCTIONS ARE ASSIGNED AND I HEREBY EXPRESSLY AGREE THAT PURSUANT TO SUCH NOTICE THE UNIVERSITY MAY WITHHOLD FROM MY EARNINGS AMOUNTS EITHER GREATER THAN OR LESS THAN THOSE SHOWN ABOVE WITHOUT OBLIGATION TO INFORM ME BEFORE DOING SO OR TO SEEK ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION FROM ME FOR SUCH WITHHOLDINGS.**

The University will remit the amount deducted to the official designated by the organization. This authorization shall remain in effect until revoked by me - allowing up to 30 days time to change the payroll records in order to make effective this assignment or revocation thereof - or until another employee organization becomes my exclusive representative. It is understood that this authorization shall become void in the event the employee organization's eligibility for payroll deduction terminates for any reason. Upon termination of my employment with the University, this authorization will no longer be in effect. This authorization does not include dues, initiation fees and general assessments to cover any time prior to the payroll period in which the initial deduction is made. Payroll deductions, including those legally required and those authorized by an employee are assigned priorities. In the event there are insufficient earnings to cover all required and authorized deductions, it is understood that deductions will be taken in the order assigned by the University and no adjustment will be made in a subsequent pay period for membership dues, initiation fees and general assessments.

Employee Signature	Date
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FOR UNIVERSITY USE ONLY

	Tran Code	Employee ID No.	Date	Element No.	Bal CD	Amount
	1	2 4	12 13 18	19 22	23	24 3
	X1		MO DY YR 	6	G	
	X1			6	G	
	X1			6	G	

RETENTION 1 YEAR AFTER INACTIVE - ACCOUNTING OFFICE