-	June 17, 2024 Academic Freedom Parties agree to the following principles of academic freedom based on the AAUP's statement on academic freedom and tenure with 1970 interpretive comments:
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Λ.1.1.	Localegue and antitled to till the adams in magazinale and in the miller attended the
	Teachers are entitled to full freedom in research and in the publication of the results, subject to the performance of their other academic duties; but research for
	pecuniary return should be based upon an understanding with the authorities of
	the institution. The word "teacher" as used in this Agreement is understood to
	include the investigator who is attached to an academic institution without
	teaching duties.
X.1.2.	Teachers are entitled to freedom in the classroom in discussing their subject, but
	should be careful not to introduce into their teaching controversial matter that has
	no relation to the subject. 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.
X.1.3.	College or university teachers are citizens, members of a learned profession, and
	officers of an educational institution. When they speak or write as citizens,
	teachers should be free from institutional censorship or discipline, but their
	special position in the community imposes special obligations. As individuals of
	learning and as educational officers, they should remember that the public may
?7 ?8	judge the profession and the institution by their utterance. Hence, faculty members should at all times be accurate, should exercise appropriate restraint, and
	should show respect for the opinions of others. When they speak or act as private
	individuals they avoid creating the impression that they speak or act for the
	college or university.
X.1.4.	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
	their 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.
X.1.5.	The University also recognizes that the faculty member is an integral part of the
	institution. While observing the stated regulations of the University, provided they
	X.1.2. X.1.3.

- do not contravene academic freedom, the faculty member maintains the right to criticize and seek revision of University policy, both administrative and academic.
- X.2. No faculty member shall be obliged to make their nonpublic work available for inspection by a second party in the absence of compulsory legal process.
- 43 X.3. Collegiality shall not be used as a separate criterion for faculty evaluation, promotion, tenure, or reappointment distinct from teaching, research, advising, and service.