

Appendix A  
List of Rights, Rules, and Laws With a Potential  
Bearing Upon Allegations of an Attack on Academic Freedom

Source	Summary
U.S. Constitution, 1st Amendment	Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.
U.S. Constitution, 14th Amendment, Section 1	All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
20 U.S.C. 1011a, Sec. 112 (a)	(a) No student shall, on the basis of participation in protected speech be excluded from participation, be denied benefits, be subjected to discrimination or official sanction. This applies to institutions which receive federal assistance.
20 U.S.C. 1011a, Sec. 112 (c)(1)(B)(3)	(c)(1)(B)(3) Protected speech is defined by the 1st and 14th Amendments.
CA Ed Code 66030	Governing boards of institutions of higher education are responsible to ensure and maintain multicultural learning environments free from all forms of discrimination and harassment.
CA Ed Code 66252	California post-secondary educational institutions have an affirmative obligation to combat racism, sexism, harassment, and other forms of bias and are responsible to provide equal educational opportunity.
CA Ed Code 94367	Colleges and graduate schools may not discipline a student for speech which, if made off campus, would be protected by the 14th Amendment.