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## TOA BULLETIN BOARD March 1993

This is the third TOA Bulletin sponsored by the Communications Committee. One more will be published before the TOA Conference in May. By then we hope to get your input as to the usefulness of this Bulletin and whether or not to continue publishing it.

#### TOA Conference

The 1993 TOA Conference is May 12 to 14 at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco. If you have not received a mailing with the registration form and are interested in attending, call Vince Riley at (703) 536-7939.

## Ombuds topics ...

The Communications Committee put together a list of topics know which we about Ombudspeople have been We would like to contacted. make this a more complete list by getting your topics. We would also like to keep a list of guarded closely Ombuddies who have dealt with each topic and would allow other TOA members to call them for advice. - We think this would be a reasonable way of providing our members with support on many of the tough Please do issues facing us. the following: (1) send me your topic(s), (2) let me know how you think we should handle this list, and (3) make a note of the topic(s) where you have experience.

## Topics

Absences ADA Advocate - employees expecting the ombudsperson to be their advocate Age discrimination AIDS Anonymous email broadcasts Anonymous - (dealing with people who remain) Arson Being jailed for demonstrating Breaking the law outside of work (how does this affect work?) Bribery Changing identity Communication (management to subordinate, executive to work group, individual to boss, peer to peer) Confidentiality Conflict of interest Corporate retaliation Cost-effectiveness Crying at work Death of a coworker Death of an Asian National with no relatives in the US Defamation Delusional people Dependent care (several subdivisions) Designated neutral - not being an employee or management advocate Dispute resolution systems design Dress codes Drug use Employee surveys (how to write them, introduce them, what to do with results, how to act on feedback, dealing with anonymity) Fairness and confidentiality as major issues False claims about what the ombudsperson was asked to do Forgery Fraud Gifts Graffiti Group disputes Groups who hate their bosses Harassment (many subheadings) Hexes and curses HIV

Holiday schedules (lack of accounting for diversity) Keeping employees informed; i.e. Ombudsman process as a tool provided by management Labor relations manager (how the Ombudsman differs from) Making love on the laboratory benches Mental illness (several subdivisions) Missed deadlines due to peer conflict Obscene objects (as Christmas presents, etc.) Offensive language (swearing, racial jokes, etc.) Peer feedback People who smell Poison President/CEO (educating a new) Privacy violations (many subdivisions such as email, people's desks, lockers) Prostitution ring Provocative dress Religious disputes Restrictive club memberships Revenge - not resolution (dealing with people who want) Safety (many subdivisions such as lighting, handicap, ramps, etc.) Satanic cults Severe depression Sex change (use of restrooms during) Stalkers Subpoenas Suicide Surprise terminations The effect of harassment allegations Theft Threats (many subdivisions such as phone, letters, in person) TOM Transfers Transsexuals Upward feedback to managers Violence Work environment (need for equipment, space, security) Working within the Mormon culture Workplace mistreatment

#### OMBUDS DILEMMAS -

This section contains some Ombuds dilemmas submitted by TOA members. They are addressed to you as the reader, asking for your responses. Please jot down your ideas for handling the dilemmas and send them to the editor (see address at end of bulletin). The editor will work with the authors of the dilemmas to select responses to print.

## #3... Dear Reader,

An employee who has been scheduled for a disciplinary hearing for serious wrongdoing comes to me with a concern about the fairness of the procedures. He has consulted a lawyer, who feels this is a matter of internal company guidelines. He asks if he can confidentially describe to me his conduct.

Since I don't know the extent of seriousness of his misconduct, what can I say? If his offense is relatively minor, I am unlikely to have to take action once I know about it, since his supervisor already presumably knows? Or if it is a criminal offense, I would have any citizen's obligation to report my knowledge of a crime?

# #4 "An ethical compromise...? Dear Reader,

Jane, university a administrator, comes to me one Friday morning to say her former part-time student worker Sue has been seen in the office, and is suspected of surreptitiously replacing items she may have improperly borrowed in the past. But when Sue is questioned, she responds angrily and blames Jane for accusing her without factual basis. Sue has also told her dean of students that her former supervisor Jane has unjustly accused her of errors. Jane and I discuss ways of improving communication. Later that afternoon, Jane returns--with her department

head Joan, and with the student, Sue. They say they need a safe place to discuss their conflict. I hastily explain to Sue that I am a neutral, but that I have met Jane before; would Sue like a chance to talk with me alone first to balance the sense of rapport? Sue says she feels fine to move right into the business at hand, that Jane and Joan are making unjustified allegations about her.

Joan outlines three or four suspicious actions on Sue's part -- along the lines of using her grandfather's death as an excuse for absence and later saying her uncle died, not her grandfather. Sue insists she is innocent, because there is no proof of dishonesty. But today, Joan says, Sue presented some "paid" receipts for items that they have no record of receiving payment for. Indeed, careful inspection of the photocopied receipts indicates that Jane's signature was forged on them.

Sue breaks down in tears, admits having "doctored" the receipts, narrates her recent family tragedies, current stress, and financial pressures. She apologizes.

Jane and Joan are sympathetic, and do not want to add to Sue's distress. They suggest that if Sue will write a letter of apology, and rectify the error, they will forget the entire incident.

I do not feel ethically comfortable with this settlement. I believe it is likely the student has committed fraud, and has also been dishonest with her dean. The evidence of serious wrongdoing, I believe, should be reported to the dean, who is the appropriate adjudicator in

determining an appropriate sanction for the student. Moreover, I believe the student should learn there may be serious consequences for serious misconduct. What do I do? I am afraid my role has changed from neutral facilitator to ethics enforcer. Do I take Jane and Joan aside and tell them I am not comfortable with the lenient arrangement they have proposed? Discuss with Sue as well why I am uncomfortable? Suggest a compromise -- such as reporting the facts to the dean, with a recommendation of clemency? Try to elicit a compromise suggestion from all of them? Take the matter forward to the dean myself?

#### Comings

Welcome to Nancy G. Radcliff at Bronson Healthcare Group, Claudia E. Cohen at AT&T Easy Link, and Merle Waxman at Yale University School of Medicine.

#### In Memoriam

Tony Perneski, "Alternative Communications Channel" at AT&T Bell Labs died March 18. Tony was a founding member of TOA and an active Board Member. We will miss him.

#### ARTICLES

A recent <u>MIT Tech Talk</u> Newsletter described Mary Rowe's work with the Navy around harassment. There were so many important points in this article that we have decided to include it in its entirety. It's attached to this Bulletin.



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The remaining contents of this folder have been redacted. If you would like to see the full folder, please email the Department of Distinctive Collections at distinctive-collections@mit.edu