

Constitution of the Open Source Club
Hunter College

Executive Board of the OSC

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Constitution

Article Z Definitions

For the purposes of this document and unless the distinction is specified explicitly, let the term Open Source include both permissive (copy-center) and reciprocal (copy-left) licenses.

Let Open Source refer to Creative Commons family of licenses and other permissive and copy-left licenses when referring to educational documents such as instructional textbooks.

Standard Legislative Process and Popular Referendum are terms defined in Article VII Quorum.

Article I Name

The name of this organization will be Hunter's **Open Source Club** or **OSC**.

The Hunter **Association for the Advancement of Free, Libre, and Open Source Software** was suggested, but ultimately discarded because of its verbosity. Before it, Hunter's **Free Software Club** was suggested, but discarded because it is not inclusive of permissive licenses, and suffers from the ambiguity: free might be misinterpreted to be free of charge instead of software **freedom**. To not stray far from the topic, this distinction is clarified in Article IX Ideology.

Article II Purpose

Inspiration

This club was founded with inspiration from Professor Stewart Weiss, who teaches *Open Source Development Workshop* and encouraged the chartering process.

Ends

The club's primary goals are to...

1. combat elitism, increase equitability and promote accessibility in computer coding and programming,
2. bolster student portfolios and prepare students for a future in computer science, and
3. improve adoption of Open Source Software among technical students, professors and creatives.

Means

To acheive these goals, the club will . . .

1. provide technical assistance for computer science and math classes for members and,
2. host technical and behavioral workshops to advance career readiness for members, and
3. build, deploy, and promote Open Source Software and solutions for all target groups.

Allied Goals

1. Maintain a strong presence on social media and in physical advertising to allow all Hunter students to benefit from club opportunities.
2. Build, deploy, and maintain an Open Source Club website serving as a central hub for resources on and off the campus.
3. Host socaials to promote networking among members and spread the open source spirit.
4. Lobby for and consolidate tools for the creation of a makerspace where students can learn about physical computing and computer hardware in a welcoming environment.
5. Reach out to Hunter Professors, offer, and undertake the creation, deployment, and maintenance of Open Source
 - a. class instructional materials,
 - b. class websites, and
 - c. solutions to classroom problems or inefficiencies *sui generis*.

Article III Membership

1. Membership is granted to any person in the Hunter College Community, regardless of sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, or disability.

2. Voting membership is granted to all registered members. Registration is
3. All members should make an effort to participate in the community and commit to sharing knowledge for the betterment of the community.
4. Voting membership will be suspended in the case of
 - a. a proceeding of *Popular Referendum* with due process considered.
 - b. any disciplinary action by Hunter College against a member after due process.
 - c. voting during elections and popular democratic action is a necessary condition for membership.

Article IV Officers

Let the words *Executive Board* and *Officers* refer to the members of the executive board as defined by Hunter's Club requirements.

Impeachment

Any Officer may be impeached by vote for not fulfilling duties, or for extended unannounced absence, or may be impeached automatically following disciplinary action by Hunter College.

President

1. Duties

The president may be understood as a trusted mentor or advisor, taking the popular action to accelerate progress when consensus is clear. The president must honor referendum and call a vote. The president is culpable for all of those responsibilities outlined in Hunter College's Club Regulations.

Article V Committees

As an Open Source community, it is important for us to collaborate with our members and the general Hunter College student/faculty base, especially in an organized and productive fashion. Therefore, we have defined three committees, each division responsible for certain tasks. These types of committees and their responsibilities are listed below.

1. Public Outreach Committee
 - Maintain the Open Source Club website, with duties including (but not limited to) developing new sections/pages, and updating the site with new information

- Manage the mailing list and related technologies; formulate and send out emails
- Manage the club's social media presence and accounts
- Design visual and/or auditory content representative of the club (e.g. logos, flyers, posters, promotional/infomational videos)
- Document relevant workshops/presentations in the form of videos or blogs (or other) and publish them online
- Reach out to established computer scientists (or other) to come speak/collaborate with the club

2. Career Preparation Committee

- Host events for non-technical students introducing them to programming
- Host events on practical topics which may not be represented in the Computer Science curriculum, such as web development
- Lead workshops on small projects

3. Academic and Ideological Committee

- Establish position of Grade Level Leaders (GLL), students who do their assignments ahead of schedule and
 1. reach out to professors to fix any problems with the assignments or auto-graders
 2. use their expertise to help fellow students
 3. gather and post online resources to help with assignments to post on the Open Source Club website
- Host presentations, “talks”, or other events sharing educational material (which need not necessarily be technical, but can instead be conceptual or simply interesting to draw in beginners)
- Propagate the ideals of the Open Source movements

New committees may be created, existing committees may be dissolved, and responsibilities may be added, removed, or adjusted for any committee by following the Standard Legislative Process (SLP) defined in Article VII Quorum. These changes should be appended to the constitution by following the procedure specified in Article VIII.

Elections

Elections are a vote held once yearly and according to Hunter College club regulations. Committee members are appointed by Standard Legislative Process.

Article VI Meetings

Meetings are scheduled by Standard Legislative Process. Special meetings are called in the case of Popular Referendum.

Article VII Quorum

Vote

Each member gets one vote, including members of the Executive Board.

Each voting period will last one week or until the standard is met. Quorum should be 80 percent of all members. Officers will maximize accessibility by providing a secure, online option for voting.

Table 1: Table of Standards

Standard	Portion
Mere-Minority	$\leq 25\%$
Strict-Majority	$> 50\%$
Super-Majority	$\geq 75\%$

The Open Source world thrives in part because of its lack of hierarchy. The following is an attempt to redirect power into the hands of the constituency to adhere more closely to ideological roots.

Standard Legislative Process

The *Standard Legislative Process (SLP)* is the usual method for creating and enacting new rules. Let SLP consist of one or more of the following actions:

1. Top-down Proceeding
 - a. A member of the executive board takes a tentative action,
 - b. that action is immediately called upon for approval through vote, and
 - c. no more than a Mere-Minority of the club's quorum object to the law.
2. Bottom-up Proceeding
 - a. A club member begins a petition,
 - b. that petition gets 10 signatures, or 10 percent of the quorum, whichever amount is larger, and
 - c. at least a Strict-Majority of the club's quorum approve it.

SLP always requires an extra step of approval. In the Top-down proceeding, 75 percent of quorum tacitly approve the Top-down action by inaction. In the Bottom-up proceeding, approval is explicit.

Popular Referendum

Unlike *SLP*, *Popular Referendum* is final. First, any more than a Strict-Minority may call for a vote. A Super-Majority is then needed to approve the vote. .

Article VIII Amendment

Ammendments to the con *This article should describe the procedure for proposing and voting upon amendments to the constitution.*

Article IX Ideology

Preamble

It is quite possible that much of our intended audience is not familiar with the concept of “Open Source.” That won’t be an issue, however, as the very nature of the culture propagated by the Open Source movement is defined by inclusivity, freedom, and respect. All are welcome, and all will learn in due time.

Definition

Literally interpreted, the term ‘Open Source’ is relatively self explanatory – it is an adjective used to describe code which is available for view and use by anybody. Proponents of Open Source are drawn to it for a multitude of reasons, whether due to its inherent practicality (*“given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow”*), or its imperative of fostering epistemic justice.

History

Though originally free, once software left the realm of academia and hackers it didn’t take long for it to become a proprietary commodity. The resurgence of freedom and openness in software can be likened to the Enlightenment – a period of time which followed the Dark Ages, which, in turn, were preceded by the intellectualism of the ancient Greek and Roman Empires. These movements share more than similarly structured histories – many of the ideals put forward by the Free and Open Source movements (such as the belief that knowledge should be free) originated in the Enlightenment. Many great people have been involved in promoting these ideals – we stand on the shoulders of giants, ordinary heroes. The history of Computer Science and Open Source is the people’s history, and there is much to be learned from those who preceded us.

It is left as an exercise to the reader to discover some of the many colorful characters – and those that leave a stain on the Open Source movement. Although Open Source has its fair share of negative figures, we must take that as an opportunity to learn and grow together as a community.

