

FACULTY SENATE MINUTES #128

John Jay College of Criminal Justice

October 11, 1995

3:15 PM

Room 630 T

Present (26): Yahya Affinnih, Michael Blitz, Edward Davenport, Robert DeLucia, Janice Dunham, P. J. Gibson, Elisabeth Gitter, Amy Green, Lou Guinta, Elieabeth Hegeman, Lee Jenkins, Karen Kaplowitz, Andrew Karmen, Kwando Kinshasa, Sandra Lanzzone, Gavin Lewis, Tom Litwack, James Malone, Mary Ann McClure, Ruth O'Brien, Dagoberto Orrantia, Daniel Pinello, Chris Rashbaum, Frederik Rusch, Carmen Solis, Daniel Yalisove

Absent (12): Arvind Agarwal, Luis Barrios, Jane Davenport, Peter DeForest, Arlene Geiger, Zelma Henriques, Robert McCrie, Henry Morse, Marilyn Rubin, Davidson Umeh, Maurice Vodounon, Agnes Wieschenberg

Guests: Lotte Feinberg (Public Management), Jane Katz (Physical Education & Athletics), Gerald Markowitz (Thematic Studies)

Agenda

1. Announcements from the chair
2. Approval of Minutes #127 of the September 20 meeting
3. Proposed resolution of appreciation for Professor Eli Silverman
4. Proposal to endorse the October 18 march in support of CUNY
5. Invited Guest: Assemblymember Lawrence B. Seabrook

1. Announcements from the chair

City College's Faculty Senate has voted a resolution of no confidence in Chancellor Reynolds and has asked that all Senates adopt a resolution of no confidence in the Chancellor. The CCNY resolution cited six ways in which it charged that the educational and budgetary policies implemented by the chancellor have "gravely compromised the University's mission in general and City College's mission in particular." The reasons listed are: "1. withholding funds appropriated by the legislature; 2. acceding without powerful objection to the increase in tuition and the reduction in student aid imposed by the legislature; 3. requiring that class size be increased at the sacrifice of educational integrity; 4. requiring that necessary support services be reduced, again at the sacrifice of educational integrity; 5. causing the retrenchment of academic departments and staff without regard for the educational impact of those actions and restructuring academic units in violation of the procedures and by-laws of the University; 6. imposing a reduction in the number of academic credits required for graduation, thereby debasing the value of the academic degrees granted by the faculties of the constituent colleges and superseding faculty authority and responsibility for curriculum in

violation of the by-laws of The City University." The Resolution further states that these "steps inevitably will produce a downward spiral of enrollments, standards, and the overall quality" of CUNY and states that "this betrayal of the mission of The University is a betrayal of the people of the City of New York."

President Kaplowitz reported that the Executive Committee of John Jay's Faculty Senate has decided against putting a no confidence resolution on our agenda. She explained that the Chancellor is fighting for a larger budget for CUNY and that the increased budget is specifically and largely for additional faculty lines. Furthermore, last spring we were able to persuade 80th Street that John Jay did not need to retrench and we want to be able to avoid retrenchment henceforth. John Jay was the only CUNY college that did not retrench faculty or staff.

President Kaplowitz noted that e-mail users might want to subscribe to CUNYTALK, which is an electronic listserve devoted to issues related to CUNY's budget, academic programs, governance, and so forth. (CUNYTECH, another listserve, is devoted to discussions about technology issues.)

She noted that after the CCNY Senate passed its resolution of no confidence, Chancellor Reynolds put onto CUNYTALK the full text of a letter she wrote to CCNY President Yolanda Moses answering the no confidence resolution and Chancellor Reynolds also put onto CUNYTALK a letter she wrote to two CCNY faculty who had written to her about their claims that CCNY was unfairly underfunded, which she disputed, and also the text of her testimony in Albany about CUNY's budget.

2. Approval of Minutes #127 of the September 20 meeting

Minutes #127 of the September 20, 1995, meeting were approved by a motion duly made and carried.

3. Proposed resolution of appreciation for Professor Eli Silverman, Coordinator of the October 20, 1995, Conference on Criminal Justice Education [Attachment A]

On behalf of the Senate's executive committee, President Kaplowitz moved adoption of a resolution of appreciation to be presented to Professor Eli Silverman at the reception concluding the October 20 Conference on Criminal Justice Education. She reviewed the fact that after the Senate proposed the conference in May 1994, a faculty steering committee was formed which invited Professor Silverman to be the conference coordinator. Senator Guinta seconded the motion and the vote was unanimous. President Kaplowitz said she would invite the steering committee to endorse the resolution so that it rightly could be presented on behalf of both the Senate and the steering committee: Dorothy Bracey, Zelma Henriques, John Kleinig, James Levine, Robert Loudon, Marilyn Lutzker, Barbara Price, Edward Shaughnessy, Harold Sullivan, and herself.

4. Proposal to endorse the October 18 march in support of CUNY

The October 18 march in opposition to anticipated cuts to CUNY's 1996-97 budget, which Governor Pataki will be releasing in December, is co-sponsored by the Professional Staff Congress, the University Faculty Senate, DC 37, the University Student Senate, and the NYS Black and Puerto Rican Legislative Caucus, which is chaired by Assemblymember Larry

Seabrook, who is coming to today's Senate meeting. The 11 AM march is from the Borough of Manhattan Community College on Chambers Street to the World Trade Center, where Governor Pataki's office is, for a noon rally. A motion that John Jay's Senate endorse the march and that the Senate president urge those John Jay faculty who are not teaching at that time to participate carried by unanimous vote.

5. Invited Guest: Assemblymember Lawrence B. Seabrook [Attachment B]

Assemblymember Larry Seabrook arrived and was warmly welcomed. President Kaplowitz read the Senate's Resolution of Appreciation and presented it to Assemblymember Seabrook [Attachment B] and she reviewed his achievements.

Assemblymember Seabrook is a Liberal Democrat who represents the 83rd Assembly District, which comprises the Williamsbridge, Wakefield, and Edenwald sections of the Bronx. He is the Chair of the New York State Black and Puerto Rican Legislative Caucus. A resident of the Northeast Bronx, he attended Kingsborough Community College and graduated with an associate of arts degree. He graduated in 1974 from John Jay with a major in History and Urban Studies, and then received a master's in political science and international affairs from Long Island University. Assemblymember Seabrook also earned a Juris Doctorate of Law from the CUNY Law School at Queens College. Among his many awards, Mr. Seabrook earned John Jay's Distinguished Service Award at the time of his graduation.

Mr. Seabrook was an administrator and instructor at Marist College and has taught at Malcolm King College and Monroe Business College. A long time community activist, civic, and political leader, Mr. Seabrook serves as a member of a number of civic and community organizations including the Williamsbridge NAACP (Executive Member); the NAACP Day Care Center (Executive Board Member); and the Bronx Urban League.

Assemblymember Seabrook's legislative agenda focuses on crime prevention, job training and job development, and senior citizens' benefits. As Chair of the Sub-Committee on Equal Opportunity (Minority Business Enterprise and Affirmative Action), he led an investigation into discriminatory hiring practices by employment agencies and this effort resulted in legislation being introduced to oppose discrimination in hiring and increase criminal penalties for civil rights violations.

Mr. Seabrook is an active participant in the fight against drugs in his community. As the former Chair of the Sub-Committee on Drug Use and the Criminal Offender, he instituted a "Drug Trader Arrest and Conviction Program" which is credited with nearly one thousand drug-related arrests in his Assembly District. The "Daily News" praised the program, stating that "if ever there was a gold medal in the war against drugs, Assemblyman Larry Seabrook should be considered" for it.

Named Chair of the Task Force on Demographic Research and Reapportionment by the former Assembly Speaker Saul Weprin, Assemblyman Seabrook and his Senate counterpart oversee the balance of New York State's population with regard to density and capacity for expansion or decline. Mr. Seabrook was also designated to Chair the Sub-Committee on Crime Victim and Criminal Procedures, whose task it is to ensure that those victimized by crime will have an advocate in the legislative process who will safeguard their interests and concerns.

Mr. Seabrook serves on several Standing Committees: Higher Education; Judiciary; Alcoholism and Drug Abuse; Codes; Environmental Conservation; Real Property Taxation. He is serves on the Sub-Committee on Teenage

Pregnancies; the Task Force on the Disabled; the NYS Puerto Rican/Hispanic Task Force; the Commission on Skills Development and Vocational Education; and the board of the NYS Center for Women in Government.

Mr. Seabrook participated in John Jay's joint conference with the University of St. Petersburg in Russia where he presented a paper on "Violence as a Health Issue" and has traveled to Israel on numerous occasions. He has also traveled to Havana, Cuba, to exchange ideas about youth violence with officials there.

A recipient of innumerable awards, Mr. Seabrook received the Associated Medical School's 1988 "Award for Legislative Leadership"; the Williamsbridge Branch of the NAACP's "Man of the Year Award"; the North Bronx Section of the National Council of Negro Women's "Man of the Year Award"; the Association of Minority Business Enterprise New York (AMENY) Award; the Malcolm King College President's Award; the H.E.O.P. (Higher Education Opportunity Program) Award; and the "Legislator of the Year" Award from the CUNY University Student Senate.

President Kaplowitz noted that the Black and Puerto Rican Legislative Caucus, which Assemblyman Seabrook chairs, held a very important hearing at John Jay in April about Governor Pataki's Executive Budget, at which people from organizations throughout the State testified. She noted that she had testified to the Caucus about the impact of Governor's proposed cuts to the CUNY budget. She called the hearing an extraordinary, all-day event at which people testified about every aspect of the proposed budget. Also, when the CUNY Board of Trustees held its Public hearing on June 19 about the agenda for its June 26 meeting which included the 37 policy resolutions, the closing of 44 degree programs, and the retrenchment of hundreds of faculty and staff, Assemblyman Seabrook and Assemblyman Ed Sullivan, the Chair of the Assembly Higher Education Committee, drove from Albany, leaving the Legislature, which was in session, to testify against the proposed changes, especially proposed changes to SEEK and the proposed closing of many SEEK departments. She described Assemblyman Seabrook's testimony as eloquent and impassioned and noted that he began by identifying himself as a graduate of three CUNY institutions.

President Kaplowitz told the Assemblyman that the Senate had just endorsed the October 18 march which the Black and Puerto Rican Caucus is sponsoring and she asked him his views about upcoming budgetary issues and his sense of the political climate with regard to CUNY and SUNY and public higher education in general and what we at CUNY can do.

Assemblyman Seabrook: I want to thank you for the Resolution of Appreciation and also for the opportunity to be here with the Faculty Senate. I am so very pleased to see a number of faces I haven't seen in a long time including those of several of my former teachers. It's good to be here at John Jay and I feel very honored to receive this Resolution and I feel very honored to be a CUNY graduate. It is important to have a CUNY graduate in the Legislature at this point in time. The people who are crafting the budget are not CUNY graduates.

I have had the opportunity to be in the Legislature for 12 years and I am now serving with a Governor who does not think higher education is a priority and certainly does not think that CUNY is a priority. His budget decimated the higher education system of both CUNY and SUNY. He felt that the trend, as you know, is toward privatization, and so he feels that everything should be privatized or that nothing should be public. And so that became the most opportune time for the Legislature to say that we believe in and support public higher education. The Chairman of our Higher Education Committee, Ed Sullivan, is probably one of the best chairs that Higher Education has ever had: he's a person who comes out of higher education, he has been a college professor, and he understands

public higher education and its significance, and he is a true fighter. One of the things you learn in the Legislature is that numbers count. Ed Sullivan, our Chairman, has been very successful in galvanizing the right numbers and the support to present to the Speaker and so we decided that higher education is one of the issues that we would focus on and that CUNY and SUNY cuts had to be restored. We put a tremendous effort into restoring those cuts. As you know, the budget was late and it was late because we refused to approve a budget without a restoration of all the cuts, especially in higher education.

The hearings that were held at John Jay were an historical event for us: for the first time the Legislature had a public hearing from which we produced a document of testimony. We started at 7 AM and ended at almost 7 PM that night and, as Karen has said, we had people from all over the city, and from outside the city, testifying about what this proposed budget would do to their programs. We are going to host a reception at John Jay for all the people who testified: all of their programs did receive budget restorations. We asked President Lynch if we might hold such a reception here, and we are having one in conjunction with him, to thank the Assembly Speaker. That reception will be on November 2.

We made the decision that those cuts must be restored and you have to remember that that was a period of a number of months, perhaps three months, during which we were not paid, we were not reimbursed for travel, we were not reimbursed for lodging or for anything else, but we said we would stay out the entire year if need be unless those cuts were restored. I think it's important to look at what happened last year and of course the Governor is still trying to not deal with the dollars that were restored by the Legislature -- he's saying that he is allowing CUNY and SUNY to spend only at the level that he put into the budget [in his Executive Budget proposal] and he is saying that CUNY and SUNY cannot spend the dollars that the Legislature restored and which the Legislature passed and which the Governor signed into law. We have a number of Government professors in this room who know that when a law is actually enacted and a budget is actually voted on by the Legislature and signed by the Governor then the Governor has to abide by that. But the Governor is trying to say that CUNY can only spend what he put into the budget and not what the Legislature put into the budget and which he signed into law. He has indicated that he is not going to allow the Budget staff to sign off on any dollars that were not in his original budget proposal. So we will probably have to take the Governor to court just as we have taken him to court for holding up our pay, for holding up the pay of the staff, and for a number of other things. The Governor is now telling CUNY and SUNY that they have to cut their budgets based on what he actually allocated to them in his original budget proposal. So that's a fight that we're facing. I think trying to see what decisions the court will make and that will dictate how he will conduct himself during the next budget process.

I might add that the students in the City University system are actually being taxed twice: in addition to the increased tuition, there is the second tax which will occur when the fare increase takes place because CUNY students commute and most use public transportation. I will be meeting with SUNY students shortly who had an even higher tuition increase than did the CUNY students. In addition, there is the possibility that there will be more cutbacks: we've been receiving calls from several colleges about the possibility that CUNY may take another hit. So the students have decided to be proactive, to start galvanizing students now.

One of the things that we have to do differently is that last year we reacted to the budget process after the Governor issued his budget and it was only then that we began to organize. But the Governor does not make up his budget in April, which is when we began to get people organized. The Governor starts his budget process now, in October and November, and

by the end of December he is ready to make his presentation to the Legislature. So these are the most crucial months. People are asking why the students are talking about organizing and marching now. It is because I indicated to them that now is the period when the Governor and the budget staff are talking about how to put the budget together: they do this in October and November and so the forces are organizing now.

Last year the people who were not cut in the Governor's budget were the activist groups that dealt with AIDS programs: those groups came to Albany in October and in November and they were organizing during those months. Some people were scornful, saying no legislators are in Albany in October and November, and questioned why those groups were there. But the legislators don't make up the budget that is presented: the Governor makes up the budget in October and November and those groups came then and they had demonstrations in the capital. After Cuomo lost, the first group that Governor Pataki met with in Albany when he came into office were those groups and those groups were there every single day. So when Governor Pataki put his budget together there were no cuts in the budget for their programs. People wondered why those groups were not demonstrating with them in April but they had already spent months demonstrating and their programs were in the budget. They understood the process. They, too, used to come to Albany in April but learned that everybody comes to Albany in April and there is a litany of people saying they have been cut and asking for restorations and we have to decide which budget restorations to fight for. So we told the students that they have to have their offensive movement in October and November. It's important because the message goes back and the Governor has people there and they pay attention to people who are so organized.

Faculty and students last year developed a very good understanding and relationship which made their efforts to get CUNY restorations very successful. In the past, students and faculty were not very united. Last year the students and faculty had a sense of cohesiveness and there were no divisions between the two and the Chairman of the Higher Education Committee, Ed Sullivan, did not allow anyone to talk about individual colleges but rather they had to talk about CUNY or SUNY as a whole and they also had to talk about CUNY and SUNY as a package. Chairman Sullivan, too, would only speak of the need for CUNY restorations and SUNY restorations. The organized effort of the students was very effective. And the students were very articulate in terms of their positions and in terms of what they were out there for. There were other students, of course, who had a different agenda and who were with other movements and I'm not sure that they were interested in budget restorations or whether they were interested in destruction. Some students felt they did not have to and did not want to deal with legislators, that we were part of the establishment, that we were sell outs. There are 150 people who vote on the budget in the Assembly and I'm one of them: we make that decision. Only 150 people vote on the budget and those making such assertions were not the ones who were going to vote on the budget, we were.

The first time we looked at the Governor's proposed budget we could not believe it. I had never seen a budget in all the years that I had been in the Legislature that decimated so many programs. What topped that off and what created a real problem for us was that the Mayor of New York City came to Albany and testified at the hearings of the Ways and Means Committee and asked us to please cut more. I never heard a Mayor of New York City come to the Legislature and ask that the Legislature make even more cuts. This created a real problem for us because we would say that we need to make restorations but others said the Mayor came here and said the programs should be cut even further. The thing that was helpful was that the Governor was an equal opportunity cutter: he decimated everybody and this forced groups to join together that had never worked together before. That was very interesting: the senior citizens and the students

and the health care workers joined together into a coalition and they called themselves the "Same Boat Coalition" because everybody was now in the same boat. This forced a lot of people together: the leadership of various unions which had not been talking to each other were forced together with one agenda and this made it much easier for us to sit down with everybody because they presented a common agenda.

We pushed that agenda and, of course, the John Jay project, Phase II, was a somewhat special project that we had to look at, to make sure that the dollars were in place, and also the capital project for Baruch. In the past the Speaker was from Queens and the new Speaker is from Manhattan and so we knew that Baruch's capital project would be on the list and we had to worry about Baruch jumping over John Jay because the Speaker is from the lower part of Manhattan. So we had to work that out and as a matter of fact I brought the Speaker to John Jay so he could see the facilities and see the need for Phase II and the importance of pushing it. Speaker Silver and his Chief Counsel were very impressed and they made a very interesting statement: that the upkeep of T Building makes T Building look like this is a private institution and they based their observation on what they have seen at the many public and private colleges they have visited. I took them on a tour of the entire T Building and then I took them to North Hall and they saw the problems there. This first-hand visit made it a little easier for the Speaker to understand the need for Phase II. In the past, if the Speaker was from Queens, he would go to Queens College, and that was about it. When the speaker was from Brooklyn, he would go to Brooklyn College. That is how it is done and so this was an opportunity to bring the Speaker here and that's why we're bringing him back to John Jay to honor him on November 2 now that John Jay's Phase II is in the bond issue.

I know you know that a tremendous attack on public higher education is taking place. The attack on CUNY is part of a larger attack on public higher education. Many of the people who identify themselves as CUNY graduates are the ones who are saying that CUNY is not fulfilling its mission: Herman Badillo says that frequently and I'm still trying to figure out what he is talking about. One of the things we have to be very, very careful about -- now that the assault is also on the public school system, including elementary and secondary education -- is that it is the public schools today and it is CUNY tomorrow. As I told the Chancellor, we all have to look at how we train and develop public school teachers. Public higher education, and this includes CUNY, should focus on developing productive and good teachers who will be prepared to change the public school system. There is a responsibility for the public schools and CUNY to work together in this area.

There is probably a tremendous number of people who have seen the changes in the student population, the changes in the demographics, who feel that it less of a fight for them because they feel that it's 'just the minorities,' and so they can let it go. I think if there is ever a mistake on the part of the administration of the City University and a mistake on the part of the colleges it is that they don't sell themselves well enough. The result is that people really believe what's in the newspapers, they believe that 'these people' can't read, can't write. Nobody goes out and sells this flagship which is the City University and this becomes a real problem because everybody wants to beat up on CUNY. What happens is that everybody dumps on CUNY and we allow this to happen. It's the SEEK Program today and it's your department tomorrow. The Chancellor is looking at SEEK but she's also looking at the Philosophy Departments and other departments. The Chancellor told me that we should do away with some of these departments. So it's SEEK today and Philosophy tomorrow and the Language Departments the next day and they will go down the line until everybody is gone. I do not think that these programs should ever be closed because once they are closed you will never get them

back. Yes there have been problems with the SEEK Department and with other programs but that **doesn't** mean closing them, it means that you look at them and see **what's** wrong and fix them up and move on.

The demographics change but the intelligence capacity of the students is still the same. There were some people who thought and said that because I came out of the projects that I would never go to college. But there are a lot of individuals in this room who had a whole lot to do with my being successful: Jim Malone, Jerry Markowitz, Bob DeLucia all were very helpful in **seeing** that a person out of the projects could go on and be successful. That **is** the purpose of the City University system: it is supposed to take the diamonds and clean them up and put the pressure to make them shine as diamonds, because pressure makes diamonds, and that is what you do. I think it is very important that we understand that this fight **is** about all of us. I have often said to the Chancellor that the City University has to be sold to the public -- everyone talks about the Black middle class, the new emerging Black middle class, but what people don't talk about is the fact that this Black middle class has emerged as a direct result of the City University system. It certainly didn't come out of the private colleges, it came out of CUNY. So when you talk about productivity and about people being productive tax payers, you are talking about the importance of maintaining this CUNY system and about who it is who is going to educate this population in this City.

I had a meeting with several students and they were talking about being arrested -- it was very important to them that they be arrested -- I understand, of course, the history of civil disobedience in this country but I told them that they need to know how the system works and they need to understand the process of how government works. I try to tell the students that all of them live in America but that most of them do not understand American government and they do not know their legislators, they have never met their legislators, they don't know how the members of the CUNY Board of Trustees came to be on the Board -- they know how the student trustee, Tony [Giordano], came to be on the Board but they don't know how the others came to be Trustees, In our courses that we offer at CUNY we have to teach them how the system works. But, on the other hand, the Governor does know that there are 215,000 CUNY students who have the potential to decide elections. The Governor won his election by fewer than 100,000 votes. The Mayor won his election by fewer than 50,000 votes. And so 215,000 people can influence anyone's election if they are awakened. I certainly want to thank all of you for inviting me here and for giving me the opportunity to speak to you. I would be happy to answer your questions. [The Senate applauded Assemblyman Seabrook.]

Professor Gerald Markowitz: I would like to thank you for articulating this vision of the importance of public higher education at a time when it is under such tremendous assault not only in the City but in this country. And I would also like to acknowledge how important you have been in articulating the unity that is necessary in the face of the assault that all of us have been under in the City, in the State, and in the nation, I **am** interested in knowing what you anticipate the coming budget will be and the outlook from Albany.

Assemblymember Seabrook: The outlook from Albany is probably going to be the **same** as last year and it might be a little worse because it is an election year and the Governor has decided that he wants to take over the Assembly: he feels that he has an opportunity in that he thinks the Assembly can go Republican and so he is going to play a lot of hard ball, he's going to be very political. He has made up his mind that he is going to raise X number of dollars to run Republican candidates so that the Assembly will flip over and become Republican. And because the Senate is Republican, he would then be able to carry through with this mandate of making the cuts that he wants. Right now it's a three-way stool: the

Senate, the Assembly, and Governor all have to sit on the same stool to make the budget happen. When the Governor presented his budget the first time, the Senate said that they support the Governor's budget, a budget that had everything cut out from it, but then some of the Senators came to us in the Assembly and said that they knew that the Assembly would put some of the funds back in and that they, the Senators, had to posture. When their constituents came to the Senate, the Senators told them to go over to the Assembly because the Assembly will put everything back into the budget. And so the Senators will run on a platform boasting that they cut these programs but that the Assembly put all the programs back in and so it's going to be that type of year again this year.

What takes place in Washington is also going to have a tremendous effect on the Legislature in Albany during this upcoming session. And so I think we are in for another long, hard fight and I don't think we will budge from our position as to what we restore for CUNY and SUNY. I think people are willing to go all the way rather than allow these cuts.

President Kaplowitz: I want to report to you that John Jay's Faculty Senate today voted to endorse the October 18 march opposing cuts to CUNY's budget which the Black and Puerto Rican Caucus is co-sponsoring and I have been authorized to urge our faculty to participate and to inform our students about it. We are, of course, urging only those faculty who are not teaching at that time and are advising students that if they have class at that time their responsibility is to be in class. Also, I wanted you to know that during the summer a group of CUNY faculty formed and registered a political action committee, called T.H.E. PAC (The Higher Education PAC) with the stated goal of raising a half a million dollars by the 1996 election for the purpose of supporting the candidacies of friends of CUNY and SUNY and working to defeat those who don't support public higher education. Also, T.H.E. PAC plans a large voter registration drive and a get-out-the-vote drive. I am mentioning this because you reported that the Governor is raising money to help Republican candidates who are running for seats in the Assembly currently held by Democrats.

Senator Rusch: My question is somewhat related to that. It seems to me that you are talking about two forces to pressure the Legislators and the Governor: one is the obvious one: students and faculty demonstrating here and in Albany and it is fairly obvious that most students who vote will not vote for candidates who are against CUNY and SUNY. The other thing that I'm curious about that you talked about and that we have talked about at the Senate is the idea of selling CUNY to not just legislators but to the public at large in answer to all the CUNY-bashing and SUNY-bashing that is taking place. I find that intriguing because the general public is where the larger number of votes can be found. How would you suggest that we do it?

Assemblymember Seabrook: There are a couple of ways. One of the things I said to the Chancellor is that one of the things that sells Universities is their athletic programs and yet there is virtually no high-level athletic teams in the CUNY system. Other colleges use their athletic teams as a way of raising money for programs and scholarships for students who do not participate in athletic competition. Also the Chancellor has to be willing to say that the faculty and the students in the City University system are the best and she has to do this by putting on a roadshow. She has to put this show together and take it on the road. Everybody believes that the CUNY system doesn't produce any scholars and yet you have a tremendous number of scholars on the faculty but the impression is that no one who teaches at CUNY is a scholar. There is also the impression that there are no students who excel academically. There are a tremendous number of radio and television talk shows and yet CUNY faculty and students are not featured on them. You see the Chancellor on these shows but not faculty or students. I used to teach at Marist

College and it was not a college that anyone had heard of until Marist had a new president, Dennis Murray, who had run for Congress from California and who lost and then took the presidency and he understood what had happened to IBM and other similar institutions and so he understood the importance of selling the college. He said that Marist has to produce something that will make everyone look at Marist and he saw how one of the members of the faculty was able to predict the elections and so the president supported this as a project of the college. And now it is the Marist polls that are always cited and the faculty member who conducts the polls does commentary about the elections and issues and so now Marist is known.

CUNY has lots of faculty who are great scientists, great political scientists, great mathematicians, but CUNY is not projecting that fact. we have to have a talk with the Chancellor about having a real public relations department in CUNY and how to sell CUNY. People really do believe that CUNY students aren't productive, that the faculty is unproductive, and that we should just get rid of the whole thing.

I have to say one thing about John Jay. The President, Gerry Lynch, sells this college. Gerry Lynch is everywhere and he is always promoting John Jay and doing an excellent job at making the College known. There are two CUNY presidents I have met who worked tirelessly promoting their colleges: Gerry Lynch, and Leonard Lief, the former president of Lehman College. When Leonard Lief wanted a gymnasium complex he would be in our office in Albany every week: he was in Albany so often you would think he was a legislator. He had a briefing package for everybody, he would talk about the project, he would say that the Lehman team could have gone to the national championship but were disqualified because the gym wasn't big enough. And so he got the money to build the facility. I hadn't known Lief, I didn't represent his district, but he went to every legislator and he sold his school to everybody. Gerry Lynch is the same way: he will go to legislators and tell them about the importance of John Jay and invite people here and as a result people learn about the College. He does that everywhere. There are some college presidents that none of us ever see.

Senator Malone: I am interested in your view of CUNY's lobbying efforts. I know that the private colleges' lobbying effort is not only excellent but their presence is in Albany every week, twelve months a year. What is your view of the CUNY lobbying effort?

Assemblymember Seabrook: CUNY's lobbying effort could be better. You are absolutely correct. We run into lobbyists every day but some lobbyists, notably lobbyists for the private colleges and universities, are there every day. I attended three CUNY schools and I attended Long Island University for a master's degree. The people at L.I.U. are in Albany constantly talking about the fact that they need more funding for H.E.O.P. (Higher Education opportunity Program). They hired a tremendous law firm, a top lobbying firm in the State, to do their lobbying. I don't think CUNY has ever held a reception for us but the private colleges constantly hold receptions for us. CUNY seems to take us for granted. But the private colleges have receptions so that we can get acquainted with everybody but I don't think CUNY has done anything like that during the 12 years I have been in the Legislature.

Senator Malone: We had Tony Schwarz, the media guru, at our Faculty Senate meeting in May and if the Chancellor wanted to use Tony Schwarz or a person like him, such a media specialist could put CUNY on the map in a manner beyond our wildest dreams. Also, Senator Kenneth LaValle, chair of the Senate's Higher Education Committee, has an advisory committee which meets every year in September or October: I have served on that committee for many years. It seems to me that Assemblyman Ed Sullivan, the Chair of the Assembly Higher Education Committee, would do well to have an advisory

committee also. What LaValle's advisory committee does is to look at legislation that is upcoming and come up with a collective higher education package. It seems to me that the Assembly needs to do something similar at least for CUNY and SUNY because public higher education is the key to social mobility.

Assemblymember Seabrook: I will raise the issue with Ed Sullivan and see if we could create such an advisory committee. I'm on the Higher Education Committee and I think it's an excellent idea. As to the issue of having a lobbying force in Albany: the students of CUNY had a lobbying force in Albany years ago and we just got so upset with the students that it no longer exists. Now there's no voice there. The other thing, and I don't know whether it's a good policy or not: the Chancellor has a policy whereby she does not permit college presidents to come to Albany. There are presidents who have relationships with legislators and at the same time there are legislators who do not like the Chancellor and so she should not send just one person to deal with all the legislators. Closing off the avenue of presidents going to Albany creates a problem and I don't think this policy is wise.

President Kaplowitz: That is a very interesting analysis. I'm on the University Faculty Senate's Executive Committee and we meet with the Chancellor virtually every week, in off the record meetings, and that is something that we could raise in that venue. I know that when Joe Murphy was Chancellor, he did not have that policy and that's when you saw Leonard Lief and Gerry Lynch regularly in Albany.

Assemblymember Seabrook: That's right.

President Kaplowitz: And before Joe Murphy, Bob Kibbee was the Chancellor and he, too, did not have that policy. When Ann Reynolds became Chancellor four years ago she did instruct the presidents that they may not go to Albany and that they may not lobby for their colleges (or for CUNY) but that rather she (and the members of her Chancellory) would henceforth represent CUNY in Albany and at City Hall. I had never considered your analysis with regard to the possible negative consequences to CUNY if some legislators are unhappy or disagree with a particular Chancellor if it is only that Chancellor whom the legislators see.

Senator Jenkins: The question of how to sell CUNY interests me because it is as if an institution this vital needs to be made a pitch for in the first place. I would like to add that it is so wonderful to see you here speaking with such vigor and vitality about these issues and particularly from the unique perspective you have as a CUNY graduate and as a person of color. I was wondering if there is any particular kind of appeal that has an effect in the Legislature upon your colleagues with regard to who you are that makes what you have to say different, perhaps, unusual.

Assemblymember Seabrook: That's a very interesting point because when you can say you are a product of CUNY it means a lot. When I am in Albany and as the Chair of the Caucus I make the fact that I am a product of CUNY very clear. There are a lot of members of the Caucus who are also CUNY graduates and we hold a tremendous block of votes and so CUNY is at the top of our list both because many of us are CUNY graduates but also because CUNY colleges are in our districts. It is also important that we can speak from the experience of being CUNY graduates because our colleagues who are not from the City basically feel that New York City is getting too much money anyway. Even within our Democratic Conference there is a fight because the people upstate believe they are being unfairly treated and want to cut back money from CUNY so that it will go to them. But we have to convince them of the importance of CUNY and last year was very interesting because a lot of students from Long Island attend CUNY colleges. There was a big fight because Kenneth LaValle was

faced with the fact that a lot of students from Long Island and particularly from his district on Long Island go to F.I.T. and because those students were threatened LaValle was brought to the table. And so he understood the issue because the proposed budget cuts for higher education would have hurt his constituents. And so it certainly helps when we are in the Conference that we are CUNY graduates and it helps that I am a graduate of John Jay when I get up in the Conference and speak in support of funding for a John Jay project. Remember that the prior Speakers had a relationship with CUNY and that helped tremendously because they understood the issues and one of the former Speakers was the Chair of Higher Education as well and that made it even easier. Now it is important for this agenda. But the selling of CUNY is so, so important: CUNY must get out there and highlight some really distinguished faculty.

President Kaplowitz: Before I recognize Kwando, I would like to note that both Kwando and Assemblymember Seabrook are members of our Department of African-American Studies. Assemblyman Seabrook has taught for the Department for the past several years as an adjunct faculty member.

Assemblymember Seabrook: Plus I'm Kwando's Assemblyman.

Senator Kinshasa: In fact we have known each other many years, even before he became an Assemblyman. I'm concerned that CUNY TV is not utilized at a high level. You know we have high level scholars. Next week John Jay is having a major Conference on Criminal Justice Education on October 20. How can CUNY TV be used to highlight CUNY scholars and this conference?

President Kaplowitz: The program of the Conference on Criminal Justice Education that Kwando is referring to was just printed yesterday. I am happy to give you my copy of the program and I hope you will attend the Conference as a guest of the Senate.

Benator Kinshasa: It seems to me that the Conference is an opportunity for us to highlight many issues, including yourself as a graduate of John Jay who is very involved in issues of higher education. Many departments of the college have faculty who are participating in the conference. Criminal justice is a major topic in the United States now. This should be an ongoing session dealing with many issues focused on by John Jay that should be featured on CUNY TV. When I watch CUNY TV I get the sense that we have a couple of individuals who have been able to work the system in that they are featured on the programs. When I turn to PBS, when I turn to cable, I see UCLA, I see Yale, I see Harvard, but not CUNY.

Assemblymember Seabrook: I think that is where the Chancellor has fallen down in that she has not put an administrative apparatus in place to deal with public relations. They do a very bad job and access to television is part of that. I have said that to her quite often, that no one is going to be able to sell CUNY but her, meaning her administration, and, therefore, the importance of seeing how we can project all the things that are actually taking place at CUNY is important so that the public knows. It's interesting that when the students held the first march to Wall Street the response of the public in interviews to the media was that the students should be given what they are asking for because the students, they said, were very orderly, and intelligent, and aware. The students weren't disrupting anything and these were the comments of the public who said, with surprise, that the students 'weren't so bad.' The impression the public had developed had been so negative that they were surprised when they witnessed the students and discovered that they 'weren't so bad.' The public had developed an impression that all CUNY students are on the dole and that they can't read or write. I will raise this with the Chancellor again because I think it is very important that an accurate portrait of CUNY is communicated to the public. Remember, Newt Gingrich

became Speaker by using public television and by selling his book and he started by communicating to college campuses.

Senator Kinshasa: You are right that this is so important. Three weeks ago when I was walking down Broadway a film crew from CBS stopped me for a story they were doing. Since that segment was broadcast people sitting opposite me on the subway have been nodding and smiling at me in recognition and this is from three seconds of television exposure. Imagine what CUNY could do if we had a regular, ongoing attempt to not only improve the image of CUNY but to actually make an impact on the political and social and economic issues. Television is a tool we are not using.

Assemblymember Seabrook: Absolutely.

Senator Dunham: You spoke about the students' efforts at organizing and how nice some of the bystanders found it when the students were orderly. Do you think, conversely, that when students are reported to be disorderly (even when such reports are not true) that that does us harm?

Assemblymember seabrook: Last spring, a group of students who were not a part of those organizing the march wanted to disrupt the bridge and tunnel travel of the public. I told the students that when those men and women get off from work they want to get on that train and go through that tunnel or onto that bridge to get home and that it is best that we do the march and not disrupt the ability of the public to reach their homes because those people vote and they will call their legislators and tell them to cut the budget of CUNY which those students attend. Let's not offend those people you are trying to influence. Every student who is a registered voter is a potential person who can create the defeat of a person seeking office or the victory of a person seeking office. You have a lot of students here who are unregistered and a voter registration drive is necessary: part of the Motor Voter Act is that public agencies are supposed to be registering people to vote and once that is done the potential is tremendous. The people you have to influence are the 150 Assemblymembers and the 67 Senators: the rest of the people do not matter so there is no point in disrupting the general populace. The AIDS activists disrupted the legislators who make the decisions and that is important but it makes no sense to disrupt the general population because they do not make decisions except that when they become angered they urge their representatives to punish those who disrupted their lives.

President Kaplowitz: Since 1992, the Faculty Senate at John Jay has sent out letters to all faculty urging the faculty to distribute voter registration forms to their students, and we send the forms with the letters. The letter has always said that it is CUNY policy that faculty and administrators may distribute voter registrations forms to students but that they may not collect the completed forms. What we found out last year from Ruth Messinger is what you just told us and that is that public agencies, including CUNY, have an affirmative obligation to distribute voter registration forms. Those of us on the University Faculty Senate's Executive Committee are trying to find out, and perhaps you can help us determine the answer, whether the Motor Voter Act prohibits us from collecting the completed forms. If students want to give the completed forms to their teachers, shouldn't we be permitted to collect them? Then we would mail them and in this way we could also keep a count as to how many newly registered voters attend CUNY. I want to also say that last spring when we were organizing marches, and conducting a voter registration drive, and a letter writing drive, the students were very ashamed at not having voted and or not being registered to vote. They often said that they had not thought that there was much of a difference between one candidate and another. They had had 12 years of Democratic leadership in Albany and in the City and those 12 years were often a large portion of their young lives. Others did vote but said that they had

wanted a change and had wanted the death penalty which meant, of course, that a lot of the students who are people of color had not been paying attention to who it is that most often receives the death penalty. If nothing else, what happened as a result of the Governor's executive budget is that we will have many more people registered and interested in the upcoming elections than in the past.

Assemblymember Seabrook: I will find out the answer about the collecting of voter registration forms because that is part of the legislative act whereby all public institutions are required to register voters and, of course, some agencies do not want to do that. We are having a problem with the Human Resources Administration, which does not want to register their clients. I'll find out whether you are permitted to retrieve the forms. As to the cliché of wanting change most people said that whoever is elected won't matter because there isn't much of a difference between one candidate and another. That is the biggest mistake that people could make. There is a tremendous difference. When we look at the budget that Mario Cuomo put together and the budget that George Pataki put together, there was a tremendous, tremendous difference. And I tell people that I had never seen a budget like the one that George Pataki presented to the Legislature. People who voted for George Pataki because they were tired of Cuomo and wanted change then said, when Governor Pataki released his budget, that they didn't vote for these budget cuts or to have all these programs decimated, they just wanted to get rid of Cuomo. But they did vote for this budget and for these program cuts because that's the platform that Pataki campaigned on.

This is particularly interesting in terms of what is studied at John Jay because of the amount of dollars that is spent on corrections and prison construction in New York State. We have close to 70,000 people incarcerated in the State of New York and there is an additional 20,000 on Rikers Island. There are 62,000 children in the social service system and the budgets are exploding: they are building youth facilities for little children who are 13 years old and younger and those are secure facilities which cost \$83,000 each. That's a tremendous amount of money that we are spending for that child when we don't spend \$8300 for a child for public schooling. This says something about where we are spending our dollars. So it is important that at John Jay we come up with solutions, and ideas, and papers and studies, because although hysteria is driving all of this, the Legislature needs common sense people like educators to suggest solutions. Some people think that we can build out of it: we will never be able to build out of this problem. That's over. When I was elected to the New York State Assembly there were 28,000 inmates in this State prison system and now there are close to 70,000 inmates. It will have to be scholars like yourselves who will have to come up with the solutions to these issues.

Senator Litwack: You mentioned that the next election will be marked by a big battle over the Assembly. Are there any particular districts where pro-CUNY and pro-SUNY members are most vulnerable? Are there any elections we should perhaps focus on offering our support and our help?

Assemblymember Seabrook: Yes, that is an important question. The Republicans have targeted about 12 districts that they feel they can flip. There are some legislators even here in the City who will have a problem. It will probably be best if we could give you their names so that you could have meetings with them because some of the people in the City are going to be in serious trouble. You need to get their positions on CUNY. We could end up losing their seats in the City which could be a real problem for supporters of CUNY during the budget process. Even some of the Westchester legislators, especially Westchester women who are Democrats are in serious trouble and they are people who vote for CUNY. The Governor said he is definitely going after them.

Senator Litwack: Are they in SUNY districts?

Assemblymember Seabrook: They are, but a lot of them are on the border and a number of their constituents attend CUNY colleges. But they are Democrats in districts where there is a very close ratio between Democrats and Republicans and they are newer members and the Governor perceives them as vulnerable and will be coming after them very hard.

Senator Litwack: Do you personally know who the 12 are?

Assemblymember Seabrook: Oh, yes. I Chair the Reapportionment Committee which studies the demographics for the Assembly and I can tell you who is in trouble because of the numbers. I also know who the Governor has targeted.

President Kaplowitz: Should we call your New York or your Albany office to get this information?

Assemblymember Seabrook: The New York office.

President Kaplowitz: We need to know this kind of specific, concrete information about what we can and should do. We are also facing an anti-immigrant movement. Senator Padavan, from Queens, introduced a bill last year to make legal immigrants attending CUNY or SUNY no longer eligible for student aid. The bill was Uefeated but I understand he plans to introduce it again because there was sufficient interest in it.

Senator Rashbaum: What motivated such a bill?

Assemblymember seabrook: Some legislators look for ways, such as introducing a bill of this kind, that will demonstrate how conservative they are. These kinds of bills play upon the emotions. And he had a constituent who was running for the school board in that district who was very, very right wing (he wanted to burn books) and that frightens legislators into deciding that they have to be more conservative than others. And so the Padavans introduce bills that are meant to prove how conservative they are and this bill was to show how this legislator is unwilling to help immigrants even to the extent of denying student aid to legal immigrants.

Senator Gibson: We had a guest at a Senate meeting who spoke about the effectiveness of shame. Politically, how do we shame these people?

Assemblymember Seabrook: What I've discovered is that a lot of people who take these positions and introduce these bills and vote in these ways, especially the ones from the city, do not really know the number of people in their districts who attend CUNY. They do not know that much about their district even though they think they do. When their constituents really know the facts they can ask their legislators whether they know that X number of their constituents attend CUNY schools and they can say to their legislators that their votes are hurting constituents who live in the district. For example, Senator Bruno, who is the Majority Leader of the Senate, said that we have to do all the cutting that Governor Pataki wanted. So Governor Pataki cut 15,000 jobs. But Senator Bruno has 47,000 State workers in his district and so what Bruno was saying was that the people he was representing should lose their jobs. Now he and the Governor are in a big fight and Senator Bruno went to Carl McCall and said that McCall has to stop this because otherwise he, Bruno, will be in trouble. Now Bruno is fighting Pataki, saying that Pataki can't move these State agencies: Bruno's constituents are saying that if they lose their jobs, Bruno should lose his. Makes sense to me. Now Bruno is backpaddling. If you say to a legislator that you won your election by

2,000 votes and that there are 5,000 CUNY students living in your district that is something that that legislator will understand.

Senator Litwack: 5,000 CUNY students And their cousins.

Assemblymember Beabrook: Exactly. That's when they start thinking but that means you have to know the numbers: you have to know how many votes the person won by and how many CUNY students are in the person's district. And you are right: those students have cousins and neighbors and friends. That's how you shame elected officials: when you can show them the number of voters in their district and say that you are going to march all of them to the polls. I know where every vote that is a block exists in my district: every one. That's how you shame these individuals.

Senator Litwack: If you don't shame them, you scare them.

Assemblymember Seabrook: You're right: you scare them. You are absolutely right.

Benator Solis: You spoke about the Governor's attempt to eliminate programs in his executive budget, such as the SEEK Program, and we all know that BEEK was created by the Legislature and has guidelines that must be followed. However, my concern is based upon the fact that at the other CUNY colleges the SEEK Departments were almost all dismantled and even though that did not happen at John Jay we did lose a counselor. We are in the process of reshaping our program to strengthen it but it is difficult to do this when at the same time we are getting messages from 80th Street saying that we should be doing this even though the chances are that we won't be around the following year or that we may have a life expectancy of two years. They don't directly say that to us but that's the message we hear from the information that is transmitted to us. With the fact that the Legislature did restore 75% of the SEEK funds, how could 80th Btreet dismantle BEEK programs?

Assemblymember Beabrook: The Legislation creating SEEK and CD and the Legislative intent are very clear. As you know, that was a big argument I had with the Chancellor. The Legislature, through statute, has determined what a SEEK Program should be and it has to be followed and you can't take those dollar8 and use them for anything else. Significantly, a BEEK Director had never come to see us at all until this budget year.

President Kaplowitz: Then you saw Martha Bell, Chair of the CUNY Council of SEEK Directors, every week in Albany.

Assemblymember Beabrook: That's right. But prior to that the members of the Legislature never knew who a SEEK Director was. After the budget was cut we began to see people but prior to that we never saw anyone. Legislators said they understand BEEK but now the hospitals are having a problem, CUNY in general is having a problem, and a relationship with SEEK people had never existed. ~~Bo~~ the Caucus members felt we didn't even know who these people are and now all at once they want to meet with us for the first time now that BEEK is being cut and they asked whether we are supposed to throw everything aside now for SEEK. People who had been trying to get issues on the agenda in Albany for years resent it when attention is suddenly shifted to BEEK without SEEK having been a presence all those years. But the BEEK people did do a very good job. They brought a lot of students to Albany, students who were very successful in the SEEK Program. But part of the problem is that people wait until it's too late. When they do come, it's not the only thing on the legislative agenda. You can't wait until April to act because in April everyone has a problem. It has to occur in October and November. But we haven't stopped the fight for BEEK.

President Kaplowitz: In addition to helping certain legislators who are up for reelection who are supporters of CUNY, are there particular people who we should get to know and who should know us so that we are not an abstraction to them. I understand that you are saying that we are an abstraction to many legislators: we do not have faces that people can see in their mind's eye when the topic of CUNY comes up just as the SEEK faculty didn't have faces, didn't have a reality to legislators, even to those who support SEEK. That is what we have been trying to do at our Faculty Senate: we have been making ourselves not an abstraction at 80th street because those of us who were here in the mid 1970s remember when we were almost closed by the CUNY Board: 80th Street didn't know us and that made it easy to close down a college when the name did not trigger images of faculty and students. Who are the people we should educate in the legislature about CUNY? To whom should we make ourselves known?

Assemblymember Seabrook: You are absolutely right. You need to meet with everybody on the Higher Education Committees. There are a lot of legislators who are not from New York City who are CUNY graduates and you need to meet with all those who are on the Higher Education Committees.

Senator Litwack: On the Senate's Higher Education Committee also?

Assemblymember Seabrook: Yes. Those on the Senate's Higher Education Committee as well as those on the Assembly's Higher Education Committee. There are a number of legislators who graduated from CUNY and moved elsewhere, outside of New York City, and they represent upstate districts but they are CUNY graduates. You should meet with them: that is crucial. You don't have to meet with them in Albany: you can meet with them here. Invite them here to come here. These people never meet you and shouldn't meet you for the first time in April. That's why we intend to have another hearing at John Jay and we plan to do it in November. We produced a document from the hearing that we conducted last spring and we presented that document to the Governor and to the Speaker and to the Majority Leader. We are going to do the same thing, hold an all-day hearing, probably on November 14, so that we will have a document to present to the Governor but this time it will be before he issues his budget.

President Kaplowitz: That is wonderful and I will sign up to testify again.

Assemblymember Seabrook: Please do. It is important that you testify.

President Kaplowitz: You and I have some memorable shared experiences, dating from long hours working to resolve the 1989 protests at John Jay. And like you, I also grew up in the projects, in Queens rather than in the Bronx, and I, too, am a CUNY graduate. I think it is essential that all of us who are CUNY graduates speak up and that we especially do so if we would not be where we are if it hadn't been that CUNY provided us with a ladder for us to climb out of poverty. One of the things I think we are failing to do is to get reach out to our CUNY graduates: we have thousands upon thousands of graduates.

Assemblymember Seabrook: I agree with you completely. I do not understand why we have not pulled together our graduates and called upon them to speak up in support of CUNY.

Senator Litwack: Are you teaching at John Jay this semester?

Assemblymember Seabrook: Yes.

Senator Litwack: May I ask what you are teaching and what your experience is in the classroom?

Assemblmember Seabrook: It is a very rewarding experience. I have been teaching here for four or five years, when the Legislature is not in session. I teach in the African-American Studies Department and am teaching a special topics course about African-American political science. I've been able to bring a lot of speakers who are elected officials. There will be a couple of members of Congress and members of alternative parties who will be guest speakers.

President Kaplowitz: The Assemblyman teaches in North Hall and we invariably see each other at 8:00 AM as he is rushing to his first period class. He knows how desperately we need to replace North Hall from his own experiences teaching there.

Senator Rusch: I'd like to go back to something that a Senate colleague said earlier in the meeting which seemed to equate civil disobedience with disorderly conduct. Clearly that is not the case. Civil disobedience is highly organized, it is highly moral, and it certainly has its place in the political history of this country.

Assemblvmember Seabrook: That is absolutely true.

Senator Litwack: But there is also the matter of picking the time, place and nature of the civil disobedience in terms of whether it is effective or counterproductive. I believe that the Assemblyman was saying that the blocking of tunnels and bridges at rush hour was counterproductive.

Assemblvmember Seabrook: Yes, that was my point. The blocking of the bridges and tunnels during rush hour created tremendous anger and that made our efforts to restore funding for CUNY more difficult.

President Kaplowitz: Please take my copy of the program for the Criminal Justice Education Conference and if you are available please attend as a guest of the Senate. Thank you so very much for accepting the Faculty Senate's invitation and for being so generous with your time. You have given us much important information and an invaluable perspective. And thank you, also, for your exemplary work on behalf of CUNY and John Jay on behalf of programs of social justice. We hope that you will put the Faculty Senate's Resolution of Appreciation in a prominent place and look upon it with pleasure.

Assemblvmember Seabrook: I will indeed put it in a prominent place and I will look upon it with not only pleasure but with great pride. You have honored me, indeed. This has been a wonderful opportunity and a wonderful experience for me. Thank you so much for inviting me and for your thoughtful questions and comments. I look forward to continuing to work with all of you.

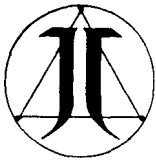
The Senate gave Assemblyman Larry Seabrook a long and enthusiastic ovation.

By a motion duly made and carried, the meeting was adjourned at 5:20 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward Davenport
Daniel Pinello

Co-Recording Secretaries



ATTACHMENT A

JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The City University of New York

445 West 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019

212 237-8000

**RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY SENATE
OF JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
IN APPRECIATION OF
PROFESSOR ELI B. SILVERMAN**

OCTOBER 20, 1995

WHEREAS, Dr. Eli B. Silverman, Professor of Law and Police Science, was invited by the Faculty Steering Committee of the Conference on Criminal Justice Education to serve as the Coordinator of the October **20, 1995**, Conference, and

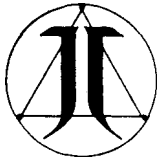
WHEREAS, The Conference on Criminal Justice Education was first proposed by the Faculty Senate and is co-sponsored by the Faculty Senate, and

WHEREAS, Professor Silverman's work as Conference Coordinator has been marked by extraordinary enthusiasm, energy, intelligence, and creativity, and

WHEREAS, The Conference is being attended by more than **400** participants from more than **75** colleges and universities and more than 30 criminal justice agencies representing more than **35** states and 9 countries, and

WHEREAS, The success of the Conference is attributable to not only the exciting work in criminal justice education which is being conducted throughout this country and throughout the world but also to the splendid work of Professor Silverman and to the high esteem in which he is held by his colleagues at John Jay and elsewhere in the field of criminal justice, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Faculty Senate of John Jay College of Criminal Justice expresses its heartfelt gratitude to and admiration of Professor Eli B. Silverman for making the October **20, 1995**, Conference on Criminal Justice Education an event that brings honor and inspiration to the scholars, educators, practitioners, and students of criminal justice education and that brings honor and inspiration to John Jay College of Criminal Justice of The City University of New York.



JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The City University of New York
445 West 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019
212 237-8000

RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY SENATE
OF JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN APPRECIATION OF ASSEMBLYMEMBER LAWRENCE B. SEABROOK

OCTOBER 11, 1995

WHEREAS, Lawrence B. Seabrook is a longstanding member of the New York State Assembly, representing the 83rd Assembly District in the Bronx, and

WHEREAS, Assemblymember Seabrook serves as Chair of the New York State Black and Puerto Rican Legislative Caucus, and

WHEREAS, Assemblymember Seabrook is an alumnus of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, having received his bachelor of arts degree in **1974**, and

WHEREAS, Assemblymember Seabrook is a tireless advocate for public higher education, in general, and for the City University of New York, in particular and has devoted his enormous energies and talents to articulating the issues and to creating legislation which further the goals and missions of public higher education for the benefit of all students and society at large, and

WHEREAS, Assemblymember Seabrook has been unceasingly generous with his time, attention, skills, and knowledge at John Jay College, helping the College and its students in countless ways, including by moderating the first Town Hall Meeting, by mentoring students, by bringing elected and appointed officials to the College, and by advancing the name, reputation, and mission of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Faculty Senate of John Jay College of Criminal Justice expresses its heartfelt appreciation and admiration of Assemblymember Seabrook in **his capacities** as legislator, as a friend of John Jay College, as a champion of CUNY, and as a visionary and effective leader of the New York State Legislature.