

FACULTY SENATE MINUTES #124

John Jay College of Criminal Justice

May 12, 1995

9:30 AM

Room 630 T

Present (28): Yahya Affinnih, Luis Barrios, Michael Blitz, Ira Bloomgarden, Orlanda Brugnola, Edward Davenport, Jane Davenport, Peter DeForest, Robert DeLucia, Janice Dunham, Pat Gary, P. J. Gibson, Elisabeth Gitter, Lou Guinta, Zelma Henriques, Karen Kaplowitz, Leona Lee, Tom Litwack, Barry Luby, James Malone, Peter Manuel, Jill Norgren, Daniel Pinello, Edward Shaughnessy, Carmen Solis, Davidson Umeh, Maurice Vodounon, Bessie Wright

Absent (10): Arvind Agarwal, James Cohen, Arlene Geiger, Elizabeth Hegeman, Laurence Holder, Richard Koehler, Gavin Lewis, Henry Morse, Charles Reid, Agnes Wieschenberg

Guests: Erica Abeel (Foreign Languages), Robert Crozier (Chair, Department of English), Kojo Dei (Anthropology), Andrew Karmen (Sociology), Gerald Markowitz (Chair, Department of Thematic studies), Harold Sullivan (Chair, Council of Chairs, & Chair, Government Department)

Agenda

1. Announcements from the chair
2. Approval of Minutes #123
3. Proposed resolution: Resolved: That the John Jay Faculty Senate expresses its support of UFS Chair Sandi E. Cooper and its confidence in her leadership of the University Faculty Senate and in her representation of the faculty of CUNY as the Faculty Trustee on the CUNY Board of Trustees
4. Proposed resolution: Resolved: That the John Jay Faculty Senate endorse the May 5, 1995, Resolution of the CUNY Council of Faculty Governance Leaders about the role of members of the CUNY Board of Trustees
5. Invited Guest: Professor Sandi E. Cooper, Chair, University Faculty Senate, & Faculty Trustee on the CUNY Board of Trustees
6. Invited Guest: New York State Assemblymember Scott Stringer
7. CUNY as viewed by the media
8. Report from faculty members on the Retrenchment Committee
9. Invited Guest: Provost Basil Wilson
10. New business

1. Announcements from the chair

President Kaplowitz said she is pleased to report that she was reelected to the University Faculty Senate's 9-member Executive Committee on May 9. The UFS Executive Committee meets regularly with Chancellor

Reynolds and with the Vice Chancellors and its members serve as the faculty members of the Board of Trustees committees. Her assignments to Board of Trustees and UFS committees will be made on May 23.

John Jay's 1995-96 delegates to the University Faculty Senate are: Haig Bohigian, Orlanda Brugnola, Karen Kaplowitz, Maria Rodriguez, and Timothy Stevens. The alternate delegates, who have voice and who also may vote if a member of the College's delegation is absent, are: Ned Benton, Edward Davenport, and Jane Davenport.

Professor Ned Benton (chair of John Jay's Budget Planning Committee) will continue to serve on the UFS Budget Advisory Committee, which is an 8-member committee which meets regularly with Vice Chancellor for Budget Rothbard and recommends policy positions to the UFS Executive Committee.

Senator Daniel Pinello will continue to serve on the UFS Legal Affairs Committee, whose membership is limited to CUNY faculty who are lawyers. He was invited to be a member by the UFS Executive Committee last September.

Senator Litwack said he thinks the Senate should know that President Kaplowitz received the most votes of all the candidates to the University Faculty Senate's Executive Committee. The Senate responded to the information with sustained applause.

Mayor Giuliani has nominated an alumnus of John Jay to the Board of Trustees: George J. Rios received his MPA in 1974 from John Jay and earned his undergraduate degree at Hunter. The New York State Senate must approve the nomination. Mr. Rios was honored by John Jay's Alumni Association in 1993 at a luncheon at the College. President Kaplowitz suggested that upon the NYS Senate's approval of Mr. Rios to the CUNY Board of Trustees, we should invite him to a meeting of our Senate. She also suggested we invite John Jay alumnus Larry Seabrook, a member of the NYS Assembly, to one of the Senate meetings in the fall.

President Kaplowitz said that she was very pleased to bring greetings on behalf of the Faculty Senate at the lovely SEEK Awards Dinner the previous night, at which Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs Richard Freeland was the keynote speaker and the recipient of a special award from the SEEK Department.

2. Approval of Minutes #123

Minutes #123 of the April 12, 1995, meeting were approved by a motion duly made and carried.

3. Proposed resolution: "Resolved: That the John Jay Faculty Senate expresses its support of UFS Chair Sandi E. Cooper and its confidence in her leadership of the University Faculty Senate and in her representation of the faculty of CUNY as the Faculty Trustee on the Board of Trustees"

Trustee Herman Badillo has accused Professor Sandi E. Cooper, chair of the University Faculty Senate and the Faculty Trustee on the Board of Trustees, of racism and he made that accusation to a "Daily News" reporter. A copy of the April 27 "Daily News" article was distributed. President Kaplowitz explained that Mr. Badillo's action followed the approval of a resolution by the City College Faculty Senate in March expressing its "outrage at Herman Badillo's stewardship as a CUNY

trustee." The resolution, the subject of an April 6 press release, states that the CCNY Faculty Senate "formally rebukes City College alumnus Herman Badillo" and "calls on him to step down from his stewardship of The City University of New York." President Kaplowitz described Professor Cooper as someone who is the antithesis of a racist.

Although the meetings of the committees of the Board of Trustees are taped, no transcripts of the meetings are routinely made. Yet Mr. Badillo provided a transcript of a February 6 meeting of the Board's Committee on Academic Affairs (CAPPR) during which Trustee Badillo, who does not think remediation should be offered at CUNY, and Trustee Cooper, who does, discussed the subject. Trustee Badillo objected to the dollar costs for remediation and Professor Cooper responded that remediation "will be costing us a lot more money if [students] went to jail." He said that is not the choice and Professor Cooper said, "It often is."

That one comment, which was made during a three-hour meeting, was what Mr. Badillo gave to the "Daily News." The "Daily News" article, in fact, states that the comment "was released by Badillo in a transcript of the February academic affairs committee meeting." Professor Kaplowitz said that a number of people think the story was given in the hopes that the UFS would not endorse CCNY's resolution calling on him to resign. This, she said, is also part of the "Daily News" campaign against CUNY. On May 9, the UFS voted its support of Professor Cooper and she suggested that John Jay's Senate might want to endorse that resolution. Many people are signing up to speak at the public hearing of the Board of Trustees on May 15 to speak in support of Professor Cooper and to express their criticism of Mr. Badillo. The deadline to telephone to speak is this afternoon at 3:30. Among those at John Jay who have signed up to testify are Professors Blanche Cook, Mary Gibson, and Jerry Markowitz, all members of the History Department: Professor Cooper has taught history at John Jay as a visiting professor (her appointment is in the History Department at the College of Staten Island and at the Graduate School).

Senator Jane Davenport said she is on two electronic criminal justice discussion lists and education as a preventive for incarceration is a commonplace theme. President Kaplowitz noted that in a letter to the "Daily News," a letter which was not published, Professor Cooper wrote that her comment was "a short-hand form of an obvious truth which harks back to the Enlightenment, "" when a society chooses to shut off the spigot of opportunity for any of its population, you can expect anti-social behavior from some of those who are made to feel redundant. For students who have not been served in the starved public school system of this country, college opportunity represents the last chance to carve a niche in modern society." She also noted that Professor Blanche Cook's statement to the Board of Trustees which she will read at the Board's public hearing on May 15 includes a statement that Eleanor Roosevelt made in 1933 during a speech to the Daughters of the American Revolution: "There used to be a time when people could say, 'Whoever wants work can find work' but that is not so today. Now if you have nothing to do and no one provides you with recreation or occupation or education it is very very easy to find yourself sliding into bad company, the gang on the street and before you know it young people are in trouble. We're much concerned about the youthfulness of our criminals today and if you have had much to do with young people who find themselves in trouble you can easily see how happened."

President Kaplowitz reported that a month or two prior to that CAPPR meeting a proposal from the Graduate School was before the committee to approve a Certificate in American Studies. To obtain the certificate at the time the doctorate is awarded, a student would have to have taken a certain number of courses from a list of approximately 150 existing courses, the descriptions of ten of which were included as examples to

show how relevant and interesting they are. One of the ten course descriptions was of a course that Senator Edward Shaughnessy (Sociology) teaches on "Urban Racism." Trustee Badillo took exception to the course description because it referred to the riots in Crown Heights as one of the events that would be studied and he objected because he said there is no proof that the riots in Crown Heights had anything to do with racism. Professor Cooper had responded that the course description states that there will be an exploration of this topic in the context of the riots in Crown Heights. Professor Cooper spoke with passion about academic freedom and the faculty's prerogative to determine the curriculum. Trustee Badillo's response was that perhaps faculty should not have that prerogative. Senator Shaughnessy said his course description also said there would be an exploration of the racism in the recent mayoral election and Herman Badillo was a candidate on Rudolph Giuliani's ticket. He added that Professor Cooper contacted him immediately after the meeting to brief him on what happened at the CAPPR meeting and to consult with him.

President Kaplowitz explained that after Trustee Badillo used the media to accuse Professor Cooper of racism, the UFS Executive Committee wrote a resolution of support and that Professor Cooper had not known about it. At the beginning of the May UFS meeting, she and Professor Cecelia McCall (Baruch) jointly moved to amend the agenda and presented the resolution which passed without dissent. The Chancellor, who arrived during this time, said after the applause that she felt as if she had just witnessed Professor Cooper receiving an Emmy or Oscar.

The resolution adopted by the UFS on May 9 cites Professor Cooper as a "courageous, effective, and unwavering advocate of academic freedom, educational access and excellence, and social justice at CUNY" and concludes: "Therefore, be it Resolved, That the University Faculty Senate expresses its support of Chair Sandi E. Cooper and its confidence in her leadership of the University Faculty Senate and in her representation of the faculty of CUNY as the Faculty Trustee on the Board of Trustees."

Senator Litwack moved that the John Jay Faculty Senate endorse the resolution in support of the Chair of the University Faculty Senate, Professor Sandi E. Cooper. Senator Shaughnessy seconded the motion. The motion passed by unanimous vote.

4. Proposed resolution: Resolved: That the John Jay Faculty Senate endorse the resolution of the CUNY Council of Faculty Governance Leaders of the City University of New York about the role of the members of the CUNY Board of Trustees

On May 5, the CUNY Council of Faculty Governance Leaders unanimously approved the following resolution, which the University Faculty Senate subsequently endorsed on May 9:

Resolved: That the Council of Faculty Governance Leaders of the colleges of The City University of New York expects the individual members of the Board of Trustees of The City University of New York to endorse the missions of The City University of New York and to champion the intellectual and educational development of the students placed in their trust; and be it further resolved: That if individual trustees are unwilling to so endorse and to so champion, the Council of Faculty Governance Leaders calls upon such trustees to resign.

Senator Litwack moved that John Jay's Faculty Senate endorse the Resolution. The motion was approved by unanimous vote.

5. Invited Guest: Professor Sandi E. Cooper, Chair, University Faculty Senate, and Faculty Trustee on the CUNY Board of Trustees

President Kaplowitz welcomed Trustee Sandi E. Cooper and told her of the resolutions passed earlier in the meeting: one in support of her leadership of the UFS and the other about the role of CUNY trustees. Professor Cooper expressed her appreciation to the Senate.

President Kaplowitz: Many of us have been fortunate in knowing Sandi Cooper for many years and many of us recall her as a colleague at John Jay when she was a visiting professor here. Professor Cooper is completing her first year as Chair of the University Faculty Senate: she was elected last May and, in fact, ran unopposed. Before that she was Vice Chair of the UFS for four years, when Professor Robert Picken was Chair. She has been a member of the UFS since 1976 and a member of the executive committee since 1980. She has been on the Graduate School faculty since 1992 and on the faculty of the College of Staten Island since 1967. She received her bachelor's degree from CCNY and her master's and doctorate in history from New York University.

An historian who is a specialist in modern European history, with particular interests in 19th century European peace movements and women's history, Professor Cooper won the Charles De Benedetti Prize in Peace History for the Best Article in the History of Peace, 1991-93. Her most recent book is Patriotic Pacifism: Waging War on War in Europe: 1815-1914 published in 1991 by Oxford University Press. She was co-editor (for Europe), with Blanche Wiesen Cook and Charles Chatfield, of the Garland Library of War and Peace, which comprises 360 titles in 328 volumes. Professor Cooper has served as the President of the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians, as the National President of the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession, and as vice chair of the Council on Peace Research in History. She has received grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the United States Institute of Peace, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the American Association of University Women.

Sandi, I want to thank you for accepting our invitation and ask you to give your analysis of the budget and of the outlook for CUNY and what we as a faculty senate and as a college faculty should do.

Professor Cooper: Thank you for that very gracious introduction and I want you to know how much I appreciate your support, Karen. As of yesterday, there were conversations between Ed Sullivan, the Chair of the Assembly Higher Education Committee, and Sheldon Silver, the Assembly Speaker, but the conversations didn't get anywhere. We thought we would have a dollar figure yesterday. The number as of 11 AM yesterday morning was too small and my guess is that Assemblyman Sullivan rejected it. The stalemate probably won't be resolved over higher education until there's a conclusion on the welfare and health issues. I think that's what is holding up the education budget.

The City budget now kicks in and we need to start a letter writing campaign to the City Council. There are about 8 City Council members who are very supportive of us but we really have to start showing up in droves at their public hearings. I can get you the dates for when CUNY faculty can testify, the dates when the Higher Education Committee, chaired by Priscilla Wooten, holds hearings. The very best thing is if the students testify. When the CUNY Cadet Program students showed up last year at the City Council that made an enormous impression. At times in the past we had no budget as we approached July and we acted on the assumption that we would receive something like the base budget of the previous year. I'm not too sure we can act on that assumption any more.

Ed Sullivan [Chair, Higher Education Committee of the NYS Assembly] is very outspoken in his constant repetition, and I think he is right on this, of one theme: that they are really out to get the CUNY students, the "they" being a combination of people who have a very conservative definition of who should go to college and a very large pressure group is the private colleges who have a very strong lobby group in New York State and whose classrooms are suffering from the disease of emptiness -- there is something like 30,000 empty seats in the small, private colleges in the State of New York -- a whole lot of those folks have their eye more on SUNY students than on CUNY students but they raid our students, too. They come to places like LaGuardia Community College looking for the talented minority students to take and to give scholarships to. But, of course, the private colleges are not interested in mass enrollment. However the pressure they exert on the public sector to downsize SUNY has the same fallout effect on us because the politicians obviously can't argue for one system and not both.

Another political issue, which is something we have to keep in mind, is that we cannot expect a big difference in the tuition that would be allowed for SUNY and CUNY. The SUNY faculty and administration have very little problem with increasing tuition: for them it's an easy thing to do and it's always been so: it's a longstanding and well-known fact -- if you've spoken, as I do, to the Chair of the SUNY Faculty Senate, you will learn -- that they are not at all troubled with the prospect of a tuition increase of around \$1100. In our case that would probably drive out 30% of the undergraduate enrollment -- those students who are not eligible for TAP. A \$500 or \$600 increase in tuition would be a killer. On the other hand, the State cannot permit us to raise tuition by only \$400 or \$500 and BUNY to raise tuition by \$1100 and SUNY must raise tuition by close to \$1100 or else they will close colleges. So we fall into that kind of larger political tension. I have no answer for it: if anybody does I would be very happy to propose it. In the eyes of the State legislature, we are a kind of a footnote to SUNY because SUNY is the institution where each legislator -- Republican and Democrat -- has constituents. In every county there is a SUNY campus: that is Governor Rockefeller's legacy and they act as very active lobbyists for themselves. In some towns it is the only source of employment (in the same way that prisons sometimes are). We are in a kind of curious sort of relationship with SUNY.

We are also in a curious relationship with the private colleges but this relationship is more fortuitous. Because the private colleges are desperately dependent upon public money, particularly TAP money and EOP [Equal Opportunity Programs], there is a really good chance that SEEK and College Discovery will be restored, at least to 80% or 90% of its current budget, not because the upstaters are fond of our students from the South Bronx and Bed-Stuy but because the EOPs are something that the private colleges really have lobbied for. The best organized lobby for education in Albany during the last six months has been EOP, HEOP [Higher Education Opportunity Programs], SEEK and CD people. Our colleagues in that area who felt the threat of extinction far before anyone else really got well organized and they have become a major voice in Albany for all of us. The head of the CUNY Council of SEEK Directors is in Albany a couple of times a week and she has been extremely effective and everyone owes her a great debt of gratitude. Her name is Martha Bell and she is at Brooklyn College and she is a member of the University Faculty Senate. She has become such a sophisticated lobbyist that she could be a consultant to lobbyists. Because Martha Bell and her colleagues have done this kind of model political lobbying job, I'm convinced that SEEK and CD are going to get a higher percent of funding restoration than anyone else.

According to the regulations of the guidelines for retrenchment, we are currently forced to behave as if Governor Pataki's budget proposal is the legal budget for next year and, therefore, the campuses of CUNY are in

the process of retrenching. I gather John Jay is not but everyone else is. At a great many colleges right now the proposals are drastic and draconian. City College and Lehman are by far the two most severe that I've heard about. At City College, for example, they are closing everything from anthropology to the entire school of nursing (which has existed for more than 30 years), as well as dance and theater programs, SEEK, academic skills departments, and potentially the school of architecture. Most of the colleges have decided that because of the way we have been destroyed during the last six years by earlier budget cuts instead of doing retrenchment proposals by seniority (that is, retrenching people who have the least seniority and no tenure), they would do it programmatically. Over the last five years the 19 colleges have largely done across the board cuts every time there has been a budget shortfall. They can't do it anymore without destroying the general education we are supposed to be providing.

One of the results of Governor Cuomo's \$40 million cut in 1992 and 1993 was that a large number of people took early retirement -- that saved us from massive retrenchments -- the result was, however, that some colleges have 60% percent of their classes taught by adjuncts. Now that means that at this point, with these budget cuts, we don't have that many people receiving high salaries who will take early retirement and when a college retrenches adjuncts it does not come near to the cost of a full professor's salary. This combination of economics and recent history is one of the reasons for these really draconian cuts.

The second reason is that for the last few years some colleges have not met their enrollment targets and their tuition collections. So that when you hear that City and Lehman and a few others, Queens is another, are making drastic cuts it is also because they owe the system millions of dollars in uncollected tuition revenue. I'm not defending the cuts but rather explaining. These are the kinds of arguments you will hear. These are the reasons being given by the administrations for the really drastic cuts. The faculty in most colleges that I have had any conversations with have, however, largely agreed with the argument that if we are going to have to cut, we are going to have to do it programmatically rather than across the board or otherwise we won't have any education left. Almost every senior college is dropping physical education and this is absurd in a couple of cases: Lehman has a \$57 million new athletic facility that was just opened and my college, Staten Island, is still building its facility. Because the contractors are a year behind they are, as we speak, constructing the running track and yet CSI has just recommended the abolition of the physical education requirement. I don't for a fact know that the requirement will ultimately be abolished because a college can rescind its retrenchment plan if the budget cuts are sufficiently restored when the final budget is approved.

The community colleges are almost all recommending the abolition of what are called "office technology" programs (they used to be called secretarial skills programs). Some of those programs train our students for the kinds of entry-level jobs that require data processing.

Our University provides education ranging from doctoral programs to one-year certificates. It is a very wide ranging set of degrees that is given from one college to another and if you have a social mission as a University you have that kind of range. Lots of folk are uncomfortable with it. I take a neutral stand. But a person visiting these colleges see students struggling to get off of public assistance and into a job through an office technology program, and who is anyone of us to say that this is the wrong way for a university to spend its money. I had an eye-opening experience -- all CUNY faculty should do this: I went to Hostos [Community College] on a visit a few months ago: 85% of Hostos students are on Welfare, mostly women with children without husbands or

outside sources of support. They are in these one-year and two-year programs and they are desperate to get through because the Welfare system only permits them to go to community colleges, it does not permit them to go to senior colleges for their baccalaureate degree, which does not make sense. We are fighting this: the Chancellor set up a commission to try to get that law changed. But these students are desperately struggling to get themselves into the workforce and then you have a distinguished professor from the Graduate School who writes a report recommending that those programs be closed.

We have to accept the fact that we do a variety of things for a variety of people. The faculty reflect that variety. We have people like Louis Menand who wrote an op-ed piece in today's "New York Times," who is a great literary scholar, to people who are able to get students jobs in offices and as para-professionals in a lot of career tracks. This University exists to do both. But there are a lot of political figures who think that this is wrong, people who graduated in my era or earlier who think students should go to college to get a bachelor's degree and a few liberal arts courses. The high schools do not do what they once did and the jobs that a high school diploma trained you for do not exist. In the last generation we have seen a sea change in the economy, in the job opportunities, in the way people are employed in this economy, and some kind of post-high school education is required. We have to get that message across to the politicians: that is what they do not understand. Those of them who went to college 20 to 30 years ago do not understand what has happened socially, economically in this country and in this city.

I am sure Karen will tell you, unless she has already, that the Chancellor's wish list includes a very serious campaign, which she says she has been waging for three years though no one seems to have known about it, to cut the bachelor's degree and the associate degree credits requirement from 128 to 120 and from 64 to 60. I have been arguing with the Chancellor against pushing for this year but I suspect that the Board of Trustees will get a recommendation in June to make the change. June is the Board meeting when all the upheaval changes historically take place because most faculty are gone and the ones who are left are told that we don't represent anybody. Unless some miracle occurs and we are influential, the Board is likely to approve this change which will have a drastic effect on a great many majors and which will reduce the general education and the elective freedom the students have. In majors like chemistry, for example, which are structured by outside accrediting organizations that require a certain number of courses and associated courses, students can't possibly graduate with 120 credits and receive a decent education. There is no way it can be done in engineering either. So I am sure the Board will include a provision permitting exceptions for those majors that require them. And there will be tremendous conflict among those deciding which majors are to get an exception.

Physical education has also been something the Chancellor has publicly wanted to cut ever since she arrived. She says she is trying to bring CUNY into conformity with national norms: Chancellors and Presidents go to conventions with other Chancellors and Presidents -- I have gone to such conventions -- and they talk about how conservative the faculty are, how the faculty are always against innovation, how to break tenure and get away with it. I'd be happy to send you the programs of several of these conventions, if you doubt what I'm saying. The Chancellor has come away from these conventions convinced that CUNY is trailing somewhere in the 1950s on all of these issues. I've just sent the Chancellor a survey I did of faculty governance leaders last week, at a meeting in this very building, showing that virtually every college requires only one credit of physical education now anyway.

There is probably going to be a restriction on which colleges take

which students for remediation if the college so chooses. My fear for the future is that we are going to wind up with a two-tier senior college system to an even greater degree than we now have. My guess is that a few of our senior colleges which are being drowned by applications, such as Baruch, Queens, Brooklyn, and Hunter, will restrict the admission of students who need more than one remedial class. And that will leave a substantial pool of SEEK and remedial students for the other senior colleges. You will not be given the resources to deal with this. You will be told to start thinking innovatively, such as what kind of technological software packages you can use to teach remedial writing or remedial math. Because no one is going to provide the faculty to teach waves and waves of remedial students. And then, of course, the failure rates will increase and I don't have to tell you what the outcomes will be. So one of my strong suggestions to faculty is to get the ear of their President to resist the notion that more than a certain percentage of an incoming class of students are triple-remedial or double-remedial. Or else you may end up with 40% or 50% of double-remedial and triple-remedial students. The allocation of students is done centrally by Dean Proto's office. It might not be a bad idea for a college to invite Dean Proto to come to explain what he is doing in terms of the allocation of the student body. The way of determining who is allocated and who is remedial is by using the CUNY reading test as an admissions test, which it never was designed to be. This is a policy change that was not discussed anywhere.

Senator Shauhnessy: Is the University Admissions Office not responding to the hierarchy of students' requests?

Professor Cooper: It is not clear how it is happened. The SEEK Directors are telling me they are not getting any SEEK allocations, while in the past they were already set up for summer classes.

Professor Robert Crozier: Sandi, students are now being allocated to colleges and then they are tested. My understanding is that there are plans to reverse this which means that after a student is tested the college may say we don't, in fact, want you.

Professor Cooper: That seems to be the case. I believe they are testing the students now and then allocating them, but I'm not sure at this point about that. But I do know that Baruch has said it will not accept any student who needs more than one remedial course. And that set the tone for everyone else. Baruch is now the most popular college to go to.

Senator Norgren: You say that Baruch has decided not to take certain categories of students. But we have a kind of federal system here but obviously that is the issue. What is the authority in the distribution of power and what is the inclination, as you read it, of the Chancellor to take a position on what clearly would be a very contentious issue among her presidents. On the one hand if she simply hands down a decree there's no contention: everyone has to live by it. But obviously there is a politics to her decree and alumni power. I see this as the issue. This is our future for the next ten to 20 years.

Professor Cooper: I think the Chancellor is sympathetic to the several tier system but I can't be sure.

Senator Malone: Colleges that control admission according to grade point average, such as Queens, have already made a statement to the central admissions office.

Benator Norgren: And so the colleges that have good enrollment can have the courage to refuse students needing a lot of remediation because they don't have to worry about not meeting their enrollment target.

Senator Litwack: If they can meet their enrollment requirements by setting high standards then they can do that. By the way, we have argued that ~~we~~ want to do it.

professor Cooper: People should study what happened at SUNY/Geneseo. It's a very good example of an ordinary local college which has now become the elite institution of a four-year SUNY system. They turn down at least three times as many applications as they accept. How they accomplished this I don't know but perhaps we could get someone from that college to talk to us. It's an interesting model. But that is also one of the colleges that raid us for minority students and our students get a good opportunity, by the way: they get a full scholarship to attend an excellent residential college.

Senator Brugnola: As I understand it the admissions decisions are made by people who are not faculty. Should there not be faculty input?

Professor Cooper: It seems to be done by scanners. I plan to visit the admissions center on 30th Street and more fully learn the admissions process .

Senator Lubv: You spoke about programmatic cuts at City and at Lehman. What will happen to someone who has been on the faculty for 25 years who teaches in those programs? Will they be forced to retire or will they be moved into other departments or will they just be let go?

Professor Cooper: There are choices. But we have a legal problem regarding a person who is eligible to take the early retirement initiative but who refuses to do so. The Faculty Senate and the PSC on the one side and 80th Street on the other are arguing about what that person's rights are. We raised this issue the other night at the UFS and I am making an appointment with the Vice Chancellor about it. Irwin Polishook and Arnold Cantor have been involved in discussions with the Chancellor. There are going to be a lot of legal cases. This is especially a problem because people 50 or older are eligible to take early retirement [if they have 10 years service] but people between the age of 50 and 55 who retire will not have medical insurance after the first 18 months. There are some faculty who are being proposed for merger with other departments. Then there is a series of issues about what happens to seniority. According to the Office of Vice Chancellor for Faculty, Staff, and Administration Brenda Malone people who are full professors or associate professors who were appointed in 1967 who are moved to another department lose their seniority and go to the bottom of the other department. This is an interpretation which the UFS absolutely rejects. However, a lecturer, who has a CCE, in other words, a Certificate of Continuous Employment, which has the effect of tenure, keeps his seniority. But according to the retrenchment guidelines the CEE should be retrenched before a person with tenure. That is the current interpretation by 80th Street.

The contradictions at this point are enormous. The UFS helped write the retrenchment guidelines because we were so enraged by what happened to faculty in the 1970s that we got the AAUP to condemn the University, which they did: CUNY was on the list of censured institutions for a very long time as a result. Finally the University Faculty Senate, the union, and the AAUP negotiated the current retrenchment guidelines with Joseph Murphy, the previous Chancellor. However, the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Faculty, Staff, and Administration wrote implementation administrative guidelines as to how to carry out the retrenchment guidelines. What we wrote was a series of provisions as to how much notice one receives, such as 12 months for a tenured faculty member. But they came up with concatenations to transform those 12 months into 3 months by forcing people to take travia leave and so forth. So at this

moment the confusion is monumental. The best thing, of course, is not to have retrenchment because it is going to lead to lawsuits that are going to stretch whatever resources this University has. There is NO way we are going to avoid lawsuits. If a college decides to close down a school or a department and there are tenured faculty in that school or department, those tenured faculty go on a "preferred list" so that when another college starts looking for a professor of x studies, they are supposed to start with that list. There has not been a single utilization of the 1976 list that I know of. In fact in 1976, I called 80th Street because my department was looking for an adjunct in history and there was no list: the University was supposed to compile a list but had not done it. As a result of my calling, they created a list but nobody ever knew about it.

A CUNY college has a moral obligation to call up and use the list but there is no enforcement mechanism and virtually no one knows the list exists. Technically, if a department is retrenched, the whole department goes, both tenured and untenured. If some of those faculty have teaching skills which can be used in a different department and that department can take the person, the person can be transferred. For example, and this case has happened, if a professor of economics is retrenched but that person can also teach business, the business department may take the person if the department wants that person. But the person's seniority falls to the bottom of the department.

Professor Luby: What determines seniority?

Professor Cooper: When you are appointed and tenured you have two dates: the date of original appointment and the tenure date. The date of original appointment gives you your seniority. So if you were hired in 1970 and tenured in 1975, your seniority is from 1970. But if you go to another department in 1995, your seniority begins in 1995. Seniority is based on the date of appointment to the specific department you are in.

Senator Solis: I'd like to clarify something. Enrollment management has been encouraged recently and even in SEEK we're told to make specific decisions as to who we want enrolled in our program. I think this is one of the first times we were actually given the opportunity to make any decisions along those lines, which can be good. But what I hear you say, also, is that the testing, which takes place here at the College and which is used for placement in courses, will take place prior to admissions?

Professor Cooper: That is what Vice Chancellor Richard Freeland has said he wants. As far as the other issue you raise, in terms of SEEK, there is frankly a difficult struggle between the Vice Chancellor in charge of SEEK, Elsa Nunez-Wormack, and some of the SEEK directors and faculty. I am not entirely sure I fully understand the issues. It is my guess that Vice Chancellor Nunez-Wormack is supportive of the notion that flat open admissions into SEEK has to stop. This may or may not be a good policy. It's not for me to comment: I don't know enough about SEEK. But I do know that such a change is a change from the Board of Trustees policy on open admissions and I think it has to be voted on by the Board. I do think that these things should be subject to public hearings and discussion and not become policy through the back door. It may well be that this is the right thing to do.

We have a history of ideas coming from the Office of Vice Chancellor Elsa Nunez-Wormack, such as the language immersion institute, that did **not** have the support of faculty. I am **not** in favor of management by authoritarianism and that is the position that the UFS is taking. But if the SEEK directors want to support this change, I would be happy to know that but I want to know that this is a recommendation that is not just coming at them but that is coming from them. SEEK is a State statutory, State funded program. There is a State law that created SEEK. It is not

a piece of CUNY's bylaws. It comes from another authority. I want to emphasize that it is not UFS business how the internal management of SEEK classes is carried out, but the way in which that decision is made cannot simply be from the top down. If Roger Green and Larry Seabrook, who are breaking their backs in Albany at the moment to get funding for SEEK, are bold that they are getting funding for a program that is an elite, restrictive, skimming off the top program, I do not think they are going to like that.

Senator Jane Davenport: You have been saying that University decisions should not be made from the top down. With regard to this, it has come to the attention of CUNY librarians that plans are underway to centralize the libraries, including centralizing book acquisitions. It is being discussed in tremendous secrecy. Neither I nor the other acquisitions librarians have been told a thing about this, we have not been brought into discussions. To the extent that anyone on the campuses has been made aware of this plan, they have been sworn to secrecy, and this is insulting to us librarians. My reaction and that of the other librarians at CUNY is that it is incredibly insulting not to be included in discussions: this not only affects us but we have experience and knowledge to contribute and yet we are specifically being excluded.

Professor Cooper: This is very helpful to me that you are telling me this. Obviously this is important to all faculty and I am glad you have alerted me to this. I will find out what I can.

Senator Malone: The budget approach of the legislators will devastate this University. You suggested that the legislators may not understand what they are doing. I think they do understand what they are doing. We have seen the signs across the country in recent months. I was wondering if the UFS and the college senates understand what the downsizing means to the colleges and their programs and what united effort we can engage in.

Professor Cooper: I couldn't agree more. I did not mean to imply that the legislators do not know what they are doing. What they don't understand is the purposes of higher education in terms of training students from one end of the spectrum to the other. They do know what they are doing. They are quite deliberate. And moreover some of them have not the faintest capacity to empathize with people who earn less than \$50,000 a year. I had an argument with a staff member of one of the State Senators when I was in Albany in February or March who did the numbers crunching and when I said a \$300 dollar tuition increase would devastate our students he was incredulous and said that \$300 won't even cover a ski weekend! We're talking about a real suburban-urban split and they won the election. 150,000 CUNY and SUNY students would have made the difference in the gubernatorial election and they didn't vote. So you have to work to have your students register to vote.

Senator Litwack: First of all, Sandi, I want to say that I think you were very eloquent earlier when you talked about the importance of the range of teaching that CUNY provides.

Professor Cooper: I must say that the Chancellor believes the same thing, she really does. One may not like her management methods but this is something she is committed to, as was, I believe, the previous Chancellor, Joe Murphy.

Senator Litwack: Along those lines, do you have any sense of what level of tuition increase the Board will ultimately decide on?

Professor Cooper: Twice in public the Chancellor has said that she cannot imagine the Board would ever vote for more than \$500 a year tuition increase. Given some of the proposals that we are hearing from Albany, a

\$500 a year increase would still leave us with a \$60 million deficit rather than the \$168 million that was in the Governor's proposed budget and a \$60 million deficit would still require a massive retrenchment. I don't know that it will stay at \$500. The minute a budget is agreed upon by Bruno, Silver, and Pataki, someone at 80th Street will calculate how much of a tuition increase is required to make up the difference. All the Chancellor has said so far is that she cannot imagine the Trustees voting to increase the tuition by more than \$500.

Senator Litwack: I know you know that certain colleges in CUNY are much better funded than others and we're one of the ones that is not as well funded as others. And, of course, major cuts will be coming down. Do you have a position on whether or not the cuts should be proportional across the board or whether, as we feel, colleges like us, which are already grossly disadvantaged compared to the advantaged colleges, should be required to take less than a proportionate cut.

Professor Cooper: I have no authority over that issue at all. The advantage that a lot of colleges have had is basically a result of not teaching up to contract; that is, at some of the colleges faculty did not teach 21 hours a year, they taught 18. That's over. That is one of the things the Chancellor has said is ending: everyone will teach to contract. A major piece of that advantage is not going to exist. How that is going to effect the numbers I don't know.

Senator Litwack: There are also figures -- and this is documented now that show that apart from the Base Level Equity issue which has to do with funding for faculty -- there is also gross disparity in terms of non-faculty resources.

Professor Cooper: You have to determine whether the gross disparities are from the tax levy budget or from outside funding because a certain amount of that is from Research Foundation money.

Senator Litwack: It is from the tax levy budget.

Professor Cooper: The University Faculty Senate would not take a position on this because we are composed of people from the various campuses and I don't think we could have come to a consensus. I'm being frank.

President Kaplowitz: Sandi must leave for a search committee meeting at 80th Street: the four finalists for the Law School deanship are meeting with all the Trustees in a little while in order for the Trustees to make a recommendation to the Chancellor and so she has to leave now. Sandi, thank you for coming to our meeting. And thank you for your leadership of the University Faculty Senate. We are very lucky that you are the UFS Chair at this extraordinarily difficult time.

Professor Cooper: I want to thank you, Karen, for all your help and support. It has been very, very good to have it. And I want to thank all of you for inviting me and for your support as well.

The Senate applauded Trustee Cooper.

6. Invited Guest: New York State Assemblymember Scott Strinaer. Assemblyman Strinrer, a John Jay alumnus (B.A. '86), represents the district that John Jay is located in

Assemblymember Stringer arrived, with Ms. Judy Green from his office, and was welcomed.

President Kaplowitz: Thank you so much for accepting our invitation. I want you to know how pleased we are that you are here both because you are the Assemblymember who represents the district that John Jay is located in and also because you are an alumnus of our college. On a personal note, I am very pleased to welcome my former literature student.

Assemblymember Stringer: I am so pleased to be here, to be back at John Jay, and so glad that you invited me. I must say that you were a very tough teacher and so I'm particularly proud that I received an "A" in your literature course. It is very strange, I must say, to be here speaking to the faculty in a capacity other than that of student. I see Professor Norgren here, who was also my teacher, and Professor DeLucia, who was my counselor.

President Kaplowitz: Many of us have been following your career both because you are an alumnus and because you represent the district that John Jay is located in. For those newer members of the faculty, I'd like to review our guest's accomplishments. Assemblymember Stringer was elected from the 67th Assembly District (the Upper West Side of Manhattan) in November 1992 after 10 years of political and community involvement in the neighborhood and was re-elected overwhelmingly in November 1994. Since his election in 1992, Assemblymember Stringer has been one of the leading advocates in the Assembly on a number of issues, including AIDS, domestic violence, abortion rights, and ending discrimination. In 1994, his bill to mandate that police officers serve orders of protection for battered women was signed into law: this was a landmark step in recognizing the rights of domestic violence victims. Assemblymember Stringer was instrumental in saving the New York Historical Society during State budget negotiations, a project that Professor Mike Wallace (History) also worked assiduously on.

Before his election, Assemblymember Stringer was a Democratic District Leader and was particularly active in housing issues: he is recognized as one of the leaders in the fight to save the Mitchell-Lama program, which created and provides affordable housing for thousands of middle income tenants throughout New York State. He also served on the Board of the Westside Crime Prevention Program, the New York City Americans for Democratic Action, the Westside/SANE-Freeze organization, and the Manhattan New Democratic Coalition. He is a member of the National Women's Political Caucus and the Mid-Manhattan branch of the NAACP. Assemblymember Stringer spent eight years as a constituent worker and eventually chief of staff for Assemblymember Jerry Nadler, his predecessor, who is now in the United States Congress.

Assemblymember Stringer is a member of the Education, Housing, Children and Families Committee and the Real Property Taxation and Agriculture Committee. He is also a member of the Assembly Task Force on Women's Issues. Born in 1960, he was raised in Washington Heights, attended public schools PS 152, JHS 52, and John F. Kennedy High School. His 1986 B.A. from John Jay is in Government Studies,

We are very interested in hearing your assessment of the budget at this point and your assessment of how the State legislators view CONY.

Assemblymember Stringer: The bottom line of the budget process between Pataki and Giuliani and really of the Pataki-D'Amato administration and of the CUNY assault is that this is a calculated attempt to win the election and create a political climate in the State by attacking people they perceive to be the most vulnerable -- in an electoral sense -- statewide. They are looking at taking away not just education. When they talk about "welfare reform" and buy millions of dollars in television commercials against up-state Democrats, they are talking about welfare reform as a codeword for the blacks, the Puerto Ricans, the people in New York City.

Those codewords are their way of saying: "If we didn't waste money on 'those people' then the State would have a balanced budget, we'd be able to have a tax cut, and the world would be safe and it's those New York City legislators who are destroying the State of New York." They are running this kind of campaign. This has been their agenda from the very beginning.

When you look at CUNY, their attitude has been: "They're not students, they are a bunch of poor kids who should not even be in college." People have said that to me and then they are amazed when they find out that I didn't go to Harvard, or Princeton, or Yale, but rather that I'm a John Jay graduate and they say that they don't mean me but "them." One thing I will give Newt Gingrich and Pataki and Giuliani credit for is that they are so good at politics while we are so bad at politics. They create the political climate and go on the attack. When they use the word "taxcut" everyone knows this means \$109 for a middleclass family and that \$109 means absolutely nothing when you're going to raise the subway fare and increase the tuition at CUNY and SUNY. The tax cut is a political document and a political message. So they have made it clear from February 1, when they proposed the budget, that this is the way they are going to create the issue going into the 1996 election and they are thoroughly convinced that they are going to take the majority in the New York State Assembly. That is what this is about.

If we lose the majority in the Assembly this State would be in even bigger trouble. We have a Mayor who has abdicated any role in Albany and so all we have left is Shelly Silver, who does a very good job behind the scenes, but suddenly, by default, he has become the spokesperson for the City of New York. Where's Giuliani? He's saying: "Cut more, you're doing a great job Pataki, this is the kind of Republicanism we really need." When I go back to my upper Westside constituents who voted against Mayor Dinkins and voted for Giuliani they are admitting they made a mistake. But between Pataki and Giuliani this is the political agenda and climate.

The problem we have faced since the very beginning is that there is an ideological struggle even within the Democrat Assembly: some have suggested that the way to play this is to moderate, to go to the center, to talk about a tax cut, but our own tax cut. We proposed our own tax cut for the middle class and for the working poor, a tax cut of \$240 million--it was in the Speaker's budget as a strategy to come to the center. But we don't need a tax cut. We shouldn't have proposed it because what we really did was give credibility to the notion of a tax cut and once we did that we were going to have a tax cut and that was the Speaker's call in terms of strategy. That's been the ideological struggle: move to the center, move to the right, and that will blunt the Republicans' assault from the right. So the struggle for some of us in the conference has been to pull to the left, to say no tax cut, no cuts, delay the budget, if we have to be here until September we will be here, let's not cave in because we are setting the agenda for the next four years. I've spoken to the Speaker and others about this: there are two ways to get reelected in the State and I think this is borne out in national elections: in the Congressional race, Gingrich won not because liberal Democrats around the country lost -- none of you who follow this can name more than one liberal Democrat who lost an election in 1994 in this country. The people who lost were the Southern Democrats who really were Republicans for years and the Republican Party said, 'Enough: We want the real thing.' All we did was get rid of Republican Democrats.

The people who were reelected were liberal, progressive Democrats who talked about fairness, who talked about the middle class, who talked about the working poor, and we should be doing that on a State level. Let's be liberal Democrats, let's talk about the middle class, let's talk about the working poor, let's create and maintain our coalition of progressive

folks. Let's not give up the minority community because African-American and Latino people are the only ones who continually vote Democratic in this State: 80%, 90% vote Democrat. And every upstate Democrat who is elected is elected because in their one urban center they can count on that vote. There seems to be a move away from that and that's why when there is a budget, perhaps as early as next week, there's a slaughtering that's going to happen: tuition is going to go up, programs are going to be cut. We will restore some of the cuts to the CUNY funding by the time we are done but that is what is going to be called a victory from our point of view.

What happens next time when we're going to have to do a big tax cut for the rich? What happens next year when Pataki says: "I have now honored my commitment to a tax cut by cutting a billion for the rich but now we're going to do a real tax cut for the middle class." We're going to have to oppose that tax cut because he is going to shift the middle class against the poor and the homeless and that's now rivaling our constituency groups: that is going to be a political dilemma that we have not yet thought through. And this means there's real trouble ahead because we're going to have competing groups. So the whole debate really requires educating people more. People ask why business is leaving the State at a record rate: in the last couple of years in speaking to CEOs I've learned that they know what we know: business needs two things: they need affordable housing and they desperately need quality education for this changing economy and we're certainly not providing that.

Last year we passed a \$500 million (a half billion dollar) bill during the last legislative session, before the election. The bill was called the "big, bad, ugly" -- I actually saw the Ways and Means report coming out of the computer and it was called just that. I did not want to vote for it and when I saw that "big, bad, ugly" label I knew I couldn't vote for it. I went through the bill and was incredulous: the bill would abate taxes for corporations for the most absurd reasons. We all should have the kind of tax breaks this bill was giving to corporations. The analyst, who knows I am a Liberal-Democrat from Manhattan, told me not to forget that Medgar Evers College is in this bill: they put that in so that if I and other liberal Democrats from New York didn't vote for the bill we would be accused of not voting for Medgar Evers. I was the only Democrat to vote against the tax bill. The reason I voted against it was that it didn't make sense because we were going to have a \$5 billion budget deficit. I was the rookie on the block and I knew there was going to be a \$5 billion deficit but Governor Pataki supposedly did not know! He went to Yale and I went to John Jay and I knew there was going to be a deficit.

We're in a political battle that doesn't end when we pass the budget: if we don't create a new coalition of people to talk about rent control and regulation (which is a battle we're going to have to face in 1997, if we don't create the coalition that has sometimes been successful -- along racial lines and economic lines -- that merges middle class and working poor into a coalition we could really gut the safety net in the City. I see good news out of this in only one way: I stand up every week on the floor of the Assembly and remind the Republicans on the other side of the aisle that George Pataki has a 33% favorability rating after 100 days. That's unprecedented: usually your first 100 days are the best 100 days you are ever going to have. My first 100 days as a local Assemblymember was great: people meet you on the street and in the supermarket and tell you that you are going to be great -- many of these, of course, are people who never voted for you. So you have 100 days -- maybe only 60 days on the Upper West Side because we're so critical -- but we get those 100 days. George Pataki's administration has already collapsed. Giuliani's administration is collapsing. And it's because of the budget.

The people in this state are rejecting Pataki's budget cuts. People

may not like people on welfare but they are afraid of people off welfare. Even upper middleclass people are afraid of people off welfare. The people are rejecting the Pataki budget. It took Mario Cuomo 12 years to get a 33% rating. It took Bill Clinton a couple years to get that rating. Watch the polls: 33% means that you are politically dead. So we are winning in the long run because we are starting to mobilize people: that's the good news.

Senator Jane Davenport: How do you deal with a press that seems to report issues from a Republican point of view? The media do not report what the liberals say but rather what the Republicans say.

Assemblymember Strinaer: I'm amazed at some of the editorials by some of the so-called progressive newspapers. We still live in an era where we think the "New York Times" is progressive. It is a dilemma. I'm not sure that we win that fight editorially. I think our only hope is to win it electorally. And again, we're not good at spinning out messages the way the Republicans are. For example: seven of us slept outside in a box in "Pataki-ville" in 20 degree weather as a protest and then we went home. A few weeks later the Republican Assembly campaign committee filed a Freedom of Information request: we get \$89 per diem if we sleep out but it's money we get whether we sleep in a hotel or on our couch (although right now we are not getting paid at all). Fred Dicker of the "New York Post" got a hold of the FOI report and called me up and said that I had slept in "Pataki-ville" but had claimed my entire \$89. I said that of course I did: that afterwards I had had to take a shower and get some sleep. But the point is that they were right on us: they are watching and they pound, pound, pound. The question is how well we organize our coalition. The tragedy is that when the students came up to Albany -- John Jay delivered and Hunter delivered -- what was never reported was that when the students came to Albany the State troopers surrounded the building: the Governor is surrounded by armed guards. The State legislature is really like the 'Peoples' Place' -- during my two years you could wander in -- there had been no security -- anyone could enter to see their legislators, But suddenly even we could not get into our own offices. This approach is from a different era. Older people who I tell this to fought in the 1960s so that new legislators in the 1990s would never act like that: that's what you spent all that time fighting for and now that old way is back and it's like it never went away. And this is not being reported. Can you imagine State Troopers nose to nose with college students? And these are not college students wanting to burn down the system: these are college students asking to finish their CUNY education. No student comes in and screams at legislators: they come in and ask why we are doing this to them and they ask with tremendous respect and deference. This is not being reported either.

Senator James Malone: I am so thankful for your honesty when you say that this is an ideological struggle. At the City University the faculty must coalesce around the fact that CUNY has always been engaged in a social mission and that we should educate to the best of our ability whomever we attract.

Assemblymember Stringer: It would be helpful for CUNY if we go to our liberal Democratic Assemblymembers whose hearts are in the right place and create a new litmus test as to how we define ourselves in this environment. And it doesn't just mean voting correctly. It's not enough to vote against this budget. To be in the progressive wing of this party we have to assign new criteria and we're not doing that. Right now all we have to do is vote against the budget and put it in our newsletters but that's not enough.

Professor Harold Sullivan: Before I ask my question I would like to say that the Assemblymember's father is a member of the Government Department

faculty: he has been an adjunct member of our department for a number of years and is now the coordinator for the Government Department at the Gurabo, Puerto Rico, branch campus. He seems quite happy there, I'm pleased to say.

President Kaplowitz: I was pleased to meet Professor Stringer, the Assemblymember's father, at a reception that President Lynch had recently and he was, of course, so very proud of his son. And Scott, I want you to know that President Lynch very much wanted to see you to say hello today but he had to go out of town: he waited until the last possible moment in the hopes he could say hello and he asked me to extend his regards to you.

Assemblymember Strincher: I appreciate that very much. Please send my regards.

Professor Sullivan: If this budget passes, or some version of the budget passes which is harmful to CUNY, and if people adjust to the budget cuts because people do tend to adjust -- students will find some way to pay for higher tuition or students will disappear and not be heard from again -- the media, which doesn't care anyway, will report that these cuts did not cause any great disaster and they may say that if CUNY cuts back, perhaps that is good. Do you think that the Governor's rating in the polls will then go up again and when the next stage in the tax cut takes place he will then try to make more cuts in CUNY's budget?

Assemblymember Stringer: It depends on what we do. If we accept cuts and do not create a campaign your scenario can happen. There is that bounce back up syndrome in politics: Governor Engler in Michigan also had a 32% rating and yet was re-elected four years later with 64% of the vote, having done the welfare cuts and similar cuts. If we all walk away after this budget is passed that could happen here.

Senator Norgren: In our discussion earlier today with UFS Chair Sandi Cooper the issue was raised about the legality of the CUNY Board of Trustees making changes in the SEEK Program internally since SEEK is State-mandated through statute. Listening to all these discussions it seems to me that both here in the City and in the State and also nationally, we are seeing a misunderstanding of education or an exhaustion with being told that education moves the nation ahead. We know that is true and yet we don't seem to have enough proof of it. On the one hand you are saying that the corporations want good education for their employees and on the other hand I certainly have not seen the hand of the business sector on the making of good images of education: nothing that's competing against the pressure for privatization which comes from both the politicians and the private colleges, which Sandi Cooper spoke about this morning, and we certainly see nothing in the media: no regular feature stories on the nightly news, and so forth to warm your heart about education. How do we begin, in fact, to address the national lack of interest in education and, even worse, the people peeved at education.

Assemblymember Stringer: It is easier as a politician to go back to your district saying that you voted to increase penalties for children who bring a weapon, a gun, to school. We've stopped some bills out of the Assembly conference on this. A hundred thousand youngsters take guns to school today not to shoot people but because they now recognize that neither schools nor government can protect them and so they take it upon themselves. It's very easy for legislators to say they voted for the death penalty because people understand that. It's easy to say I voted to build another 10,000 prison cells because people believe that that's the answer to crime. It is very hard to do the opposite. I discovered this in my campaign for re-election on the Upper West Side. I had voted against the death penalty and I had voted against life without parole, and my two opponents focused on that. If I had voted for the life without parole

bill, that would have covered me on the death penalty vote, but that's all we do in Albany: we cover ourselves.

What we don't do is talk about the neighborhoods that need education because you can't see immediate results. The Black and Puerto Rican caucus in Albany did a wonderful study about the 10 neighborhoods that create 80% of the prison population in this State. We know where the prisoners are coming from. We know exactly the streets where we are creating this population. And yet nowhere in this budget -- and I've looked and I've talked with Al Vann, and Roger Green -- nowhere is there funding for extra programs, for the war on preventing prison population growth in those communities. Because you can't see it: it takes years to lay the groundwork. In political terms, you run on two-year cycles. 80 you have to get your votes in, do the newsletter, and get the re-election going. If legislators don't know that the investment in education is worth the money and the wait, how is the media to know that?

Senator Noraren: But what about business: it is in their interest.

Assemblymember Strinser: The Business Council drives things in New York State. The Council is a group of big businesses that is basically a lobbying unit. They are lobbying for tax breaks and tax cuts as a way of spurring economic growth. They have a lack of vision. I have talked to business people who want to stay in New York City because just by our location we are the heart of the economy in this part of the country, and Manhattan is so crucial, and some do understand the need for education. But the most difficult thing is to convince people that replacing outdated school books is going to stop crime and give someone a better life. It's very difficult to talk about that to your constituency and because of the state of the economy we have to choose: you can't build more prisons and maintain prisons at \$1.5 billion a year and also spend money on school books. When you leave that to the voters sometimes they err on the side of 'lock them up.' It will be interesting to see how this administration reworks the Rockefeller drug laws -- if Governor Pataki is serious about that I will come back and tell you I have a newfound respect for him -- I don't think he will do it. Junior high school and high school students come into my office in Albany and I tell every young African-American male: "Watch yourself. This is a different era. They will lock you up. They will send you away. They are looking to do it. They have made the decision that rehabilitation does not work, that it is politically easier to just get you out of here." And the youngsters do know it.

Senator Luby: We met before when you addressed the tenants opposing the Donald Trump Riverside South project. You did a wonderful job. (Unfortunately he won in the courts but we're taking it to the Supreme Court.) You talk about Southern Democrats who are Republicans but we have a lot of them in New York City, too. Democrats like Ruth Messinger and Kathryn Freed, who we thought support us but who then vote to support Donald Trump, who is using our tax dollars for the wealthy, prompts the question: which Democrats do we vote for?

Assemblymember Strinser: We need to create a new litmus test. We are a forgiving people and we allow our legislators to stray but we can't permit that. The electorate has to say to their legislators that they have to be true to certain principles to keep our support. If it means not becoming the Mayor, or not becoming a member of Congress, and remaining in their position that is a decision the legislators have to make. Too often we allow our friends to venture because we support them and then they have to moderate but moderation right now, as opposed perhaps to some years back, is the death knell for us. If we moderate we're out of the game and we will have lost. I have a lot of respect for Ruth Messinger, in particular, and she may very well be our candidate in 1997 but even she must run on principles which we must create. She is moderating to run against

Giuliani but if you moderate too far it goes to my theory that if you moderate to the point where there is no difference between you and your opponent you will not energize the poorest communities, you will not energize the Democratic vote that is the majority in the city. If I were running for Mayor I would try to go after the progressive white community, black community, Latino community, and build a coalition.

Senator Bloomarden: What do those of us who live in the suburbs do? What concretely should we say to our legislators, many of whom are Republicans or are Democrats who most certainly would fail the litmus test that you propose.

Assemblymember Strinuer: Some of the legislators are scared. They have to hold the party line with the new Governor but they never expected him to crash like this. You have your Republican legislators on the run. You have to engage in good political organizing and letting legislators know that you won't vote for them again. Those who live on the upper East Side of Manhattan have to do the same with Senator Roy Goodman. Tell Roy Goodman: "I'm a Democrat. I have voted for you for ten years but you led us down the road with George Pataki and we have to hold you accountable to send a message back." We have to have a lot of people doing this which takes good organizing.

Senator Bloomarden: I am afraid there will be a de-linking of SUNY and CUNY, and that there will be special treatment for SUNY. Can we convince our legislators that they can't cut one public university system and not the other.

Assemblymember Stringer: The nice thing about balance of power is that there are certain standards that the Democrats are not going to let happen and that's one of them. There's always going to be linkage. While I've been a little harsh on our conference, we have come a long way and certainly Shelly Silver has come a long way in terms of \$522 million of proposed restorations. The proof is in the final document. Clearly we have not caved in: we have not passed the budget yet.

Senator Bloomarden: Will an increase in SUNY funding involve an increase in CUNY funding? In other words, will we be helping CUNY by saying to our upstate legislators that they are harming their constituents by raising SUNY tuition, by cutting SUNY programs, by making SUNY students graduate in five or six years because they can't get their courses? It's difficult to go to a Rockland county legislator and say you have to do something about CUNY when there may be 12 or 13 constituents connected to CUNY.

Assemblymember Stringer: Yes, if they support SUNY, CUNY will benefit.

Senator Gibson: I have a bumper sticker on my office door which says, "If you think education is expensive, try ignorance." With regard to the Democrats not playing the media game as well as Republicans, once you have a litmus test and once legislators have to take their stand, how do we get them to play the media well so that we can instill an understanding about what the cost of ignorance really is. There are a number of conferences taking place around the country dealing with: "Where is theater going to be in the year 2000" and "Where is education going to be in the year 2000." Where are we going to be in the year 2000 when we look at the number of people who are in jail? There are not going to be enough jails for all the people. There are people who will be homeless if welfare is cut and if they don't have the opportunity for education they are going to have to go to the world of crime in some form because that's the only way they will be able to survive. So how does the liberal legislator identify those problems now so that they respond to those individuals who say they are not really affected by these cuts when these people won't be able to

leave their front doors because crime will be so prevalent. How do we get our Democratic legislators to do the same thing the Republicans have done which is to frighten people into understanding and caring about what they are saying so that education becomes paramount for everyone?

Assemblymember Strinser: The State Democratic Party right now is bankrupt, both in terms of leadership but more importantly financially. We have to raise big dollars in 1996 and 1998 and that has to start NOW. The other thing is that during the Cuomo years we really kept down a new generation of political leaders who could run for Governor, who could run for State legislative races. The State Democratic Party existed for only one person: Mario Cuomo, who might be President, and they did nothing to reach out to new segments to develop constituencies in the suburbs, on Long Island. The traditional City Democratic structure collapsed in the interim. Now it has to be rebuilt from scratch but we must rebuild it on the D'Amato model and on the Gingrich model, which is hard-nosed fundraising, hard-nosed organizing, and in-your-face politics. That is what wins in this country. They go after us and we have to go after them and we have to put the issues out there and develop our constituencies. David Dinkins didn't become Mayor not because Staten Island voted for Giuliani but because his own constituency did not turn out the way it did four years earlier. We stopped organizing our own constituency groups. Cuomo lost for the same reason: because people did not work their constituency and people, as a result, are saying there's no difference between parties. We need to raise money and organize. The students are doing it, the people in Albany are doing it, the advocates are doing it. But the unions are not: DC 37 should stop negotiating with the Mayor because he's going to privatize and the unions are going to lose jobs. I admire the Newt Gingrich approach which is very calculating: we have to do the same thing in terms of campaign technology, computerization.

Only one Democrat is being thought of as a candidate for Governor in 1998 and that is Chuck Schumer. Is he the strongest candidate for Governor? Can he win? If you are a progressive liberal do you want someone who is for the death penalty and who is for the terrorism bill in the Congress? But who is an alternative? We have to start developing our candidates now.

Senator Gibson: I hear you speaking to the issue but are the Democrats in Albany voicing the same concerns and ideas and is anything being done to implement these ideas?

Assemblymember Stringer: I don't think it has really resonated. What will happen, I think, is that after this budget and after this legislative session, people are going to assess what happened here. I think the Democratic Assembly Campaign Committee is going to be more aggressive in protecting our upstate members against the media onslaught. No, I am not comfortable: I do not feel part of a new Democratic Party in the State that suddenly is making its mark. It's not happening yet but it had better happen if we're going to have any success.

President Kaplowitz: What has been the impact of the demonstrations in Albany and here in the City against the CUNY budget cuts that the students have been engaged in? We hear different things. We hear from some members of the Black and Puerto Rican Legislative Caucus that the demonstrations and the acts of civil disobedience, particularly the shut down of the tunnels and bridges, by students and others, have been very harmful to the efforts of the Democratic legislators in their attempts to restore the cuts.

Assemblymember Stringer: I think the students are the hero in the movement. I'm saying that because what they did worked. Governor Pataki's polls are down. The young people who came to Albany were wonderful and

very respectful. There is a great tradition of civil disobedience in the City and in the country and I think the way Mayor Giuliani handled it and the arrests have been good political theater and have been to our benefit. If the students hadn't done what they did we'd be looking at half the University system next year.

President Kaplowitz: There is a law or statute which limits people on welfare to associate degree programs, they cannot attend baccalaureate degree programs while on public assistance. The Chancellor is opposed to this and has put together a commission to study the issue and recommend the best way to effect a change.

Assemblyman Stringer: I would certainly work with you on this. I am not familiar with the law or statute but am very interested.

President Kaplowitz: I know that the reappropriation of the \$10 million to purchase the land next to this building for John Jay's Phase II is on the floor of the Assembly and that the Senate has put the purchase of the B. Altman building for the CUNY Graduate School on the floor. We are hoping, of course, that the two houses agree to support each other's bill. We desperately need Phase II. We have half the space we require. Most of our classrooms and offices are in North Hall, which would be replaced by Phase II. Also, this is a window of opportunity to purchase the land: the owner wants to sell the land and if anyone else purchases it we would be closed out. The money had been appropriated for two years and was not spent and just as CUNY was about to purchase the land, the Governor deleted the appropriation from his Executive Budget.

Assemblymember Strinser: I am familiar with the Phase II issue. Part of the problem is that until we deal with the budget nothing will move and when they do move it will be at the end of June in lightening speed. I can't call what is going to happen.

President Kaplowitz: I want you to know that the Faculty Senate supports Phase II and would be grateful for any help you could provide in our attempts to have the \$10 million restored.

Professor Abeel: How do we get CUNY's message into the media: the media blackout of CUNY has been extraordinary. "Newsday" has been on our side but a much more powerful forum, of course, is the "New York Times" but only Bob Herbert has spoken out for us. I've written many letters which don't get published.

Assemblymember Strinser: You distinguished faculty have to use your contacts. I've done a lot of work on domestic violence, on housing court reform, had some great press conferences on a host of important issues, and I'm grateful to the [upper West Side] local newspapers because except for them there is a news blackout on issues that don't have a sexy quality to them. I thought domestic violence was a big issue, amending the stalking law, things like that. The coverage: "The New York Times": nothing; major newspapers: nothing. My only real brush with fame in the "New York Times" was that on election day I got into a fight with a police officer: I was arrested on election day and there were two beautiful pictures of me in the "New York Times" -- not one but two pictures showing me measuring the distance to the polling place and so on. Unless we hold a press conference and you douse me with gasoline and light the match the media will not cover the story. "New York Newsday" has covered important issues like CUNY and now the word is that they are going out of business because they write too much about an issue. The "New York Times" has a very small State and local reporting system. And don't forget that they are a big business. I remember watching "New York One" -- the Channel 1 news show devoted to New York City -- during the CUNY demonstrations at City Hall: they interviewed the meanest looking guy in the demonstration,

who didn't talk very well, who didn't really know why he was there. They did not interview the student leaders, the student government presidents. The students who come to Albany are articulate and knowledgeable about the issues but the media do not care what these students think.

President Kaplowitz: In terms of our activities, I know the budget is almost passed, but for the future, what is the most effective actions all of us in CUNY can take, and by all of us I mean the 213,000 students and 6,000 faculty: writing letters, making calls, faxes, e-mail, visiting legislators in their district offices, visiting legislators in Albany, demonstrating. Or should we be doing all this?

Assemblymember Strinser: I think a "where do we go from here" strategy has to be developed and I would work with you on this. Maybe when classes resume in September -- since we are going to go through the budget process again in February -- we should develop a strategy building on what the campuses did this year. I know that Hunter College scared the Republican John Ravitz on the East Side: he received thousands of letters. As a CUNY collective you can identify John Jay graduates and other CUNY graduates in each Assembly district: you should start targeting legislators who did not do the right thing or target your friends in the Legislature to redouble their efforts. Call upon these CUNY graduates. On my Upper West Side district I must have 10,000 CUNY students, faculty, and graduates. Do mailings and organize so that when it's time to hit the streets in January we can double the effort. My office is on 72 Street and we'll work with you. We're going to have to do this every year to protect the students here, to protect the jobs here.

President Kaplowitz: Then may I invite you back in the fall so you can provide an analysis of the budget that is passed between now and then and to discuss, based on that, our strategy for the year.

Assemblymember Strinuer: I would be very pleased to be invited back and look forward to it.

Senator Shaushnessy: We have really appreciated what you have had to say, Assemblyman Stringer, but we have been talking about what you can do for us, and I would like you to realize what we can do for you. You should realize that you have a think tank here and if you need position papers, if you need policy statements, if you need to have a sociological or economic analysis of issues such as the homeless we are resources here for you. I have done this for other legislators.

Assemblymember Strinser: I will be back to take you up on that because we are a relatively small staff and I would really appreciate such help. Thank you.

The Assemblymember left amid sustained applause.

Senator Litwack said it is clear that we must continue our voter registration drive next semester. We should bring this project to the Student Council and urge everyone to take ten voter registration forms for their neighbors, relatives and friends. If anything gets politicians' attention, including the Democrats who Assemblymember Stringer said we have to make sure will stand strong, it is registered voters.

7. CUNY as viewed by the media

President Kaplowitz played part of a videotape of an "Inside Edition" program recently broadcast on CBS on a Sunday morning in which New York

City newspaper editors and publishers conducted a mock editorial session, in which they discussed local issues that might be appropriate for the subject of an editorial. The topic they decided upon was CUNY. During their discussions they savaged CUNY, characterized it as a "remedial empire," characterized the demonstration at City Hall against budget cuts as "violent" and posited the position that the legislature should not restore any of the cuts to CUNY's budget because such restorations would be rewarding that "violence." The only participant who did not express this viewpoint was a member of "Newsday's" staff. Senators agreed that this is a video to show our students and others who need to know what we are up against. Senators commented that those who attended the rally at City Hall and others who witnessed it from office windows above City Hall reported that the demonstration was not violent and that it was the police who triggered panic among the demonstrators by hemming them in and not letting people leave. This reconstruction of the event by the media into a "violent demonstration" and the repetition of this reconstruction on "Inside Edition" was characterized as exemplifying the determination of the media to see and report CUNY in the most negative way.

Senator James Malone suggested that we invite media specialist Tony Schwartz to a Senate meeting to ask him how we can obtain fairer and more accurate reporting of CUNY by the media. Senator Malone explained that Mr. Schwartz was a key person in John Jay's successful fight against the Board of Trustees' decision to close the College in 1976 during that fiscal crisis, for which we awarded him an honorary degree in 1977. The Senate endorsed this proposal.

8. Report from faculty members on the Retrenchment Committee

Senator Litwack reported that he and President Kaplowitz reviewed the final version of the Retrenchment Plan with President Lynch and Provost Wilson this morning prior to the start of today's meeting and that the document conforms to the decisions of the Retrenchment Committee. The Retrenchment Plan is being sent to 80th Street today, as required, Copies of the Plan will be made available to the Senate next week.

9. Invited Guest: Provost Basil Wilson

The Provost was welcomed and said he is pleased, as always, to meet with the Senate. He explained that the Retrenchment Plan has just been sent to 80th Street and that copies would be sent to the members of the Retrenchment Committee and to the P&B members. The cover letter makes the case that we are sorely disadvantaged and that our student enrollment has grown by 52% since 1987. Based upon the fact that we are both disadvantaged in terms of funding and the fact that we are leading the University in terms of enrollment growth, the Retrenchment Committee came to a consensus that we could not sever faculty or staff and that we would find other ways to meet the reductions in our budget. The Retrenchment Plan estimates that John Jay would receive a cut of \$3.4 million and those savings would derive from: early retirement, which is about \$0.5 million; \$1.4 million from a new University system whereby funds saved from the previous years' budget can be carried over for the next year's budget; we started a freeze long before the University did and even though the University lifted the freeze we did not and so we hope that will net us \$1.4 million; we hope to reduce the Executive Pay Plan so as to save \$300,000; another \$800,000 is to be saved by not replacing people who attrit; and \$400,000 is to be saved by not purchasing anything. We did not include in our plan tuition overcollection derived from increased enrollment although we anticipate tuition overcollection.

Senator Litwack added that we did explain that the reason we were able to maintain this saving of \$1.4 million was that we had had tuition overcollection.

Provost Wilson said we also anticipate receiving Base Level Equity but we ~~did~~ not include that in our document. He noted that the cover letter states that John Jay has always risen to the occasion of finding ways other than retrenching faculty or staff: we did so in the face of the 1976 budget crisis and we are following that same course now. He reported that President Lynch reported our College's plan to the Chancellor and that she did not disagree with our decision to not retrench.

Provost Wilson said he is optimistic that our cut will ultimately not be the \$3.4 million that our Retrenchment Plan assumes but rather an amount closer to \$1.7 million. He said that for the past several years his position has always been that the academic side of the college is sacrosanct and almost every additional dollar we get should be used to hire full-time faculty. He said he is very pleased that we did not have to ~~do~~ anything with the substitute lines and that hopefully we may be able to make some appointments on them.

Senator Edward Davenport asked about the duplicating budget for course materials. Provost Wilson said that every department receives a budget for such items but that we need to look at our resources. For example: some faculty who teach law duplicate law cases for their students for free instead of requiring students to purchase books and we need to monitor that. He said an agreement has been worked out with Barnes & Noble Bookstore whereby if faculty need certain specific kinds of material for their students, the bookstore will put that material together and sell it to the students. Certainly, he said, we need to husband our resources and monitor what we are doing. President Kaplowitz noted that in response to the budget situation and a request by the administration, the Senate now no longer sends the Senate Minutes to adjunct faculty, but we do make them available to departments and have requested that the organizers of the adjunct faculty organization identify one adjunct in each department who is willing to circulate that copy among the adjuncts.

Senator Dunham asked once the State allocates CUNY's budget can the Chancellor allocate the budget any way she wants to. The Provost explained that there is a base budget that covers all the full-time faculty who are on the payroll: that amount has to be given to each college. Then there are lump sums which are given based upon enrollment, such as funds for the Academic Computing Center and for adjuncts. We used to get a lump sum of \$96,000 for research assistants; prior to the budgetary crises that lump sum was in the amount of \$120,000. That is going to be eliminated largely because Vice Chancellor [for Academic Affairs Richard] Freeland is going to use that as a means largely for faculty research and as start-up funds for centers and institutes but this money can no longer be used to pay permanent staff. We have two people on the Criminal Justice Research Center lines and that \$96,000 was used to pay their salaries. That money is going to be taken away from us but he said he imagines that in the long run we will get the same amount of money from the Research Foundation on that Organized Research line. We have been encouraging members of our faculty who have had proposals for centers and institutes which would complement the mission of the College.

President Kaplowitz noted the tremendous response to the Criminal Justice Education Conference and said that Professor Eli Silverman is doing a splendid job coordinating the conference and is so energized because one proposal after another is so exciting and interesting. She said that as a result of the response she and several others have been talking about proposing a center on criminal justice education at the

College. Provost Wilson said there is a multiplying effect from conferences: John Kleinig's conference on the use of force and police discretion assembled some of the leading figures in the field and they will publish their work; then we have the criminal justice education conference on October 20; and then Professor Kleinig is following up on both events by putting together a criminal justice education and ethics conference; then we are having the conference in Dublin in June 1996 on international perspectives on the criminal justice system; Maria Volpe and David Brotherton will be holding a conference at the end of May on gangs and the public school system. He said he is very heartened by the kind of faculty productivity that is taking place. But we can't have a hundred centers and institutes, He noted that we have said in our academic program planning documents that we want to use our centers and institutes as a means of driving research and scholarship at the College. He added that he is very, very pleased that the Criminal Justice Education Conference has gone so splendidly and that we've attracted so many major figures and that he knows that Eli Silverman is doing a splendid job.

Provost Wilson reported that the external review of the dispute resolution program is now taking place. There had been some thought about making the certificate program an undergraduate major and others have suggested it be offered as a graduate track in one of the master's programs. We just had external reviews of the criminal justice administration and planning major which went very well and we have just wrapped up the review of the computer information systems major and the criminology major on the undergraduate level and criminal justice on the graduate level. We have benefited greatly from the external reviews. We've been trying to put into place the recommendations including the identification in the review of the computer information systems major of the dearth of literature in our library on computer information systems. We're moving rapidly to remedy that. Senator Jane Davenport reported that the books ordered by the Library have already arrived.

Provost Wilson said we are about to have the freshman orientation and that this is going to be the largest freshman class in the history of College. The show-rate of those admitted who actually register is usually 50%. We expect 1800 students to enter as freshmen in the Fall. In the past our freshman class has usually been 1200. In addition we have readmits, which is another 800 students, and another 800 who are transfer students. We do plan to have some growth. If Base Funding Equity is realized and we are given the sums that we are, in fact, entitled to, then we will do well. He said the Chancellor is committed to growth and the colleges that did not pursue growth in the last three or four years will be severely impacted by this present budget because the Chancellor is now factoring in enrollment in this new formula that apparently is going to be used for the 1995-96 academic year.

President Kaplowitz said that the faculty members on the Retrenchment Committee had been meeting and are concerned that many of the students being admitted to John Jay did not name John Jay as their first choice but rather as their second or third choice, which may mean that, if they show, they may not be interested in what we offer and may transfer. She said they, therefore, are suggesting that at the freshman orientation and at other events freshman attend we should make presentations about the College, about the CUNY BA Program, and about such majors as forensic psychology, government, computer information systems, deviant behavior, in other words majors that are in addition to the law and police science majors that many students associate with criminal justice. She said that the previous night at the SEEK Awards Dinner, she was pleased to see one of her students who she advises in the CUNY BA program who after studying literature with her and others at John Jay decided to major in literature and is doing so as a CUNY BA student whose home college remains John Jay. He learned about the CUNY BA program when he came to ask her which CUNY

college he should transfer to in order to major in English and when she told him he did not have to transfer he was pleased because he loves it here. But if he hadn't come to ask her that question he would have transferred and we would have lost him.

Senator Litwack said that once every two years he raises the idea, which he will raise here again because of this discussion, that we should add to the name of the College: the name should be "John Jay College of Criminal Justice and Public Service." Many of our majors are public service majors: it is officially part of our mission. And John Jay was a public servant. Public service means a lot -- it does not detract from criminal justice but we are public service, too, and he said it may be a way of both making students feel more a part of the College and also attracting a wider range of students. Baruch is moving toward public policy but that is different from public service. President Kaplowitz suggested that we pursue this idea next semester.

Senator DeLucia said this discussion is particularly interesting in light of Sandi Cooper's presentation. She spoke about a trend in CUNY whereby colleges such as Queens and Hunter and Baruch will be looking to raise standards for admission, thereby limiting their enrollment and many of the students who are not admitted to those colleges will be looking for a second choice college with an eye toward transferring to that first choice college at a later point. The concern is that we are taking in a lot of students who really don't have the institutional commitment to being here because they don't think the College has a major that they want. So they may plan to take 24 credits here and then transfer so they can attend and graduate from a 'better' college such as Queens or Hunter because the admission standards are different.

Provost Wilson said he thinks the issue of standards has to be continuously examined both in terms of who comes to the College and what they are taught. He said that if one looks at the outcomes assessment of students who graduate from the college, one of the things we need to explore systematically is that students tend to indicate that there is quite a bit of overlap among the courses they take so we must make certain that there are clear demarcations between courses so there is not an excessive overlap. And so we really need a subcommittee of the Curriculum Committee to examine that. The students do all mention the amount of papers they have to write. In the 1970s the "Village Voice" reported that students at John Jay could graduate without having to write a paper. Now our students use the library and do research. Our students can compete in the marketplace. It's not what they come in with but what they go out with that matters. The issue, he noted, that is crucial and that will soon have closure is that of articulation between the community colleges and the senior colleges. Senator DeLucia said the issue is to hold onto the integrity and philosophy of access and to still provide standards. Provost Wilson said that is a critical issue: the worse thing one could do is to have an institution of higher learning which graduates illiterates -- people who can't write, who can't conceptualize. As much as one wants to have a high retention rate, and one can have a 100% rate if there are no standards, the issue is whether we are preparing people for the world of work as well as to become citizens of a democratic society. For that one has to have standards and one has to make sure that what we impart to our students is competitive with the other institutions of higher learning. In spite of the heavy teaching loads, we can take the John Jay faculty and compare it favorably to any faculty in the City University of New York.

Asked about Academic Program Planning, Provost Wilson explained that we have to send 80th Street our yearly report on our Academic Program Planning activities by May 28. He said Vice Chancellor Freeland circulated a document stating that centers and institutes would apply for

funds in January and they would be given the funds in June which separates it from Academic Program Planning. Last year we received \$41,000 for the dispute resolution program, \$12,000 for the Criminal Justice Ethics journal, and no money for the rest. But we want to make certain that if the \$96,000 is going to be zeroed out from the specific lump sum, that we get it for centers and institute activities. Senator Litwack asked whether the Academic Program Planning Committee will discuss specific requests for APP lines. Provost Wilson said that 80th Street does not want to look at APP on a yearly basis but rather in terms of a three-year or five-year plan. The objectives we have stated will not necessarily change: our objectives are an increase in full-time faculty, increase in student retention, increase in faculty research. Senator Litwack asked about specific decisions to be made at the college about the need for lines for forensic psychology, forensic science, dispute resolution, international criminal justice, for example. Provost Wilson agreed. He said he does not think 80th Street will have any APP lines to allocate but that we, nevertheless, should have such a discussion in the context of academic program planning.

The Senate thanked Provost Wilson for coming to today's meeting and the Provost said he is always pleased to be invited and to attend.

10. New business

Senator Shaughnessy raised the issue of psychological emergencies on campus. The previous week a colleague sought his advice because he had a student who was in psychological distress. The student, who had attempted suicide twice before, was talking during this particular class about committing suicide. Fortunately, he said, he has some training in this area but he was not able to immediately locate help although he did eventually locate help in the person of Professor Martha Dugan. This raised the question for him, he explained, as to whether we have any established policy and that perhaps we should consider guidelines for dealing with situations when students manifest symptoms of psychological distress in the classroom or on the campus. For example, he said, a student in distress should not be left alone and should not be sent home alone. It might be a good idea to address the College policy regarding people having a psychological emergency so that people would know what the prudent course is. Luckily Martha Dugan was available to immediately help, not only successfully but admirably, he added. But had she not been available, he said he would not have known how to proceed: he would have known from his training but not whether he was within College guidelines.

Senator DeLucia said that there is no established College policy but there is a booklet that the Counseling Department has published which explains how one identifies someone in emotional crisis. He said Senator Shaughnessy did the exactly right thing which is to contact the Counseling Department to reach a counselor on duty to make an intervention. He noted that the expression of suicide, which happens far too often, must be dealt with in a meaningful and effective way. He said he and his colleagues have walked students across the street to Roosevelt Hospital to be assessed and, sometimes, to be admitted or self-admitted. Senator DeLucia explained that during the past five years the College has tried to develop articulation with Roosevelt Hospital so we can do this in a more humane way but to no avail: it is a very formal, rigid waiting process and is a last resort. He said he wishes there were a better way because the present system is very dehumanizing for the student.

Senator DeLucia noted that the Counseling Department has done a lot of work with students who have been acting out in class. Certainly the immediate intervention by a counselor and the bringing of the student to

the Counseling Department by the faculty member, unless the help of security is warranted, is the best approach. This would be an excellent topic for a better Teaching Seminar next year, he suggested. He also proposed reactivating the program whereby specific counselors are teamed with each academic department so that a relationship between faculty and counselor is developed and the faculty know who to turn to for not only their students but for themselves when they need advice or help with, for example, students who are disruptive in class.

Senator Shaughnessy said he did call the Counseling Department number, this was at 7:00 PM, and there was no answer. He said that since he was on the second floor of North Hall he was able to easily go to the third floor to the Counseling Department to look for help, found Professor Dugan whose door was open, but had he been in the other building he would not have known what to do. But there should be a mechanism in place.

Senator Malone agreed, saying that every faculty member should know that any time a student exhibits any unusual or bizarre behavior the faculty member should reach out to the Dean of Students Office. He said that the inability to reach anyone in the Counseling Information Office by telephone is a very important one, that it is related to the fact that that Office is not staffed right now and that the department is working on correcting this.

Senator DeLucia said that last year Senator Brugnola asked him, as director of counselling, to prepare step by step procedures for adjunct faculty and he noted that this should be done again and that full-time faculty should be included.

Senator Litwack said obviously this is not the time or forum to establish policy but it is important that we raise these issues so that policies and procedures can be developed and published. He said it really is not difficult to get help during the day when many counselors are around but after 7:00 PM only one counselor is on duty and may be meeting with a student behind a closed door and therefore faculty have no way of knowing who to reach or even how to reach that person. Security should be given the information each day as to which counselor is on duty that night and this information should be available at the security desks at both the North Hall and T Building entrances. This way a faculty member can call Security, not to have Security come but to have Security call the Counselor because they would have the list.

Senator Malone said he is not sure that Security is the right avenue. Rather, he said, there is a dean on duty every night: a different person serves as evening dean each evening, and that person is the one who should contact the counselor. Senator Litwack said that if a faculty member cannot reach the dean, he or she could call Security who could then reach the dean. He added that the evening dean should have a beeper which is not now the case.

Senator Dunham said that recently, faced with a serious problem in the Library one night, she did try to reach the evening dean but to no avail. She explained that someone had become violent in the Library, which is open until 10:00 PM, although the evening dean is on duty until only 9:00 PM.

Senator Gibson reported an incident with a male student who broke down and starting crying in class but there was no one to help: she said she couldn't leave the student to get help and so she took the student to Counseling even though it meant she had to leave her class. She asked what a faculty member should do in such a situation. Senator Malone said that the faculty member should ask a student in the class to ask a security officer to come to class.

President Kaplowitz noted there are now emergency phones on each floor which one just picks up to be connected to Security. The 'house phones' in North Hall are in the safe haven rooms which are classrooms, one on each floor: there are signs. The ones in T Building are by the banks of elevators on each floor.

She asked whether Counseling has a systematic way of knowing if on a given day or week four or five different teachers call four or five different counselors about the same student: such multiple reports of aberrant behavior would be a real danger signal. Senator Malone said each counselor keeps a list but that the lists are not compiled or compared.

Senator Gibson agreed with the need for one list: she reported an event that she and President Kaplowitz had been involved in last semester: a male student had been stalking her and other female faculty and all the faculty wrote letters and went on record about it: all felt the student was a time bomb ready to explode. The student did 'explode' this semester and he is now no longer at the College. She said it was because a list was compiled and enough people knew who the student was that when the student 'exploded' immediate action was taken. President Kaplowitz said the compilation of a list of those who were stalked and the unified action by these faculty was as a result of the fact that this information was shared at a meeting of the Women's Studies Committee. Senator Litwack agreed that such a list should be compiled but noted that the list would have to be kept under high security.

Senator Litwack said that faculty should send the Counseling Department examples of specific incidents because, he said, the best way to develop policies is by knowing about specific problems faculty are encountering. And, he said, the more incidents we submit for consideration, the better the policies will be,

The meeting was adjourned at 4:00 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward Davenport
Recording Secretary