

The RICHMOND TIMES

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Richmond College, CUNY

Tuesday, January 13, 1976

Volpe to Defy Board On Faculty Firings

Rally Held to Protest Cuts and Tuition

Petitions Presented to Borough President

by Gordon Matheson
with Garry Tanner

"We will not have any laying off of full-time faculty, no matter what the budget cuts are," President Volpe declared to an overflow crowd in the Richmond College Hall at a rally held last week in support of free tuition and open admissions. "I may go to jail for that," he added, referring to a recently passed law which holds agency heads criminally liable if they refuse to make mandated cuts.

The rally, jointly sponsored by faculty, the administration, and students, heard a number of speakers urge that the Richmond College community make their voices heard in protest against the threat of tuition and the end of open admissions, and to secure additional funds to keep the school operating.

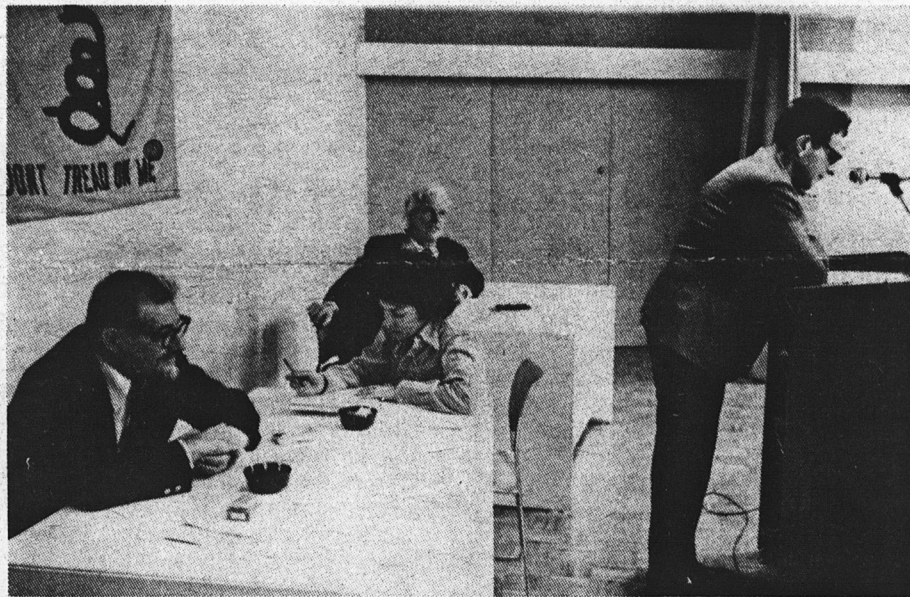
Volpe went on to say that, "The dreams of the people created City University and if its doors close it will only be because the people no longer care for their dream. But if the dream of opportunity dies in America this nation will have lost that energy and that dynamic force that created it." He urged people to demonstrate and to write to their legislators and to the Governor.

Harold Taylor, Richmond's first Distinguished Professor and the former president of Sarah Lawrence College, said that if you lose free tuition, in five or ten years you would lose the scholarships, grants, and loans for students unable to pay. "We're part of one of the great creations of Western Civilization and we have to keep it happening."

Faculty Council Chairperson, Barry Bressler faulted the Board of Higher Education for yielding to the city's demands that the University's cut its budget. "We hoped the central authorities would fight the good fight," he declared. "They have not." Bressler said that it was up to us to fight for free tuition and that, "there are only minutes left."

Dan Kramer, Richmond College Chairperson of the Professional Staff Congress, called for a letter writing campaign to move the Governor and the State Legislature to restore state funds already voted for CUNY, but withheld when the city cut its budget. A sample letter was suggested and the addresses of local legislators were given.

Mike Dempsey of the Veteran's Club pointed out that the end of free tuition in the City University would close off



RALLY SPEAKERS. From the left, President Volpe, Evelyn Quiles, Student Body President, and in the rear, Distinguished Professor Harold Taylor listen to Prof. Dan Kramer speak at last Wednesday's rally.

Times photos by Michael and Peter Fenty



MEMBERS of the Richmond College community listening to speakers urging them to fight for free tuition and open admissions and against the budget cuts.

the last opportunity for an education Vietnam-era veterans could afford under the present GI Bill. The last speaker of the afternoon, Mark Friedman of the National Student Coalition Against Racism, stated that firings and the end of free tuition and open admissions would have a devastating effect on minority groups. He called for a coalition of unions, organized minority groups, and students to fight the cuts. At the close of the rally, a group led

by Volpe and Student Body Chairperson, Evelyn Quiles, marched across the street to Borough Hall to present petitions containing over 500 signatures to Deputy Borough President, Ralph J. Lamberti, standing in for Borough President Connor. In accepting the petitions, Lamberti was non committal. "We all realize that tight budget cuts will have to be made," he said, and "we will give free tuition and

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New Richmond Budget Cut:

\$610,000 for Spring

**Cuts in Seek Funds
And Work-Study**

Richmond College has been ordered by Chancellor Robert J. Kibbee of the City University to cut \$610,000 from its budget for the Spring semester. The cuts are part of an overall \$55 million reduction ordered by the city and voted by the Board of Higher Education last month. \$32 million of this figure is to be achieved by a four-week payless furlough for faculty and staff which is under legal challenge.

Richmond's share of a \$13 million across the board cut in operating budgets for the Spring is \$253,000. In addition, the college has been ordered to cut another \$357,000 because undergraduate and graduate enrollment is below budgeted enrollment. This figure is among the highest proportionally for all CUNY colleges.

Faculty and staff committees have been working since the cuts were announced on the last day of school before the Christmas recess, to implement them with the least damage to academic programs. Budget options being considered are sharp cuts in already heavily reduced services such as cleaning, security, the purchase of library books, and faculty travel money. Suggested cuts that would directly affect students are: \$20,000 in SEEK funds and \$5,000 in Work-Study money.

The recommended reductions would still fall \$114,000 short of meeting the mandated cut of \$610,000. One of the few areas left to dip into would be personnel salaries. This would mean firing of full-time faculty with one-year contracts in mid-year.

Such firings of faculty with contracts, even if confined to Richmond, would have university-wide and national repercussions, and could result in CUNY being blacklisted by academic professional organizations which would make recruiting of new faculty very difficult. Other CUNY campuses also may be in the position of having to fire faculty to meet the ordered budget reductions.

President Volpe has been conducting negotiations with the Chancellor's office in an attempt to reduce the amount of funds to be cut. If the attempt is unsuccessful, he has indicated that he will defy the Board. "I'm not going to fire faculty," he said. Reassuring secretaries and other staff, he said, "We are working as hard as we can to cut everything before we cut staff."

An option presented at a budget meeting last week would ask all salaried employees to voluntarily pledge to contribute 1/22 of their take home pay per month for five months. The plan seemed to have too many drawbacks

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Keep Am. Beautiful Front for Polluters

(Editor's note: "People Start Pollution, People Can Stop It"—it's a slogan we all see daily on television, bill boards, and subways. On December 4, environmentalists gave the organization responsible for that campaign—Keep America Beautiful (KAB)—a special award for its effort to cover up the environmental impact of throwaway beverage cans and bottles.

Charging that the organization is an "industry front," thirty national and state environmental organizations honored KAB with the "People Who Start Pollution Award" at a counter-awards ceremony timed to coincide with KAB's annual meeting in Washington.

"For the past 22 years, KAB has made the fight against litter its number one thrust," said Patricia Taylor, spokeswoman for the sponsoring groups. "In reality, the founders and supporters of KAB—the U.S. Brewers Association and the nation's glass and can manufacturing companies—are responsible for the problem."

The following article, provided by Environmental Action Magazine in Washington, describes the ugly facts behind Keep America Beautiful's activities.)

NEW YORK (ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION/LNS) — Keep America Beautiful (KAB) calls itself an "ecology organization," and aims its anti-litter "educational" programs at the private citizen. Since its founding in 1953, KAB has received millions of dollars in free public service time, filling the nation's media with its familiar slogan "People Start Pollution, People Can Stop It."

to the container, brewing and soft drink industries. Under this system, they no longer have to pay the costs of refilling and reusing beverage containers which are higher than the cost of producing throwaway containers. Every time consumers purchase throwaway soft drinks or beer, they also buy a can or bottle. And the price of this "convenient" throwaway is higher than the cost of the ingredients for the beverage.

Under a throwaway system, there is also "convenience" for retailers. Empty bottles don't have to be sorted and returned for refilling. Instead, consumers simply dispose of them along with other trash. Taxpayers then foot the bill for their collection and disposal.

When accused of wasting energy and materials by producing billions of throwaways each year, industry's response is to encourage people to recycle their cans and bottles on an individual basis. In addition, their only contribution to publicize the recyclability of their products.

Meanwhile, the litter problem continues unabated. Pioneering the "throwaway ethic," the container industry now disclaims its responsibility for contributing to litter. Composing 60 to 80 percent of litter by volume, the highly visible throwaways litter highways, beaches, national parks and city streets. The problem has reached such proportions that not even taxpayer-financed litter collection efforts are able to handle it.

Although KAB ostensibly takes no stand on legislation, the organization's head, Roger Powers, exposed the organization's industry bias in



DEPUTY BOROUGH PRESIDENT, Ralph J. Lamberti replying to President Volpe and Richmond delegation after accepting petitions at Borough Hall demanding retention of free tuition and open admissions.

Times photo by Peter Fenty

Won't Fire Faculty—Volpe

Continued from page 1

open admissions consideration."

Quiles was asked what Student Government hoped to accomplish in cosponsoring the rally. "We hope to get a fight back action going," she said. "Richmond has been silent too long. Richmond has been named as a possible school to be eliminated. It's in the BHE minutes. Asked if the staff and the student body could work together in opposing restricted admissions and tuition, she replied, "Sure. Without free tuition Richmond cannot survive. It

survives with transfer students. Eliminations have already been made in the staff. We definitely can work together with the administration. They're starting to realize you can't do anything without students. Students have to put on some political pressure. I'm hoping that we will get a lot of fight."

Pat Whittingham, Student Council Secretary, thought the cuts would be disastrous. "If they go through," she said, "CUNY will be shrunk. Some students will be shut out entirely."

Farmworker Elections

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practiced against UFW organizers.

The board also reiterated that union organizers under the California Labor Relations Act signed this summer, have the right to speak to workers on a ranch, and warned the growers that they would be subject to stiff fines if they continued to engage in their unfair labor practices.

Despite the warnings, several hundred UFW organizers have been arrested for trespassing since August, the New York UFW Boycott Office reports, and the ALRB seems to be incapable or unwilling to police the situation.

The heated situation in California between the Teamster union, which "represents" two million workers, and the much smaller UFW has led to the most dramatic falling out between the Teamsters and the AFL-CIO since 1957, when the Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO for gangsterism.

The International Teamster Executive Board, without bothering to consult Teamster locals, made a unilateral decision on October to cancel all mutual-aid and no-raid pacts that had been signed with the AFL-CIO, and indicated the Teamsters were no longer

bound to respect AFL-CIO picketlines.

Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons used as a pretext for the decision, a remark in a speech that AFL-CIO President George Meany made during the AFL-CIO convention in September in support of the UFW. "The Teamsters are unworthy to be called a trade union," Meany said, noting the Teamster goon activity against the farmworkers and corruption in the management of Teamster pension funds.

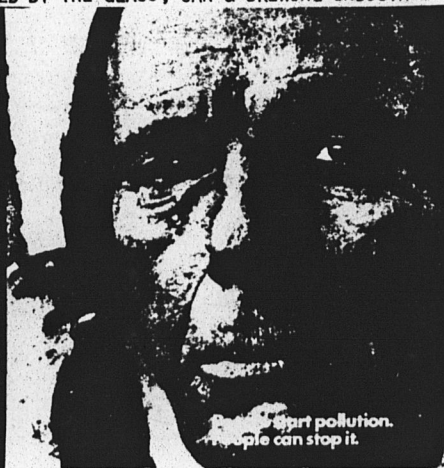
The Teamster monthly magazine, "The International Teamster," wrote: "Meany is upset because California farmworkers, in a large majority, are choosing the Teamsters instead of his stepchild Cesar Chavez." Elsewhere in the magazine, the Teamsters claimed Meany's remarks were part of a "temper tantrum thrown because Teamsters are doing quite well in elections for the loyalty of farmworkers."

The article did not back up any claims, however, that the Teamsters are doing "quite well," and observers in the AFL-CIO think Fitzsimmons' maneuver was designed to force the AFL-CIO to take away its support of the UFW after the UFW won elections on several ranches where the Teamsters held sweetheart contracts.

WARNING: KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL, INC. IS SPONSORED BY THE GLASS, CAN & BREWING INDUSTRIES.

GET INVOLVED NOW. POLLUTION HURTS ALL OF US.

You can help by becoming a community volunteer. Write: Keep America Beautiful, Inc. 1000 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018. Ad Council



In 1975 alone, KAB utilized over \$1 million in air time with its message carried on over 800 local TV stations, and 5,000 local radio stations, as well as the national networks.

But the slogan and ad campaign have a hollow ring when one realizes that KAB's backers and directors are the very industries that have brought us the no-deposit, no-return throwaway cans and bottles which now litter the countryside.

The founding of Keep America Beautiful coincided with the first production of throwaway cans and bottles in the early 1950s. It is no coincidence that the people behind KAB represented the glass, can, and brewing industries hoping to make the switch from returnables to throwaways as painless and swift as possible—among them the American, Continental, and National Can Companies, the Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola Companies, and the U.S. Brewers Association.

On the one hand these industries were spending millions of dollars each year advertising the "convenience" of their products, promoting them as the "throwaways."

At the same time, they formulated a scheme that ranks among the most successful public relations campaigns in history—blaming the individual consumer for the environmental insult of littered cans and bottles.

Throwaways are a tremendous boon

testimony against beverage container legislation before the California state legislature. His statement is reprinted in a brochure entitled, "Litter is a Social Problem, a People Problem . . ."

"We urge that you not take precipitous action on this piecemeal legislation," Powers testified, "but that you examine the total picture. We believe that such an investigation will prove that the proposed 'bottle bill' is not the answer."

After months of controversy, Powers tried to assert that he was not lobbying for the tax-exempt KAB (tax exempt status prohibits lobbying) but was testifying as an individual expert against California's proposed beverage container bill. Finally, KAB issued a statement defending its neutrality on beverage container legislation.

In Oregon and Vermont, legislative measures are keeping cans and bottles off their highways.

[A 1972 law in Oregon banned flip-top cans and discouraged use of throwaway bottles by placing a higher deposit on them than on refillables. Vermont's law has a similar deposit system and a provision for banning flip-top cans and throwaway glass bottles by January 1, 1977. —Ed.]

These simple measures do not require the time of millions of volunteer citizens for litter pick-up patrols nor the massive publicity campaign of a Keep America Beautiful.

RICHMOND TIMES

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Plight of the Unemployed PhD

Hard Times for Richmond Graduate

by RUSS RUEGER

Editor's note: The author was a founder and first editor of The Richmond Times. This is a slightly edited version of an article that first appeared in the Staten Island Register on November 20, 1975.

In the fall of 1970, I gave up an inexpensive, comfortable apartment on Staten Island and a good-paying job with the city of New York to pursue a childhood dream: becoming a Ph.D. The world was bright and sunny then—I'd been accepted for graduate work at the Irvine branch of the University of

advertise anonymously, when in reality they already have someone in mind to fill the slot. On several occasions when I'd been hired in the past, the director of the given program told me I'd have to wait until the "formality" of the ad had been satisfied.

So I shifted tactics and sought an "inside" job, and lucked out almost immediately. After visiting my former city employer, I received a summer position as a field supervisor for the federally-funded Youth Employment Program. The pay was not exactly magnificent—\$135 a week before taxes—but at least it was a start. I made

and got off the phone.

I visited the Manpower office on Bay Street where they were supposedly hiring qualified personnel for CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act), a federal program created to curb employment. The staff seemed excited about my background and said I might be hired within a week. That was in June. The last time I inquired, they informed me that President Ford had vetoed more funds for CETA. "You'd better not depend on us," the secretary flatly stated.

My efforts shifted to employment services of my former colleges and to the professors I knew. I received no replies from anyone in California. The professors I visited in New York were barely holding onto their own jobs, much less worrying about someone else's. The continued output of resumes finally resulted in three job interviews. The first, a weekly newsmagazine, required a full day copy editing exam, something I hadn't done since early 1970. When I misspelled one word, that was it. My next try was a Staten Island public relations firm. The interview there was encouraging, but the competition overwhelming.

The long, personal rejection letter from the company president summed up the situation: "The selection of a candidate for this opening was very difficult and although you were unsuccessful, take heart in the fact that you were in serious contention until the very last day and that your qualifications were among the best of over 190 applicants." Perhaps I should "take heart," but you can't put it on the table for food.

My last interview, really brought home just how bad things are. The company specialized in farming out unedited author's manuscripts to freelance writers for final submission to publishers. In one of the most frustrating interviews in my life, the director demanded that I possess: the analytic capacities of a Ph.D. (preferably with a broad background in social science, hard science, and other technical fields), the copy-editing and proof-reading skills of a journalist, plus the indexing capacities of a librarian (as an undergrad, I worked as a librarian's assistant for about two years).

Although I brought with me copies of several newspapers and magazines I had copyedited or proofread for, many published articles, technical and non-technical, and a reference from one of the head college librarians on Staten Island, this wasn't nearly enough. The director demanded that I go to a library, draw up a list of copyediting manuals, then copyedit, proofread and index an entire book for free, just to demonstrate my skills. Then, if she was satisfied, she might give me a manuscript to rework



Chicano farmworker weeding sugar beet field in Yuma, Arizona.

"I received my masters degree and last March I was given what should have been the crowning triumph - my doctorate. It's turned out to be a crown of thorns."

California, and was awed at the thought of studying in the Golden State, where one never has to stare at the bleak face of winter. Having been nurtured as an undergraduate by the renaissance-like thinking of liberal professors, I looked forward to the interdisciplinary focus of UC Irvine's Ph.D. program in Social Sciences—unique in the nation—in which I could master my own materials and chart a unique intellectual course.

Indeed, the Irvine days were filled with wonder. I received at least a dozen fellowships, scholarships, grants and other awards, was paid to speak at colleges and professional societies, wrote for academic journals, and also pursued a prestigious and financially rewarding writing career, which included professional work in public relations, newspaper reporting and freelance writing for magazines ranging from Human Behavior to Penthouse. In June, 1974, I received my Master's degree and last March I was given what should have been the crowning triumph—my doctorate. It's turned out to be a crown of thorns.

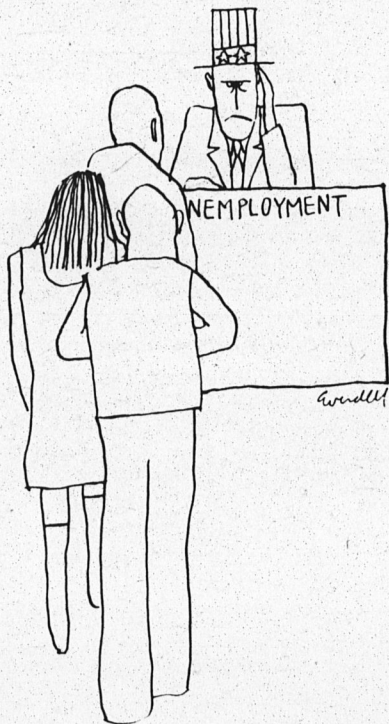
I came back East in early spring because I hoped to use my skills to help those less fortunate than myself. I envisioned myself as a social worker assisting the poor, alcoholics, drug-abusers, or other social outcasts. With almost two years' experience in social work, both in New York and California, plus the advanced degrees, I figured I'd have no difficulty finding a job. With the economy in such bad shape, I felt there would be ample demand for trained personnel to service the growing number of disadvantaged. If not, I could always go back to writing or teaching. Or so I thought. I came to New York seeking to help the poor, but little did I suspect I'd soon be among them.

After carefully preparing and reproducing my resume, I scoured the Times "help wanted" advertisements daily, answering ads for social workers, counselors, editorial assistants, copywriters, researchers, teachers and much more. I received about one response for every 10 letters sent, and those were almost always form letters. Typical answer from a social work agency: "We have received a very large number of responses from qualified people, and consequently, we are forced to be quite selective about scheduling people for interviews. Unfortunately, because of time limitations, we will be unable to see you." Typical answer from a small college: "Our staff needs for the academic year 1975-76 have, as of now, been met internally, since we have had a freeze on acquisitions for new positions."

After countless numbers of unanswered letters or rejections, I remembered something I'd learned when I previously worked in government and non-profit agencies—when a vacancy occurs, these institutions are often required by law to

contact with several other agencies, continued to send resumes, and prayed a lot that something would turn up before the job ended on September 5. Nothing did.

I went to the city, state and federal civil service commissions, and found job freezes all over and nothing but waiting



lists to take qualifying exams, much less positions. Anyway, I'd taken both the federal and California state exams in 1974, did well on both, passed interviews with the Social Security Administration, the Internal Revenue Service and the California Employment Development Department. The best I had gotten from all of these was one offer from California, but with the

"The professors I visited in New York were barely holding on to their own jobs. much less worrying about someone else's."

following stipulation, "in view of the existing budgetary situation, we can promise you work for one month only."

I phoned, wrote, and visited editors of magazines who formerly paid me from \$400-800 per article. All I received from them was advice that the freelance writing business was in bad shape, with magazines folding everywhere. I tried calling one of the top editorial personnel agencies in the city. They were neither impressed with my credentials nor my writing experience. I hadn't worked long enough as a copywriter, newspaper reporter, or PR man to satisfy them. "Come down and sign an agreement, and maybe we'll find something in a few months. I wouldn't count on it, though," I was told. "By the way, how many words per minute can you type?" I politely thanked them

on speculation. She said, "if you do a poor job, you won't get paid anything. If you do a mediocre job, you may get a chance to re-do it, and then get paid. If you do well, you'll get paid by the hour, and maybe we'll give you another manuscript to work on."

I asked her, "who determines the hours?" and she responded, "we do. It doesn't matter how much time you actually spend. We know what it should take in each case, and we're very strict about that." My next question was "how much per hour?" Answer: "\$3.75 minus taxes." I shook my head all the way back to the subway.

What options are available to me now? It didn't take long to realize that my doctorate may be more hindrance than help, with most employers feeling

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UFW Widens Election Lead

(LNS)—California farmworkers have voted for the United Farm Workers (UFW) union by a 2.5 to 1 margin over the Teamsters in labor representation elections conducted by the state of California during the months of October and November.

The elections, which began on September 9, when state legislation gave California farmworkers the right to choose their own union, have been marked by several hundred arrests and charges of intimidation. They have also prompted Teamster International President Frank Fitzsimmons to order Teamsters to no longer respect AFL-CIO picketlines anywhere else in the country.

The California Agriculture Labor Relations Board, the agency which is overseeing the elections, announced that union representation votes up to November 20 were as follows: 18,400 for the UFW; 9,600 for the Teamsters; 5,800 for no union; and 3,600 challenged votes. The ALRB says these totals provisionally leave 168 ranches in the hands of the UFW, 98 for the Teamsters; and 16 with no union.

UFW President Cesar Chavez, leveling charges of intense harassment against the growers and Teamsters, said that if the elections were held in a fair manner, the UFW would be polling 75-80% of the vote, and the Teamsters would have won few, if any, elections.

The UFW has officially contested each election the Teamsters have won, maintaining that the Teamsters and growers fired hundreds of pro-UFW farmworkers just prior to the elections. These elections will continue through September, 1976, and will focus on many crops that the UFW has never organized before, such as tomatoes and tree fruit.

Unlike Teamster organizers, UFW organizers have not been allowed to visit the ranches to talk to the workers. And the growers have even called in the Immigration and Naturalization Service on several occasions to deport undocumented Mexican workers who favored the UFW on the eve of the elections.

Following the UFW challenges, the Teamsters went through the motions of challenging the UFW victories, without specifying the reason for the challenges. These challenges have prevented the ALRB from certifying any election result thus far, and it will probably take months or longer for the Board to officially declare winners, allowing bargaining with the growers to begin.

After the ALRB confirmed reports in October that a grower had threatened to shoot farmworkers voting for the UFW, the Board also acknowledged that several other cases of intimidation were

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Text of Volpe's Rally Speech

Two hundred years ago a dream became a reality. Representative Government was established, and America became a haven for the politically oppressed, the economically oppressed and the socially oppressed. It became a symbol throughout the world for freedom and opportunity.

One hundred and twenty-nine years ago a child of that original dream also became a reality. A free college was established in New York City to provide free higher education to the young men, the sons of immigrants and workers who had talent and dreams but lacked the money for higher education. The Free Academy began with 143 students. Then a few years later the people demanded and the city fathers provided a college for young women. The people in Brooklyn and the people in Queens wanted their own college and the city fathers provided for their wants. The graduates of those colleges became doctors, lawyers, businessmen, artists, scientists and college professors. Those free colleges gave them, the sons and daughters of the hundreds of thousands of immigrants flowing into New York, the opportunity to develop their innate talents. And as the years went by the dream of opportunity grew stronger and it spread and more free colleges were established to serve the people of New York City. Those 143 original students in the Free Academy grew to ten thousand, fifty thousand then to one hundred thousand and finally in 1975 to two hundred and fifty thousand. Over the years the City University opened its doors to more and more students and finally in 1970 to everyone who was drawn by the bright gleam of the dream. This great University was created by the dreams of the people who came to America through the gateway that was and is New York. They have built this nation. They have made its democratic institutions endure and now the doors of their university

are being closed. Closed by restrictions. Closed by tuition. Closed by consolidations. The dreams of the people created City University and if its doors close it will only be because the people no longer care for their dream. But if the dream of opportunity dies in America this nation will have lost that energy and that dynamic force that created it.

I do not believe that the dream is dead. I believe talent creates ambition and I believe that there is talent and ambition burning all over this city. What I do fear is that during the two hundred years of our existence the clear bright dream of representative government has faded. The people no longer believe that they rule, that their wishes, desires and dreams will find expression through their elected legislators. I think they are wrong. Legislators listen to their constituents if they can hear their voices. When Governor Carey last month said he was no longer sure the City University could be free, he was I think, testing the sound waves. If the people of New York want the opportunities offered by their University they can have them. All they need do is raise their voices. The Governor and the legislators will listen because they know that if they don't listen other ears will replace theirs in Albany.

The University has friends in the legislature but those friends need our help. They must know they are speaking for the people. We are in a political battle. Free tuition must not die in this the bicentennial year of our republic. Pledge a day to demonstrate. Pledge a few hours to talk to people. Get your family and neighbors to write and to talk to others and ask them to write to the Governor and the legislators. The dream of opportunity must be kept alive for you and your children and theirs.

THIS SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT IS NOT A JOKE

In the Spring semester of 1976, ex-Prof. Ebel of the former Humanities Division will be giving a hitherto unannounced and therefore completely unlisted course entitled "PSYCHOANALYSIS AND THE HUMANITIES: A CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVE". It will be given on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 11:00 A.M., and will cover the most important developments in psychoanalysis and psychoanalytic study of the arts from Freud's last books through the work of Melanie Klein, Arthur Janov, Erik Erikson, John Lilly, and Stanislav Grof. ENROLLMENT IS LIMITED TO FIFTEEN. To register for this course, simply bring an Independent Study Application to Prof. Ebel's office on the first day the class is scheduled to meet.

All Star Game Trip to Phila.

RCA is sponsoring a trip to Philadelphia for the NBA ALL STAR GAME TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1976. Cost is \$10.00 including bus trip and tickets to the game. Refreshments available on the bus. Bus to leave in front of Richmond College at 5 p.m. February 3rd. Come see Jabbar, Dave Cowens, Nate Archibald, etc. For more information see Eugene Mercer in Student Lounge for tickets and further information. Sponsored by the Richmond College Association.

Tuesday At Mid-day

The next scheduled event in the TUESDAY at MID-DAY series will present a program of Electronic Music and Dance with music synthesized by students in the Electronic Music Studio of Richmond College. Dance to two of the works will be provided by dancers from the Brooklyn College Dance Program.

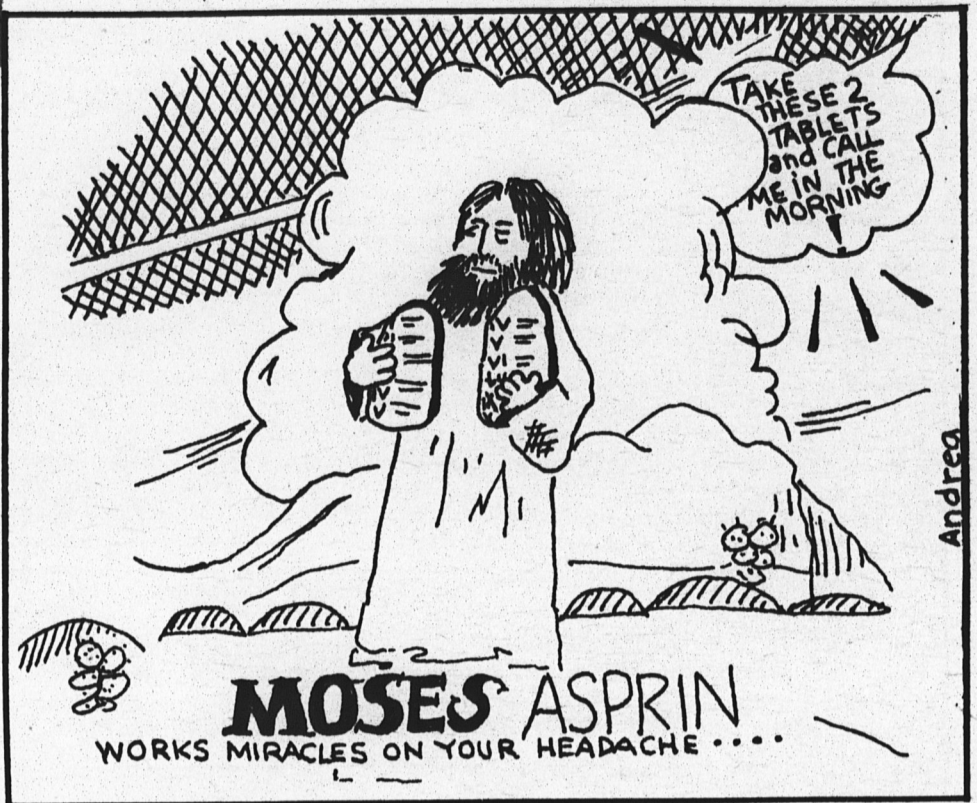
The performance will take place in the Richmond College Hall TUESDAY, 13 January 1976 at 1:00 p.m.

As with all events in the series, admission is free and open to the public.

Come and enjoy a respite during this busy last week of the semester.

Staten Island Chamber Players

The Staten Island Chamber Music Players present the Wind Septet on Sunday, January 26, at 4 P.M. at the Jewish Community Center, Victory Boulevard. Works are by Bozza, Pierre, Joplin, Hartmann and Normann. Single admission tickets: \$3 for adults, \$1.50 for students/senior citizens. Remainder of subscription: \$6/\$3.



New Richmond Budget Cut

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and was not well received at the meeting.

Uncertainties continue to cloud plans for the Spring semester. The Schedule of Classes has gone to the printer, but changes may have to be made to reflect supply and personnel reductions. Film courses, for example, may have to be changed or cancelled if film rentals are cut. It is still undecided as to whether or not there will be a summer session.

Budget problems will continue to plague Richmond in the next few years. Next year's budget will probably be in the same amount as this year's after the cuts have been made. Because of heavy cuts in supplies and equipment this year, stocks will have to be replaced in the fall if the college is to continue operating. Long-term plans that will be considered are a retrenchment of personnel and the elimination of academic programs.

Unemployed PhD

Continued from page 3

that a highly educated individual will only do unrewarding work until something better comes along. Indeed, I did receive more responses when I concealed the degree. But by hiding it, I suppress the mark of distinction which I labored so long to attain, and this puts me on a par with every other ordinary job seeker. I already did this on one occasion when I completely ran out of cash.

I trekked out to an employment agency in downtown Manhattan specializing in low-level unskilled jobs like bus boy, dish washer and porter. I worked in a sea food restaurant as a dish washer, 12 hours a shift, for two bucks an hour minus taxes and a 10 per cent agency fee. In order to get this type of job, you have to arrive at the agency in the early morning, get in line and hope you'll be called before noon, when the agency usually runs out of employers for the day. It's located near the Bowery and most of the clients look like they live there.

As the sweat poured from my brow in the hot kitchen and my hair became matted with fish, I realized that this was the end of the line, job-wise. I gazed at my fellow workers—some of whom couldn't even speak English—and reminisced about the smooth surf in Southern California, the award dinners in Newport Beach Yacht clubs, the classes full of students eager to hear my words. I wondered if this was the ultimate purpose of all my education—to be a dishwasher—and walked out.

Presently, I'm living on summer savings. I hardly look at the Times ads anymore. One psychological reality I learned at the university and from the world is that just as success breeds success, so does failure breed failure, and perhaps even worse, despair. My student loans are due in December, my savings depleted even sooner, and then what? Perhaps back to dishwashing. Or maybe welfare.

Whatever the case, a good summary of the internal conflict of the unemployed PhD. can be seen in a recent statement by Edmond Volpe, president of Richmond College—where I received a Bachelor's degree with Highest Honors in 1970: "Most of us would have been very bitter if we had completed the studies for a PhD., only to discover it offered no means of making a living. Many of our younger colleagues, right now, are undergoing that experience."

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