

OP has not offered a radical political line this year. We have watched our brothers and sisters being tried and jailed and beaten and scorned and killed. We have sat on a fence, unsure of whether to join the violent revolt or remain silent, looking for alternatives. Sheepishly, we have not advocated bombings, nor simply condemned them. We have been at a loss for recommending political action.

Saturday, April 4, there will be a noon rally in the Central Park Mall and a march afterwards to support the Panther 21. William Kunstler, Afeni Shakur, David Hilliard, Abbie Hoffman, and Jerry Rubin will speak.

Those five, along with plenty of others, will soon be locked in prisons for daring to be honest and rational and publicly brave. We must join them now—while they are still out of jail—and we must support the 11 Panthers still in jail. The march following the rally may be inconsequential, may be violent, may be effective. We don't know what will happen. But we do know that we have to be there, we have to show that after a year of silence we do care about what happens.

We'll let the defendants speak:

Mr. Dellinger: Our movement is not

An OP Editorial

## Up Against, Again



very strong today. It is not united, it is not well organized. It is very confused and makes a lot of mistakes, but there is the beginning of an awakening in this country which has been going on for at least the last fifteen years, and it is an awakening that will not be denied. Tactics will change, people will err, people will die in the streets and die in prison, but I do not believe that this movement can be denied because however

falsely applied the American ideal was from the beginning when it excluded black people, and Indians and people without property, nonetheless there was a dream of justice and equality and freedom, and brotherhood, and I think that that dream is much closer to fulfillment today than it has been at any time in the history of this country.

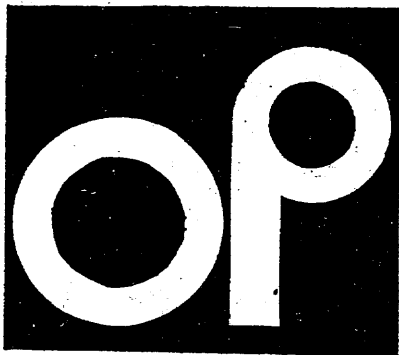
Mr. Rubin: We are going to go to jail with smiles on our faces because

we are the happiest people in the courtroom because we know what is happening because you are jailing your youth, America. That's what you are doing. You are jailing your youth. And you are jailing it for the crime of dreaming, dreaming of an alternative...

...All we did was go to Chicago and the police system exposed itself as totalitarian. All we did is walk into the courtroom and the court system exposed itself as totalitarian. Maybe now people will be interested in what happens in the courthouse down the street because of what happens here. Maybe now people will be interested.

You may not know what to do. You may even think there's nothing that can be done. But first we have to rouse ourselves and get moving. In the streets of New York, it is important that white people show solidarity for black people. The rest of this nation needs to be told clearly that its vestments are torn and shattered and in need of repair. We have taken our fair share of abuse, and it is time to say that America's insanity has gone too far.

Be at the rally, Saturday Noon, April 4, in Central Park Mall at 72nd Street.



# observation post

Vol. 47 - No. 6

BAD KARMA

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1970



## Fee Here Rising, Possibly to \$132 As BHE Seeks Extra \$15 Million

Is City College worth it? \$132 a semester?

Day session undergraduates at the College face a certain fee increase next term, possibly as much as 131 per cent. The exact amount depends on which of three proposals for revisions of the City University's complicated fee structure is accepted by the Board of Higher Education at its May 25 meeting.

The differing proposals are as follows:

1-All undergraduate part-time

students, including currently exempt matriculants, would be required to pay tuition of \$18 per credit. The general fee for full time senior college students would be raised from \$35 to \$45 per semester. At present, the fee paid by full-time day session undergraduates at the College is \$57: \$35 for the university's general fee, \$4 for student activities, which goes to the Student Senate, \$13 for the operations of the Finley Student Center, and \$5 for support of intercollegiate

sports. Under this proposal, the total fee at the College would rise to \$67.

2-The tuition-fee structure for part-time students would remain the same, but the general fee for full-time senior college students would be raised from the present \$35 to \$65, thus bringing the total fee at the College to \$87. For part-time students at the senior colleges, the general fee would be raised from the present \$17 to \$35. Community college fees would be raised proportionately.

3-The tuition fees for all non-matriculants would be eliminated. The general fee for all full-time students would be increased to \$110, bringing the fee for students at the college to \$132. Part-time students would pay a general fee of \$55.

The proposals are detailed in a report prepared for the BHE by T. Edward Hollander, vice chancellor for budget and planning. All three proposals, it states, will raise between \$10- and \$11 million dollars of an additional

(Continued on Page 2)

## Women Seek Day Care Center Here

by allan lovasz

Speakers called for a College-run day care center for children and free and legal abortions for all women at a "teach-out" yesterday in Steiglitz Hall.

Fifty students showed up to hear two speakers from the College and one from Music and Art High School. The Burning City Street Theater presented a skit depicting the average women's life, ending in her liberation.

The speakers, all women, agreed that the current abortion laws are sexist, racist and capitalistic and that they should be abolished. Concerning the bill now before the State Legislature that would modify the laws, Kirsten Andersen said, "It's an advance in a certain sense. But it's not enough. It will still cost \$400-\$600 to get an abortion."

"Women should have a right to freely decide what they want to do with their bodies. It should not be forced by money."

She criticized "hypocritical lawyers" who profess to be concerned with moral values but "don't care if children are eaten up by rats. They want to cut the payments to unwed mothers as much as they can," she continued. "Our answer is that it's a problem of maldistribution. If they didn't make bombs and napalm and profits, there would be more for housing and food."

In demanding free abortions, she reasoned that "just as ghetto residents can't afford adequate housing, they can't afford to have abortions."

"Women have three alternatives: take care of kids at home, bring them to a Day Care center or hire a babysitter" said Niki Matsoukas. The latter two, she asserted, "lead to paying one-quarter to one-half of the family's income for babysitting."

"These methods are very popular to people who push male chauvinism."

She called on the College's administration to set up Day Care centers for the children of students and faculty members.

Judy Stein, a student from Music and Artsaid Women's Liberation is active in the high school, and that they are currently working for coeducational hygiene and sex education courses.

The Burning City Street Theatre group, accompanying themselves with a guitar, a large drum, a tambourine and a flute, enraptured the audience with a poem chant. Then, in a play, two women portray their interpretation of society's perfect girl-woman. They smile and giggle according to the instructions of a "mother," a "husband," and social "guides." The two women, however, are transformed into free women, and the four join in a "women's war cry," a long howl borrowed from the film "The Battle of Algiers."

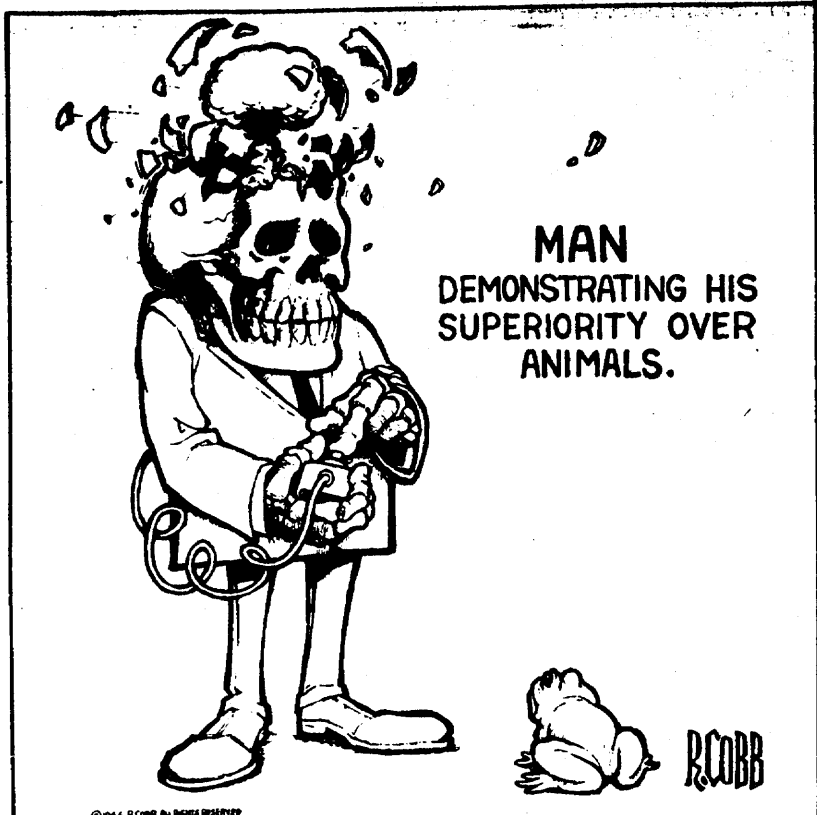
Most of the audience participated in the ensuing discussion, which ranged from religious objections to abortion to general parental dominance of young women.

"I've had many friends who were on the verge of killing them-

(Continued on Page 2)

## Charges

The release of the names of eight students allegedly involved in last term's brief takeover of Wagner Hall has been delayed because of the mail strike. Dean of Students Bernard Sohmer has said that he would not divulge the names until the students, who will be brought before the College's discipline committee, have been notified.



## Abortions, Day Care

(Continued from Page 1)

selves," one said. "A lot of women I know are afraid to have an abortion."

"Abortion is seen as such a horrible thing," said another. "I mean, it's killing, and in our society...." Her voice trailed off as the audience broke into laughter.

A third criticized social mores, saying that those who have an abortion are condemned socially; and those who do not suffer economically. "As a woman," she concludes, "you're damned either way."

Only three men attended the "Teach-Out."

## Fees

(Continued from Page 1)

\$15 million said to be necessary for the university's immediate financial needs under a budget certified to the State in December by Mayor Lindsay.

To take care of hardship cases resulting from the increase in fees and the elimination of fee waivers, the report recommends that a scholarship fund, set initially at \$2 million, be created with the money raised by the plan.

The additional money to meet the \$15 million figure would be acquired largely by increasing graduate students' tuition and by raising the tuition for education graduate students to the same level as other graduate students.

Most graduate students pay \$35 per credit, while education graduate students pay \$10 a credit. The new plan would charge \$45 per credit or \$500 per semester, whichever was less expensive to

the student, for all graduate courses.

This is expected to raise approximately \$7 million.

Evening session students staged a largely successful two-day boycott of classes last week to protest a proposed \$10-a-credit increase in tuition for non-matriculants. They demanded elimination of all tuition for matriculants and non-matriculants.

Proposal three would eliminate tuition, but the general fee for all part-time students would rise to \$55 plus local college fees, such as the student activities fee.

According to the report, the principles underlying all three proposals are: maintenance of free tuition for all full-time undergraduate students; a fee level that takes into account ability to pay among broad categories of students as well as the cost of a program in setting the level of tuition and non-instructional fees.

— Owen

## To the Editor

Since Ken Kessler knew Ted Gold well—judging from his combination dirge-eulogy-obituary (OP 3/20)—I wonder whether he could offer an explanation of Gold's reported condonation of fascism? Max Lerner quotes a Liberation News Service account of a Weathermen "War Council" last December (Post, 3/16), in which Gold supposedly said, in the course of elaborating on his "vision of a defeat of American imperialism," "Well, if it will take fascism, we'll have to have fascism."

Was he quoted correctly? If so, what does it all mean? Are we all going to escape the military-industrial frying pan only to end up in a totalitarian fire? Is the revolution going to be no more than a gigantic staging of *Animal Farm*? Kessler writes that Gold was "willing to give up all that society had to offer so that his brothers and sisters might be free." But what kind of freedom would they (or we) be getting under fascism? Freedom of the fascists, by the fascists and for the fascists?

Curiously,  
Charles Haseloff

Haseloff, a 1968 graduate of the College, works in the public relations office.

Kessler's reply: Curious is a good word to describe most of the communications which stem from the College's Public Relations office. That a recent graduate of the College, and thus one who had the opportunity of observing PR's machinations on Dow recruiting interviews, the Draft referendum, the takeover last spring, and other matters, should work for that office is, to say the least, curious. Perhaps we should take up a collection for Mr. Haseloff. Obviously he is hard up.

But the substance of the question Mr. Haseloff raises lies neither in his character nor mine, nor in the character of Ted Gold, but rather in the nature of the United States' economy.

It is an economy of imperialism. This country controls the natural resources of huge chunks of the Third World. In the mines and plantations of Africa and South America, workers produce raw materials for the United States at wages and hours and under conditions which would not be tolerated by (white, for the most part) workers in our own country. If my language can be forgiven, it is the toil and sweat of colored peoples that have made for abundance and luxury here, just as the toil and sweat of white farmers and workers and black slaves produced the late 19th century capital on which this dominance is founded. If Mr. Haseloff worked in a diamond mine in South Africa, to name just one example, he would not question the necessity of overthrowing the United States government.

The government makes use of military might to maintain its economic dominance. In Vietnam, where our investments were not great before the war, it seeks to provide an object lesson to those who think of revolt. If you try to recapture your country's resources, we will nail your black or yellow or brown skin to the barn door. When our puppet constitutionalists falter, we will replace them with puppet military dicta-

tors. I consider the government of General Thieu and other such governments to be fascist. I consider this country's policy of recognizing and supporting with military assistance such governments to be fascist policies. So did Ted.

Ted believed that human beings of the Third World were his brothers and sisters. Mr. Haseloff does not make clear in his letter his own feelings on this point.

Ted believed that the Third World would win its struggle against imperialism, and that young people and colored people in our own country would overthrow our government. It will be necessary then to redistribute the world's resources in a more equitable manner. This country will have to stop robbing luxuries from the Third World.

Ted suggested that a commission of representatives from around the world be formed to direct the conversion of our economy. Another participant in the conference at which Ted made the suggestion greeted it thus: "But that would mean fascism!"

Indeed, would it mean fascism?

I think not, but Ted was momentarily willing to accept this term, as he replied: "Well, if it will take fascism...." And I can imagine a grim smile on his face as he considered what the term really meant, and how much fascism there is in the world today, and against whom it is directed.

So the plastering of Ted's remark to every liberal wall does not disturb me in my admiration for my friend. To be honest, I am rarely swayed by the rhetoric either of Max Lerner or the College's Office of Public Relations.

And, to be honest, I believe that revolution in this country will bring hardship and dislocation to many bureaucrats, even those in so minor a position as that of Mr. Haseloff. I suggest that he obtain a passport and put what money he has in a Swiss Bank, if he is not prepared to help bring an end to imperialism.

## Ampitheater Idea May Be Scuttled

A proposal to build an ampitheater on South Campus Lawn has met with seemingly insurmountable obstacles, according to Professor Fridtjof Schroder (Art), who says that so far he has been "completely frustrated" in raising money for the project.

The ampitheater, designed for us by faculty and student groups, would provide an open-air mini-theater for such things as music programs and poetry readings. Schroder reports failure in his attempts to get financing from administration and alumni sources and admits that his idea "may have been stillborn."

Schroder is also planning a paint-in of Finley Student Center by art and architecture students during next week's Easter recess. Students wishing to participate should come to Room 117 Eisner on Monday morning.

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# The Open Admissions Game: Which Shell Holds the Pea?

What follows is an abridged version of an address given  
by Professor Alfred Conrad (Economics) at a conference  
on open admissions at the Grand Ballroom February 26.

Reading the papers, listening to my Establishment colleagues up here, I get the impression that nobody—except possibly Spiro Agnew—is opposed to open admission. I even get the impression that some of these people are claiming to have invented it, which around here means that they thought of it before the Board of Higher Education (BHE).

I want to talk about the history, briefly, to consider the numbers and phrases like "utmost effort, equal opportunity." Consider what it is that's coming down and suggest a set of issues to be watched, maybe even to be fought.

In 1968, before announcing Open Admissions (OA), the BHE projected an entering class of 33,300 for 1970, about 43% of the projected high school graduating class.

In August of that year, under pressure of criticism that the chancellor was trying to create an elitist institution, with disproportionate support for the Graduate Center, and during what was shaping up as a real hot summer, the BHE announced OA for 1975.

The Establishment response was not tremendously enthusiastic. Livingston St. gave out the word about ghetto reading levels two years and more behind grade level, but nobody took the Board's announcement seriously enough really to act beyond a Senate Commission to study the matter.

Then in the Spring of '69, the black and Puerto Rican students here got themselves together and announced they were going to take it seriously, that as a first step they wanted changes here, that the disproportions could not go on, whether the high schools, the matriarchal black family, or Daniel Moynihan himself were to blame Racism in the University had to go, and furthermore, it was to go not by putting black kids in black community colleges, but by bringing them into this college.

You know the response to that. The dual admissions program as put forward by Serge Mullery, Charles Powell, Tom Soto speaking for the BPRSC (Black and Puerto Rican Student Community). First, the Establishment were politely surprised that these SEEK students, in shades and black berets, had put together the figures and the philosophy and produced a detailed plan. They yelled *quota*, and then they began preaching about "quality" and the good middle class that would flee to the suburbs.

And then, the BHE announced that the millennium was moved up and Open Admissions was coming this year. We got another University Commission and a Task Force and a budget—a whole series of budgets.

Now, the history stops and we're going to get some of today's facts together.

The first OA budget was for \$14 million, for a class of 35,000—less than 2000 above the original Master Plan figure, but advertised as an 8500 increase. That's the figure the N.Y. Times uses.

The OA budget is now a little over \$8-million for the senior colleges and the number of additional (OA) students is down to 3500—a far cry from the 8500. They will be "offered admission"—will they accept? Can they accept?

Let's look at the budget now: There are no stipends—repeat no stipends for the non-SEEK OA freshmen, and reduced stipends for the SEEK students. The SEEK average is down to \$1000 per student now, unless the Mayor and the Governor get together enough to raise the additional funds. One thousand, with books and fees, comes to an average of \$20 a week. Remember, this is 1970.

And remember, these are the people our President is proposing to graduate into the middle class—under "the profit motive in education."

Twenty dollars for the SEEK people, nothing for the other new students. But the CCNY SEEK administration estimates that 50% of our SEEK students either cannot live at home or have families of their own to support. And another 25% can live at home but must contribute to their families' daily expenses.

The new students will be like the SEEK students in this regard. And if \$35 a week is the estimated bare minimum for SEEK students, how can the new ones get along on nothing? Indeed, how do the SEEK students get along on \$20?

We are talking about freshmen with twelve years of victimization in the city schools to overcome. I used to say "disadvantaged," but Lloyd Delaney taught me what I was really talking about. These are educational victims, fighting for their educational last chance—the Administration says, we'll let them in, "If they can figure out how to support a family without a stipend, while catching up to the proud standards of this college."

Now let's look at the educational help they'll get. SEEK students are budgeted at about \$1000 more than regular matriculants. The new budget contains a similar margin for the OA students—but almost \$2 million of the \$13.5 million margin is for rental of space. And the rest will come to the colleges in lump sums. At 80th St. (the BHE headquarters), one is assured that there will be enough for remediation of 3000 new students, "if the colleges use their money judiciously." That's the word: *judiciously*.

I would like Pres. Copeland to tell us about the *judicious* plans we have at CCNY.

For example, how will we hire faculty to teach math to students who have been through a ghetto high school victimization? I submit that we cannot simply leave this kind of job to existing math departments, existing english departments, existing social science faculties—the departmental standards and criteria predate, in every sense, the needs that this college and this whole university are facing now, and ought to have been facing for a generation at the very least, ("Superman" Myth?)

That's the first task of the Student Senate and the Faculty Senate and the less venerable organizations here today—to watch the Establishment closely in the "judicious" exercise of their duties. You better start asking the questions now. Remember how many questions were asked before the Urban & Ethnic Studies program was set up, and how many have come to mind since.

I have another watchdog task to suggest. The administration is scrambling around now, looking for space. We had better start now to ask who is going to use that space. I asked this week—at 80th Street—and I was told that nobody there would presume to tell the faculties or college administrations how to use their space. Well, you had better ask, unless you believe that Needle Park, thirty blocks from this campus, is the place to introduce several hundred victimized, patronized, confused, ghetto high school students to college life. Needle Park is not Finley, it's not even an annex of Finley, whatever the narks may believe—it is the back of the bus again, it is separate and unequal again, and you had better start asking now if that's where the new OA students are going to be isolated.

I have another question about that space. The \$2 million question—it is now the end of February—everyone hopes that the Board of Estimate will approve the contracts quickly, when the space is found and the leases are written. Will that space really be ready in September? And if it is not, who will wait?

These are real questions. You had better start asking them now. Loud and clear.



## Celluloid Nation!

by fred miller

Woodstock, the film about the dream, has its really fine moments. In fact, it's a pretty good movie.

There's a great moment when Peter Townshend of The Who is frozen several times in mid-air jumps as single chords ring out. And another when Steve Stills looks into the huge darkness and says, "This is the second time we've played before an audience. We're scared shitless." And when Jimi Hendrix delivers the definitive version of the Star Spangled Banner on his guitar.

But a lot should have been left out of the film. Like all the dialogue, for instance. The film is beautiful when the music plays, either live shots of groups or recorded songs providing background for scenes of Mud Lake. The dialogue, with a few exceptions, adds nothing.

Because as a documentary the movie has little to offer besides music and skinny dipping. There are two major possibilities for a Woodstock documentary. The first is to aim it at the people who were there and do a warm loving film about a magnificent experience. Usually such art works are produced by individuals. But with a dozen camera crews and too many different styles at work, the film is too diverse to be a single loving object.

The second would have been to aim the film at the older generation and try

to explain Woodstock. That may be impossible, but judging from the scenes of people trying to explain the festival, it seems that the film-makers didn't try very hard for that.

Instead, they worked magnificently to create a visual experience. While the film runs three hours, it must contain nearly five hours of footage with much of it dominated by multiple images. Two to five separate views are shown on the screen at the same time, and the result is very effective. One sees five Sly's pirouetting madly and screaming, "I want to take you higher." Or closeups of Steven Stills on the right and David Crosby and Graham Nash at left, while the center of the screen shows the whole group. Or a man at left discussing what a disgrace the use of grass is while Jerry Garcia shows off a joint at right.

Woodstock the Movie is like a picture book of the dream. It doesn't tell you anything new about what happened but it provides a beautiful way to look at what you already know took place.

The music is great—Sly, the Who, Santana, Ten Years After—and the cinematic work—the incredible job of editing, of cutting back and forth and of mixing multiple images—matches it.

See it, if for no other reason than to hear Jimi Hendrix play the Star Spangled Banner.

## Katz Unjailed

by peter grad

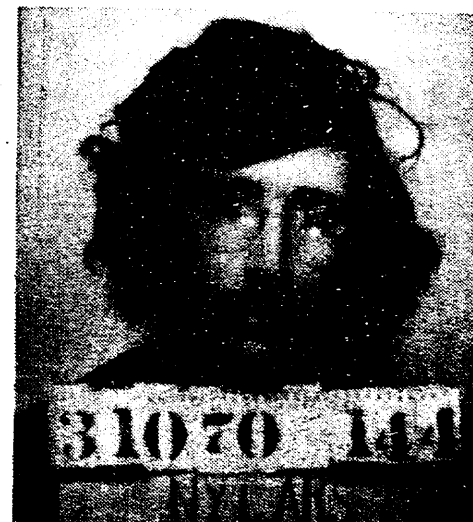
Alvin Katz is a radical.

Attending the Panther 21 trial last month in Manhattan Criminal Court, Katz was singled out and arrested after he greeted the defendants by raising his fist along with 20 other students from the College and calling out "Power to the People." Justice John Murtagh promptly sentenced him to 30 days in prison, denying Katz the right to confer with his American Civil Liberties Union lawyer. "I have no respect for the court because the court doesn't represent the people," he told the judge before being sentenced. Sitting in his blue dungaree suit with his hair noticeably shorter than it was before his arrest, Alvin explained this week what it was like to spend nearly a month on Rikers Island.

Katz was placed in what is called the "honor cell," reserved for those with violations of a minor nature. Because he had gone to college for 2 1/2 years, Katz was asked to teach a high school equivalency course to the inmates.

"They asked me to teach history but after I began throwing in comments about what really happened in American history, the officials suddenly figured they'd rather have me teach math."

Even for an "honor cell" prisoner, life in prison was not very exciting. Katz says he survived by playing cards and chess. "We were let out of our cells during the day except for the guard's snack break from 3 to 4. The food, mainly starches, was pretty horrible. But we watched Star Trek."



Citing the fact that 90 per cent of the inmates were black, Katz said, "At first the black prisoners reacted with hostility towards me, probably because I was in for only a few weeks while they were in prison for sentences of years. But after I told them of our fight for black liberation and for an end to repression, they responded favorably."

"They dug the fact that I was fighting to change the system."

"The only solution to racism, the only way black people could achieve their liberation is by total economic and political control of the black community."

Would he do it again?

"Yes, it's a good experience (to spend time in jail)... it gives people an opportunity to see what goes on under an oppressive system." But he added that he would not consider demonstrating at the Panther trial a second time. "My point has been made. Besides, Murtagh would only suspend the trials again, keeping the Panthers in jail that much longer."

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