Gov't Squelched Prof's Mob Report Says Chicago "Clean Up" Committee

BY BILL LUUKING
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A 63 page supplement to the report of the President's Crime Commission prepared by Professor G. Robert Blakey of the Notre Dame Law School may have been squelched, according to sources in Chicago, who think the report links some influential people in the Chicago judicial system with mobs.

Blakey who teaches criminal and real property law at Notre Dame and conducts student seminars in criminal law, would not comment on the report or the mystery surrounding its publication.

When contacted yesterday at his South Bend home he would only say that the entire thing was "like the South Bend winter—eventually it will go away." Blakey added that the situation "required patience."

The report allegedly deals with mob influence in politics and the judiciary in Illinois, particularly in Cook County. Blakey, a former staff member of the Racketeering Section of the Justice Department, and author of a model U.S. code on wire tapping, was a staff attorney for the President's Crime Commission.

When the report of the Crime Commission was made public last week the Blakey report was not included. In September Sherman Skolnick, Chairman of the Citizen's Committee to Clean Up the Courts—a Chicago Organization pressuring for judicial reform—filed suit against US District Court Judge J.B. Parsons and the President's Crime Commission, hoping to win an injunction forcing the commission to release the report.

According to Skolnick "the suppression of the report is more important than the data." He cites the document's suppression as an example of the governmental activity his group is attempting to reform.

Today, in the Illinois State Senate, Republican Senator Arthur Gottschalk, a candidate for his party's nomination for governor will introduce a resolution calling on President Johnson to release the report.

Gottschalk's resolution urges President Johnson to release the report to the Illinois Commission on Organized Crime and the Illinois Attorney general.

Blakey's report deals with mob and syndicate crime in Chicago, New York, and Los Angeles. The section on Chicago reportedly mentions Richard Cain, a former aide to Cook County Board President Richard Ogilvie who is a candidate for the party's nomination for governor.

Blakey's report was mentioned in the Sept. 8 issue of Life magazine in a special article on the Mob and organized crime.

According to Mr. Skolnick, Blakey has been at least three times linked with Chicago gangsters and criminal elements which have infiltrated the U.S. Justice Dept.

ASP Not Dead, Future Plans Mapped

There still is an Action Student Party. Strangely subdued, but always looming behind the scenes, the ASP held a policy meeting last Thursday night. Twenty-five to 30 members were in attendance. General stands were taken on three major issues. As expected the slant was toward greater student freedom and responsibility.

First, the party voted continued support of activity by the Free Speech Movement. In particular, the right of Father Duhay to speak here was defended.

Secondly, ASP questioned the University statute on registration of publications sold on campus. The issue was provoked by the expected debut of the River City Review and its probable difficult registration. The party position was that any publication should be "unrestricted and unrestricted" in its distribution and sales.

A third issue, the right of each half to determine particular hours was reinforced. Any type of administrative approach would be opposed.

No Trouble in River City Admin. Permits Sale on Campus

By TOM EHRBAR
The River City Review, edited by a Notre Dame radical alumnus Lenny Joyce, will be sold on campus. The Review, published for the first time Fri., was created by editors to garner administration bad and possible banning from campus distribution and sale.

Friday evening, however, an acquittal was reached between Review editors and Vice-President for Student Affairs Rev. Charles McCormagher. McCormagher had encountered senior Tom Rice selling the Review on the steps on the South Dining Hall. Joyce and Rice came to the Student Affairs Office that afternoon to discuss University regulations concerning solicitation and distribution on campus without the University's permission.

Rice and about 15 other interested students and Review staffers presented themselves at Fr. McCormagher's office later in the afternoon, SBP-elect Richard Rosse was in McCormagher's office when the Review delegation arrived, and was asked by McCormagher to sit in on the meeting.

McCormagher, according to the editor, was concerned about the content of the paper and objected to the possibility of obscenity or the advocacy of the overthrow of the present U.S. government, particularly in the paper. At the meeting Joyce agreed to register his paper with McCormagher and to reread its editorial and publishing staffs. He categorically refused, however, to submit the Review to censorship of any kind. Both Joyce and Fr. McCormagher agreed to discuss the matter further.

Members of the Review campus circulation staff said that they would have continued selling the paper even if the administration had banned its campus appearance.

Over 700 copies of the four-page tabloid were sold at ten cents a copy at ND and St. Mary's. This number, although encouraging, was not enough to pay for the first issue's publication. The Review's editors intend to extend its circulation to South Bend high schools and any other potential market.

The next issue, scheduled to appear March 15, will expand to 8 pages and will pick up the Liberation News Service wire.

AUSTIN CARR — A reason to watch basketball next year.
Only 7.4% of "Day Dogs" Polled
Wish to Return to Campus Life

By JOHN KRESI

Only 7.4% of those who voted in last Tuesday's off-campus poll conducted by the New Dorm Study Committee wish to return to campus housing this time. Only 337 students voted in the poll: 167 seniors, 122 juniors and 39 sophomores. Of these 4.2% of the seniors, 6.6% of the juniors and 23.2% of the sophomores wished to come back on.

Jim Barr, head of the committee, admitted surprise at the poor turnout, especially the sophomores who he felt would want to return. Barr said earlier at a committee meeting last month that each week some 120 students go to the Office of Student Accounts looking for on-campus housing.

Barr expressed doubt that the administration would be swayed by the results; "I don't feel a poll will be too impressed by the results of the poll." Each student was asked to answer 6 questions:

1. Are you living off-campus voluntarily, or would you vote to return to campus at this time if the new residence halls were completed and were much of the present overcrowded rooming conditions were eliminated on campus, would you return if the university hall life rules (concerning girls, cars and alcohol) were to be the same? Would you return to campus if you own a car, live in an apartment? Some of the students were very emphatic in their desire not to return to campus. One irate senior added to his questions: "I resent Fr. Heasburg's statement, so I am voting no at the committee's request. I do not feel I am being 'day dog.' It was entirely uncalled for and showed a definite lack of knowledge concerning off-campus life."

The administration kicks people off and then expects them to do or die for Notre Dame. If they would pay more attention to student life instead of building a new field house, a better university would be already a reality."

This student has lived off campus for 2 years. On Monday night, March 11 there will be a dinner meeting held at the half-way house at which final plans for the new dorms will be consolidated. Fr. Jerome Wilson, Hall Life Commissioner, Tom Bonlin, Chris Murphy, Richard Roes and Hall Life Commissioner appointee Larry Landry are scheduled to be present along with the members of the dorm committee: Barr, Pat Shai, Phil Deflone, John Kena, Tom North and Paige McGeir. The Committee was instituted last year in the spring. The Committee's research includes the life in the new 2 new dorms, old dorm renewal, the possibility of extending the hours of the pay cafeteria and the student center, and the future of maid service in the halls. Michael J. Murphy, C.S.C. the former rector of Alumni Hall researched the overcrowded conditions in the halls and reported his findings to Fr. Heasburg on Feb. 6. Murphy: "I recommended the construction of three new dorms with ten floors to house 1500 students. Murphy's report also included the assumption that there would always be students living off campus.

Due to a lesser amount of financial aid than expected the University was only planning to construct 2 eleven story dorms at an estimated cost of somewhere over $1.7 million. There are approximately 1200 o.c. students while the number of students which overcrowd the present dorms is somewhere near 1300.

Wanted: New Top Dog

Applications for the position of editor-in-chief of the Observer are to be mailed to the Observer by March 10. All applicants are required to submit two page prospectus with their application which is to include their own names, year and college. The job is open to any member of the student body. The position of editor-in-chief of the Observer is selected by an Editorial board of two faculty members and three students who will interview the applicants the week of March 17th. The new editor will be announced summarily and will assume his post April 1.

Science Fits

The president of the National Academic Community, Dr. Frederick Seitz, will speak at 7:30 tonight in the Library Auditorium as part of the Arthur J. Schmitt "Challenges in Science" meetings. Dr. Seitz's subject will be "Science, the Universities, Society.

Contradiction

The Student Union Academic Commission will sponsor a lecture by Miss Jacqueline Grennan at 8:00 p.m. tonight in the Center for Continuing Education auditorium. Miss Grennan, president of Webster College, will speak on "The Catholic University: Contradiction in Terms." Miss Grennan has been president of Webster since 1965, and last year was granted a release from her religious vows.

Hassenger Raps NEA Policy

By BILL MITCHELL

A revised document on higher education contained in the recently published report of the Symposium on Catholic Education allegedly lacked "the real meat" of the document's original version. This claim was made last week by assistant sociologist Robert Hassenger, author of the original draft. The higher education document was prepared by 120 educators, bishops and businessmen who gathered in Washington last November for the Symposium.

Sponsored by the National Catholic Education Association, the conference met for six days but was unable to reach agreement on a complete statement of the document. A 13-member editorial committee was then commissioned to complete a final statement for the Symposium. When the committee finished the document about a month ago, it sent it to the other participants, who were given the opportunity to disassociate themselves with it. Four of them did, but Hassenger was not among them.

He said he wrote to the committee last week as he received the revised edition and enumerated his proposed changes. The board made what Hassenger referred to as a token change, but did not include the statements deleted from his original version. Hassenger said he considered withholding his support from the document, but decided not to because, although "(it the document) could be stronger, it isn't bad." Nevertheless, he said he was "unhappy" with what he considered the weaknesses of the revisions. He said his original statement was aimed particularly at those situations as the recent controversies at Saint John's, Catholic and Dayton Universities, and the bishops intervened in the academic affairs of the university.

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Chicago Public Schools will use the scores as part of their 1968 certificate examinations for:

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Applicants for teaching positions in the Chicago Public Schools should:

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2. Indicate on the N.T.E. form, line 11, that scores should be submitted to the Chicago Board of Examiners, Chicago Public Schools.

3. File application for certification examination form (Ex-9) with the Board of Examiners. The following credentials should accompany the form (Ex-9), if not a applicant's appointment: original copy of birth certificate, official transcript of all college work attempted.

CREDENTIAL ASSEMBLY DEADLINE DATE: Tuesday, April 2, 1968, Noon C.S.T.

For additional information: Board of Examiners, Room 624

Chicago Public Schools

Also Information Center, 1200 West Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60601

Also the Office of Teacher Recruitment, Room 1820 or details in the Teacher Placement Office.
THE OBSERVER

March 4, 1968

Joel Connelly
Let Us Reconsider

In the fall of 1965 I came to Notre Dame convinced in conservation and fervently supporting U.S. actions in Vietnam. At that time I felt we were stopping Communism and promoting the freedom and self-determination of a small nation. I believed we were unleashing our power, at last pursuing a policy which would bring us victory.

Better than two years have passed. As I read stories of the latest Viet Cong offensive intermingled with the same absurd Administration predictions of triumph I cannot help but reflect on the inaccuracy of the position to which I once adhered. Like every other American who wholeheartedly supported the war, I allowed myself to be deceived, deceived as to U.S. objectives and deceived as to the effectiveness of the application of U.S. power.

A simple observation of any newspaper today shows the quantity of the United States. We are, first of all, overcommitted. As Russia moves into the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Alliance disintegrates, the United States pours its forces into a small country in Southeast Asia. At the same time, it applies forces in such a manner as to scatter them and allow a small and relatively backward nation to inflict devastating defeats upon us and maintain control of large areas of South Vietnam. Thus America finds herself hamstrung internationally and desperately spread out and unable to concentrate in the region she has sent her forces. Thus strategically the war has had a devastating effect.

Overcommitment is not simply a matter of deployment. It is a matter of emphasis. As our cities explode we spend two billion dollars a year on a poverty program, two billion which is cut back the Administration and determination to escalate, even of tactical nuclear weapons, when escalation has failed. The Viet Nam War is hurting this nation and wounding its spirit.

I look over all of the things I have cited, plus the plummeting prestige of my country, and feel that I was in error. My feelings of individuality pay off. No mistake.

There is one more question, a moral one. We are waging a war of attention in Vietnam. The Administration admits this. Yet, the enemy continues to pour in men and materials. Our strategy has failed, yet one thing is clear from viewing the ruins of Saigon and Hue after the latest battles. We are wearing down the forces of Vietnam. There are already a million and a half refugees in Vietnam, more than 10% of the people we are supposed to be saving. We bomb cities with napalm. Perhaps the Administration's intentions are best revealed in the comment of a U.S. officer looking over a ruined Delta village: "We had to destroy this village in order to save it."

What should be done? What can we do? These are most complex questions. I do not pretend to have answers to them. I believe there are no simple solutions. I can only urge those who still feel we are on the right path to look around and see where we have been led. For one who has gone along with what we have been doing it is a most sobering observation.

The Observer is published weekly during the academic year except vacation periods by the students of The University of Notre Dame. Subscriptions may be purchased for $7.50 from The Observer, Box 11, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Second class postage paid, Notre Dame, Ind. 46556.

If you don't agree that business destroys individuality, maybe it's because you're an individual.

There's certain campus talk that claims individuality is dead in the business world. That big business is a big brother destroying initiative.

But freedom of thought and action, backed with reason and conviction's courage, will keep and nurture individuality whatever the scene: in the arts, the sciences, and in business.

Scoffers to the contrary, the red corpuscles of individuality pay off. No mistake.

Being involved with a system that helps keep people in touch, lets doctors send cardiograms across country for quick analysis, helps transmit news instantly, is demanding of individuals. If your ambition is strong and your abilities commensurate, you'll never be truly happy with the status quo. You'll seek ways to change it and—wonderful feeling!—some of them will work.

Could be at Western Electric.
University rule number nine is very explicit: "students may have women guests in student rooms only on occasions announced by the Dean of Students." Now we all know that on certain weekends in the fall, permission is announced, and if it weren't—no matter—women would be guests in the rooms despite the rule. In past years, rule number nine has been so determinant to many pre-Lenten revelers as well. Rectors openly permitted women guests in the dorms at Mardi Gras, or at least quietly turned their backs.

This year the Dean of Students generously allowed women guests in the rooms at hours even later than during football season. As far as we can tell, Notre Dame was left unshaken. Few even bothered to look at the bulletin board as they hurried as well. Rectors openly permitted women guests in.

"Students in the fall, permission is announced, and if it weren't to parietal hours. But at the same time it is gingerly refused as inadequate by the Hall President's peers as one of the finest cabinet members ever to carry on a ridiculous stalemated end. Never is being replaced by maybe. The Administration’s arguments against parietal hours have always rested on flimsy grounds, and every occasion of permitted parietal hours undermines them still further.

The administration shouted never on cars and apartments, reason enough, never. Now guests never to parietal hours. But at the same time it is gingersly testing campus sentiment. An administration trial balloon on weekend hours enforced by hall boards was rejected as inadequate by the Hall President's Council last fall. Now we have another test this weekend. This raises the question of why not on other special occasions as well, like Groundhog Day or Good Friday (sub Immaculate Conception if necessary) or Everyday. The Administration’s arguments against parietal hours have always rested on flimsy grounds, and every occasion of permitted parietal hours undermines them still further.

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One of the most exciting and valuable aspects of education today is that it not only provides a training ground for those involved in the production itself, but also challenges its audiences to a greater awareness and appreciation of the theater as an art form. Many believe that the most vital theater in America today is being produced not on Broadway, but in repertory companies and community theaters, where there exists the freedom so necessary to experimentation and development of the dramatic arts.

Pirandello Power

By SUZANNE SMITHER

Last week the Observer received two statements on the Vietnam war, one from Michael Ryan, editor of the Jugger, who submitted his piece for publication in the Dome; and the other by Mike Trombetta, a senior from California.

Although we do not necessarily agree with the statements in these articles, we feel that it is only right to pass them on to the student body. The Observer as always welcomes response to anything which appears on its features or editorial page.—Ed.

Immortality

By MIKE RYAN

This was the year of the draft. With a characteristic lack of sense and morality, Lyndon Johnson and his friends cast grave doubts on the future of academic pursuit in the United States by summarily abolishing deferment for students and teachers in the humanities and social sciences. This neat maneuver serves two functions for the Johnson cause: it provides cannon fodder for the genocide and obliviation of Vietnam and it draws life-blood from the institution which houses his most articulate and committed critics. Yet perhaps this conception is a tool. The great horror for the future is that the American system of government has degenerated to such an extent that one man has the ability to perpetuate an undeclared war by decree, that the draft policy which infringes on the lives of all Americans can be molded to suit his policies.

Last Friday afternoon, in the ND-SMC Theatre attempted to interpret a most delicate and difficult work, Luigi Pirandello's Enrico IV. They sought their freedom with the presentation of this philosophical trag-comedy was a success. More important, it is a tribute to the maturity of these performers.

The box sets had a geometric simplicity, providing a backdrop for the tensions of madness, sanity, terror and absurdity which were brought to the stage. The rich design of the throne, before which most of the crucial points of the play were enacted, seemed calculated to fit equally into a heavy subject matter and the present.

Zack Brown should be congratulated for his conception of the costumes and the two portraits at either side of the stage. These elements were important to the aura of intermingled reality and illusion and the sense of two periods in history presenting themselves simultaneously.

The minor roles constitute an element of the ordinary. Since they represent those "clowns" who take part in the human comedy without knowing who they are, there was little room for individuality in their interpretation. However, Maureen Coyne as Frida was as real as her role could allow, and managed to strike a note of convincing terror several times which added to, rather than detracted from the main plot.

Jim Bodary's demand to fulfill as the Doctor as consummately violates his penal convictions is forced to take a $50-a-week job cleaning bedpans if he is lucky or spend as much as five years in prison if he is not.

Resistance to the draft, then, is inextricably linked with the choice of military service, alternative service or jail. To call a war which flagrantly violates his personal convictions a "good war," isn't the right way goes, isn't the way it ought to be. Rifles over there on the table? Take the rifle without the scope. Next we'll turn to the army. This is not to say they are in bad taste. Akira Kurosawa believes that the army is the most vital theatre in America today is being produced not on Broadway, but in reperatory companies and community theaters, where there exists the freedom so necessary to experimentation and development of the dramatic arts.

What is Pirandello saying about madness, creativity, truth and illusion? The interpretive direction that Mr. West, as the mad doctor, was making an effort to fulfill as the Doctor as consummately violates his penal convictions is forced to take a $50-a-week job cleaning bedpans if he is lucky or spend as much as five years in prison if he is not.

Good afternoon, Bobby," "Hello Mr. Wizard. What are we going to do today?"

"Well, Bobby, I'm going to explain Vietnam to you. You have heard about Vietnam, haven't you?"

"Sure Mr. Wizard, that's where every loyal red-blooded American boy who believes in freedom and the right way goes, isn't it?"

"That's right. Bobby. Now you see those rifles over there on the table."

"The one with the infrared scope on it was developed by superior American technology, and is used by our Army in Vietnam. It is just another product that our government has designed that's going to enable our country to win the war that will end all wars."

"Well Bobby, I'll take the rifle with the scope and you take the rifle without the scope. Next we'll turn out all of the lights in the building."

"Hey, Mr. Wizard, I can't see anymore."

"Oh but I can see you Bobby."

bang, bang, bang.

"What do you shot me."

"Yes Bobby, just like Vietnam. Don't forget to come back on the show next week, Bobby, when I'll teach you about first aid."

Japanese Films - Ah So-So

By BILL SISKA

Perhaps a general difference between the Japanese and American style of film lies in the former's honest depiction of violence. It is this honesty which is often interpreted as an obsession with the purity and gory. When an arm is severed, we see the arm, we hear the screams of the unhappy amputee. When a dog dies its blood sports onto the hero's face, staring soldier's look sickly, and a man shot bleeds and groans. This is what war is about, what death is about.

In an American film, an explosion merely kills but does not break and batter bodies; victims of the gun either go down silently or sweat a few last goodbyes, never losing their composers. We still believe in the Hemingway hero who never opens his mouth, who dies without emotion or response to pain. But this is just a myth. Japanese directors Kurosawa and Ichikawa are not bound by our commercial and cultural niceties and use their art to show things more as they are. This is not to say they are in bad taste. Akira Kurosawa's Yojimbo and Ken Ichikawa's Fires on the Plain are manufactured as it occurs, at the pace it occurs, and the effects it has on both its perpetrators and victims. The themes of both are Western, Eastern-style.

Yojimbo (1961) stars Toshi-ro Mifune as an unemployed samurai (translate: hired gun) who has to rustle up some grub and keep his shostrims, i.e. swordplay. Like the Wayne in Howard Hawks' Rio Bravo, Mifune takes his lumps but dishes out more. It is a vicious caricature. Where Wayne is lucky to kill three or four in a film, Mifune bags fifteen, in a single thirty-second onslaught.

Both heroes have a hard exterior and a soft heart, can't get the girl but clean up the town. Flaws aside, Kurosawa both exploits the same old jokes, some brutal, but their camera styles are radically different. Whereas Hawk's camera is near static at eye level, moving in and out from the action and cutting deliberately and without ellipsis, Kurosawa stays as close to his characters as possible as they move on and off the screen. The camera seems hungry for what is going on; it moves with the characters, and the story is told primarily through close-up.

Ichikawa's camera is more varied than Kurosawa's, and his composition is not so carefully planned. But he treats his subject matter with the same forthrightness as the other director. Fires on the Plain is about the effects of the conditions of war on the men who fight it. Sickness, hunger, and in-fighting dominate the lives of the American soldiers on the Phillipines in 1945. Their only contact with Americans is through army shells and retard Koba's stone. They perish and they retreat, and when they run out of food some of them eat each other. The screen seems hungry for what is going on; it moves with the characters, and the story is told primarily through close-up.

Ichikawa's camera is sober compared to Kurosawa's, and his composition is not so carefully planned. But he treats his subject matter with the same forthrightness as the other director. Fires on the Plain is about the effects of the conditions of war on the men who fight it. Sickness, hunger, and in-fighting dominate the lives of the American soldiers on the Phillipines in 1945. Their only contact with Americans is through army shells and retard Koba's stone. They perish and they retreat, and when they run out of food some of them eat each other. The screen seems hungry for what is going on; it moves with the characters, and the story is told primarily through close-up.

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"I wanted to work for a small company. It may sound crazy, but that's why I went with IBM!"

"When I was in school, I dreaded the thought of working for some huge company where I'd be just another number," says IBM's Jim Hamilton. (Jim, who has a B.S. in Electrical Engineering, is a Systems Engineering Manager in Marketing.)

"At the same time, I knew there were definite advantages in working for a large firm. So as I interviewed each company, I checked into the degree of individuality I could expect there.

"One of the main reasons I picked IBM was their decentralization. They've got over 300 locations throughout the country. Which to me means a big company with a small-company atmosphere."

IBM's small team concept

"Actually, there's plenty of decentralization even within each location. For instance, in science and engineering, they use a small team concept. It means, no matter how large the project, you work individually or as part of a small team—about four or five people.

"In marketing, I was pretty much my own boss even before I became a manager. As a systems engineer, it's up to you to find the solution to a customer's problem, and then see it's carried out in the optimum way. You work with the customer every step of the way."

There's a lot more to the IBM story than Jim has mentioned. For more information, visit your campus placement office or send an outline of your interests and educational background to I. C. Pfeiffer, IBM Corporation, Dept. C, 100 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. We're an equal opportunity employer.
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Date of Examinations: Tuesday, April 23, 1968
Deadline for Filing: Tuesday, April 2, 1968, at 12 Noon C.S.T.

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or the Office of Teacher Recruitment, Room 1800 or details in the Teacher Placement Office

Special Notice with Reference to These Certificate Examinations:

A candidate for a teaching certificate may apply for the examination if he has courses in progress leading to the award of a Bachelor's Degree, and which will make him fully eligible by July 1, 1968, or if he possesses a degree from an accredited college or university and will complete all requirements, including stu-
dent teaching, to make him fully eligible by July 1, 1968. Evidence of registration in courses designated above must be presented by April 15, 1968.

Documents Needed at Time of Application:

Application form (Ex-S), official copy of birth certificate, statement from candidate showing classes in progress and date of gradua-
tion, official transcript sent by registrar showing all work com- pleted up to current term.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE TO: Board of Examiners, Room 624 Chicago Public Schools
226 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601
or the Office of Teacher Recruitment, Room 1800 or details in the Teacher Placement Office

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ADMINISTRATION $2.00 3:00-5:00

Godoy Blames Impatience
for Dominican Woes

Former Dominican Republic
President Garcia Godoy blamed
his people’s belief "that they
would advance overnight," as one
reason for the revolts in his coun-
try. President Godoy spoke here
Saturday as part of the Midwest-
ern Conference on Foreign Af-
airs.

"Free elections were held in
1962," said Godoy, "but the men
who overthrew the government
established by the elections were
intent that there would never a-
gain be free elections in the Do-
minican Republic. At that point
things were very tense. Any little
flame could have started a very
big fire."

He said that the situation of
the country was viewed by the
way in which the people them-
selves were living; but that 80
percent of the people were not
living the same way. Godoy said
that Americans should not judge
the people of the Republic until
they have travelled there and
seen how all of the people live.

Godoy said that traces of
unrest could be found as early as
1962, and that the Americans
there felt the situation had chan-
ged radically by 1965. On April
28, 1965 when the Marines land-
ed in Santo Domingo the entire
city was divided in revolts. But
interventions by Cyrus Vance and
McGeorge Bundy failed to relive
the situation.

Godoy said the common com-
plaint from the peoples was their
frustration at not being able to
participate in the governmental
system. He said the political solu-
tion was the only possible one.

Godoy said there are political
situations in several countries
in Latin America which cannot
be solved by military revolts.

Godoy said he was convinced that
the military would not like the
military were removed from co-
mand. President

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There are programs for outstanding graduate students and graduating seniors.

NOL ACADEMIC STUDY PROGRAMS

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<th>ADMISSION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Part-time Graduate Study</td>
<td>Open to all qualified employees.</td>
<td>Approval by line management.</td>
<td>Refund of tuition and fees if course grade is “B” or better . . . one week travel time for attendance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Work Study</td>
<td>Recent college graduates in certain engineering &amp; scientific fields.</td>
<td>Selected by Personnel Officer . . . admission to local graduate school for M.S.</td>
<td>Full salary, tuition, books &amp; fees . . . 2 days each week devoted to study and classes for 2 years maximum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Graduate Study</td>
<td>Recent college graduates in certain engineering &amp; scientific fields.</td>
<td>Selected by Personnel Officer . . . admission to graduate school . . . 1 semester program.</td>
<td>Full tuition, books, fees, travel per diem &amp; 1/4 GS-7 salary. . . (over $3000) . . . 2 semesters full-time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Graduate Study</td>
<td>Scientists &amp; Engineers, grade GS-11 and above.</td>
<td>Selected by NOL Training Committee.</td>
<td>Full tuition, books, fees, travel, per diem &amp; full salary for 2 semesters.</td>
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NOL NEEDS:

Aerospace Engineers or Hydodynamicists—design studies of high-speed, high-performance re-entry systems, basic problems in theoretical and experimental aerothermodynamics, aerodynamics and hydrodynamics; and aerodynamic design and development of hypervelocity wind tunnels and ballistic ranges.

Mechanical Engineers—conceptual design and development of warhead design, arming and target-detecting devices for tactical and strategic missiles, underwater weapons, vehicle structures, and mechanical or electromechanical time and motion-sensing mechanisms.

Electronic Engineers—design, development and evaluation of underwater communications and detection systems, weapons guidance systems, influence fuzing, air-borne mis-sile systems, instrumentation for weapons evaluation and aeroballistics research, and performance of new concept feasibility experiments.

Chemical Engineers and Chemists—for research and development pertaining to high-energy propellants and explosives; high polymers; molecular and crystal structures; electrochemistry; high temperature, high pressure chemical equilibrium studies; and the thermodynamics of high-energy reactions.

Engineering Physicists and Physicists—theoretical and experimental research in a wide range of areas including signal processing, infrared radiation, acoustics, magnetic and semi-conductive materials, and detonation physics; plus weapon systems development and studies.

An NOL representative will be on campus . . .

MARCH 11, 1968

Contact your Placement Office for interview.