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

BY BILL LUKING

A 63 page supplement to the report of the Governor'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 Racketering Section of the Justice Department, and author of a model US 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 spring the Blakey report was not included. In September Sherman Skolnick, Chairman of the Citizen's Committee to Clean Up the Courts—a Chicago Organization pressing 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.

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 Governor, President's Crime Commission and the Illinois Attorney general.

Blakey's report deals with mob and sympathetic Chicago, New York, Los Angeles. The section on Chicago reportedly mentions Richard Cain, a former aide to Cook County Board President Richard Daley who was Blakey's opponent for the party's nomination for governor.

Blakey's report was mentioned in the Sept. 8 issue of Life magazine in a special two part section on the Mob and organized on its alleged censorship. Blakey refused to comment on the report at that time as well.

According to Mr. Skolnick, Blakey has been threatened by both the Chicago gangs and criminal elements who 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 stand was 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 Dubay 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 difficulties with the administration. The party position was that any publication should be="unregistered and unregistered" in its distribution and sales.

A third issue, the right of each hall to determine parietal 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 expected by editors to generate administration disapproval and possible banning from campus distribution and sale.

Friday afternoon however, an accord was reached between Review editors and Vice-President for Student Affairs Rev. Charles McCarragher. McCarragher had encountered senior Tom Rice selling the Review on the steps on the South Dining Hall, and was expected to come 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. McCarragher's office later in the afternoon. SBE-alum Richard Rosse was in McCarragher's office when the Review delegation arrived, and was asked by McCarragher to sit in on the meeting.

McCarragher, according to the editor, was concerned about the content of the paper and objected to the possibility of obscenity or the advocation of the overthrow of the present U.S. government within the paper. At the meeting Joyce agreed to register his paper with McCarragher and to name its editorial and publishing staffs. He categorically refused, however, to submit the Review to censorship of any kind. Both Joyce and Fr. McCarragher 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.

ND Wins Last Game In Fieldhouse

By MIKE PAVLIN

The final Irish Fieldhouse appearance Saturday afternoon was almost marred by Creighton's Bluejays. The Nebraska team refused to recognize that ND's NIT bound team was supposed to be victorious in its Fieldhouse farewell. The last-minute 73-68 decision, however, was the prize of the Irish.

The 'Jays had to buck the most sentiments since MacArthur's farewell speech and former monogram winner a capacity house cheering on the Irish. Next session the Irish will make their Athletic and Convocation Center debut.

The fresh won their game 84-70, although the Little Bluejays held a 36-34 advantage at halftime.

Using a pressing man-to-man defense, Creighton forced several errors in jumping to a 16-lead. The smaller 'Jays outscored the Irish on the boards and scored on the outside shooting of Mike Caruso and Frank Hogan.

Austin Carr caught fire in the second half and led the Irish comeback. Carr hit a foul shot at 12:48 to give Notre Dame the lead for good. The edge reached 16 at 7:38, but with Collins Jones and John Pleck out with free, Caruso cut the lead to one at 1:17. Carr shot 6-12 from the floor in the second half to finish with 25 points and Jones shipped in with 25. Notre Dame finished the season at 6-1, while Creighton topped 12-3.

The Irish began the long road back in the second half by outscoring Creighton 7-2. But Portman continued to fire away and kept the Bluejays up 54-45 at 14:01. Then a three-point play by Arzeno, two free throws by Jim Derrig, another three-pointer by Whitemore and a foul shot by Murphy closed the gap to 6-67 at 14:44. Rostovich dropped in a lay-up at 1:46 to put the Irish in front and Derrig found the open man for a pretty jumper. Austin now led the Irish over a one-on-one foul shot at 32:03 and 0.37.

Murphy managed to stifle Portman from the floor in the last 7:05, but the Creighton sharpshooter finished with 35 points. Whitemore and Arzeno led the Irish with 19 and 17 counters respectively. Arzeno now ranks 3rd in all-time Irish scoring with 1,161 career points. Whitemore is 13th with 1,042. The Bluejays' defeat marked their 19th straight away loss over two years, and left them 8-17. Notre Dame final record stands 18-8.
Only 7.4% of “Day Dogs” Polled Wish to Return to Campus Life

By JOHN KREIS

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 at 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 23.1% of the sophomores wished to come back on.

Jim Barr, head of the committee, admitted surprise by 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 that the University will be too impressed by the results of the poll.”

Hassenger Raps NEA Policy

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 write a two page prospectus with their application which is to include their own name, address, 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 Academy of Sciences, Dr. Frederick Seitz, will speak at 7:30 tonight at the Lamberton Field House. Seitz will discuss the Academy of Science.

Top Dog

Wanted: New Top Dog

The administration kicked people off and uncalled for and showed a definite lack of phatic in their desire not to return to campus. One irate senior added to his letter that Notre Dame would want to return. 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 have already been a reality.” This student has lived off 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 Brulin, Chris Murphy, Richard Rossie and Hall Life Commissioner appointment Larry Landry are scheduled to present along with the members of the dorm committee: Barr, Pat Shal, Phil Deflene, John Kreis, Tom Nooke and Page McGee.

The Committee was instituted last year in the spring. The Committee’s research includes the life in the 2 new dorms, old dorm renovation, the possibility of extending the hours of the pay cafeterias, 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. Hesburgh on Feb. 6. Murphy 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.

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 its original version. This claim was made last week by assistant sociology professor Robert Hasenberger, 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 completed statement by the close of the meeting. A 13-member editorial committee was then commissioned to complete a 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 from it. Four of them did, but Hassenger was not among them.

He said he wrote to the committee as soon 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. Hasenberger said he considered withholding his support from the document, but decided not to because “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 situations such as the recent controversies at Saint John’s, the Catholic and Dayton Universities, which were likely to be discussed in the academic affairs of the university.

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Industrial Arts Grades 7-12 (N.T.E.- Home Economics Education)

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3. File application for certification examination (Form Ex-5) with the Board of Examiners. The following credentials should accompany the application (Ex-5), if not already on file: official copy of birth certificate, official transcript of all college work attempted.

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Industrial Arts Grades 7-12 (N.T.E.- Home Economics Education)
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 interleaved 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 quan­dry 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 those 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 her­sself 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 and nearly strangled. Meanwhile, we spend a ballooning $29 billion on a limited war 8,000 miles from our own shores. With the money we spend on Vietnam, it costs an average of $250,000 to kill every Viet Cong soldier. At the same time, the Neighborhood Study Help Program in South Bend cannot even get a yearly grant of $80,000 renewed. The war has damaged our priorities.

There is one more question, a moral one. We are waging a war of attrition 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 people 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.”

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 are strengthened as the Fulbright braising reveal what really went on in the Gulf of Tonkin, as I read of the increasing militancy of the Administration and determination to escalate, even to use point of tactical nuclear weapons, when escalation has failed. The Viet­nam War is hurting this nation and wounding its spirit.

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.

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, when backed with reason and conviction’s cour­age, will keep and nurture individuality whatever the scene: in the arts, the sciences, and in business.

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

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.

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Parietals

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 stringent as to prevent even the most devoted of pre-Lenten revelers from the dorms. Rectors openly permitted women guests in the halls 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 upstairs with their home town honeys. It was a pleasant weekend if you had a girl, but hardly a different situation than any other weekend.

Actually women are guests in most halls now whenever students want them in. We all know this. So does the administration. They tacitly acknowledge these parietal hours by their non-enforcement of rule number nine. But sometimes, just to show us what we don't have, they officially recognize de facto parietal hours, like during this past 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.

The administration shouted never on cars and apartments several years ago. Now it shouts never to parietal hours. But at the same time it is gingerly testing campus sentiment. An administration trial balloon on weekend hours enforced by hall boards was rejected as inadequate by the Hall President's Council. The next time we have another try this weekend. Never is being replaced by maybe. The Administration is trying to find some way out of the corner into which it has backed. The permission was a small concession to reality. Many more are needed.

To the editors:

I hope you will publish this letter in the interest of the dissemination of correct information. The story you published on the Committee on Academic Progress and the Collegiate Scholars (February 10th) contains several errors. The following paragraphs are intended to correct these errors.

The steering Committee of the Committee on Academic Progress selects Collegiate Scholars from among those who have applied by April 25th. Applicants are expected to have excellent academic records; hence special notification of the Collegiate Scholars opportunity is sent in early March to juniors who either study under the C.A.P. or, at the Dean's List standing. Applicants are judged on the basis of their records; a written proposal describing the program they wish to pursue as a Collegiate Scholar, and an interview. Applicants should individually submit proposals until one is found acceptable.

The number of Collegiate Scholars the committee expects to accept is fixed, although in recent years the number of students who are, in the judgement of the Steering Committee, able to benefit from the program has continually increased.

Sincerely,
Walter Nigroski
Chairman, C.A.P.
One of the most exciting and valuable aspects of education comes from the fact 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 college campuses, where there exists the freedom so necessary to experimentation and development of the dramatic arts.

Last Friday night in Washington Hall, the ND-SMC Theatre attempted to interpret a most delicate and difficult work, Luigi Pirandello's Enrico IV. Though the production was not as freedom well, the presentation of this philosophical tragic-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 theatre, before which most of the crucial points of the play were enacted, seemed calculated to fit equally into eleventh-century Germany 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 filled an element of the ordinary. Since they represent those "clowns" who take part in the human comedy without knowing what is going on, there was little room for individuality in their interpretation. However, Maureen Coyne as Frida was as real as her role in this one act, in which her "cure" must be seen as a destructive force. In Act II, Bodary does well as Enrico IV without knowing that we are watching the destruction of the Doctor as a coward in his moments of insight. Consequently, these parts should be questioned. As the selective service system now operates in the United States, every male between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six is virtually a slave to the American military machine. If you are reasonable healthy, you face the choice of military service, alternative service or a training ground for those involved in the pacification of the men who fight it. Sickness, sickness, 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 or four in a film, Mifune bags fifteen, six in a single thirty-second onslaught.

What is Pirandello saying about madness, creativity, truth and illusion? The interpretive direction of Mr. Syberg has succeeded in making us feel. Perhaps we can never understand these aspects of meaning in this play, but due to a skillfully balanced presentation, we cannot experience Enrico IV without knowing that our role is a granfalloon. Ichikowa's camera is sober compared to Kurosawa's Yojimbo stars Toshiro Mifune as an unemotional hero who never opens his mouth, who dies without emotion or response to pain. But this is just a myth. Japanese directors Kurosawa and Ichikowa 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 Kon Ichikowa's Fires on the Plain are both unapologetically harsh in their portrayal of the effects it has on both perpetrators and victims. The themes of both are Western, Eastern-style.

Yojimbo is still the same Mifune as an unemloyed samurai (translate: hired gun) who has to rustle up some grub and keep his shotgun in working order. The scene in which John Wayne in Howard Hawk's 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, six in a simple thirty-second onslaught.

Both heroes have a hard exterior and a soft heart, can't get the girl but clean up the town. Hawks and Kurosawa both use the same visceral, emotional, brutal, without emotions, blunt, but their camera styles are radically different. Whereas Hawk's camera is nearly static at eye level, moving in and out of 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 in close-up.

Ichikowa's camera is softer 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 film. Fire on the Plain is about the effects of the condition of war on the men who fight it. Sickness, hunger, and in-fighting dominate the telling of the emaciated Japanese soldiers on the Philippines in 1945. Their only contact with Americans is throughcut the atrocities they commit and suffer. They perish and they retreat, and when they run out of food some of them eat each other.

Ichikowa shows if nothing else that the army is grandfathers.

The Japanese festival continues with Koba yachi's ghost story Kwaidan, Ichikowa's Fire on the Plain, and Onibaba tomorrow, and Osendai Wednesday. One can absorb from even a few films much of a culture to which we have pitifully little exposure, but, which has much to enrich us.
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"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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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-
fairs.

"Free elections were held in
1962," said Godoy, "But the men
who overthrew the government...
established by the elections were
intent that those would never a-
gain be free elections in the Do-
mican Republic. At that point
things were very tenuous. 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 revolt. But
interventions by Cyrus Vance and
McGeorge Bundy failed to relieve
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
free elections so, he said, he made
sure that the opponents in the
military were removed from co-
mand.

Car Buffs do it!

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CREATING NEW DIRECTIONS IN ELECTRONICS

MARCH 11

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MARCH 11
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NOL offers you a graduate study program that is one of the largest and most productive programs in the country. Each year members of our professional staff receive M.S.’s or Ph.D.’s through this program. NOL has a significant advantage in its proximity to the University of Maryland. Many NOL staff members hold permanent part-time positions on the Maryland faculty, and graduate level courses are taught at NOL every semester. Maryland also offers many courses on its own campus—only minutes away—at times which are convenient to and keyed to the special requirements of NOL.

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NOL ACADEMIC STUDY PROGRAMS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAM</th>
<th>COMPETITION</th>
<th>ADMITTANCE</th>
<th>SUPPORT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<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 . . . approx. 1/4 time plus 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 . . . an honors program.</td>
<td>Full tuition, books, fees, travel per diem &amp; 1/4 GS-7 salary . . . over $3500 . . . 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 Hydrodynamicists—design studies of high-speed, high performance re-entry systems, basic problems in theoretical and experimental aerothermodynamics, aeroballistics and hydroballistics; and aerodynamic design and development of hypervelocity wind tunnels and ballistic ranges.

Mechanical Engineers—conceptual design and development of warhead fuzing, 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 micros 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

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