

The Draft And You

Military Career Has Benefits



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By **ELTON FAY**
Associated Press Writer

Do you think you might want to make the military a career, perhaps try after a while for an officer's commission?

Some do. Many don't. The services are hot on reenlistments, particularly of those with technical skills, and have two programs to encourage it.

One is the standard reenlistment bonus, for those above the first or second grades.

The standard reenlistment program provides a bonus equal to one month pay for each previously served year of enlistment, with a top of \$2,000.

In addition, the services have something called the "variable reenlistment bonus," aimed at providing inducements for technicians (those with "critical military skills") to stay in service.

To qualify for this bonus one must have two years of active duty, not counting active duty for training purposes, be grade E-3 or above and have a military occupation specialty (MOS). The definition of critical skills changes as new equipment or weapons come into use.

BONUSES
The combination of the standard and variable bonuses run into tidy sums as reen-

listments are repeated. You have seen photographs of an old time sergeant or navy chief trundling a wheelbarrow full of money. While reenlistment bonuses may be hundreds or even thousands of dollars, wheelbarrow loads are rare and usually the product of some publicity office caper.

Military pay goes up steadily with promotion in rank and length of service. A master sergeant or senior chief petty officer, who entered service about 16 years ago at a starting pay of less than \$90 a month draws a base pay of more than \$400 now.

Or, in the commissioned officer ranks, take a lieutenant as an example: He started out as a second lieutenant or ensign 16 years ago, with a base pay of less than \$300. His base pay now is about \$700.

Military pay isn't big, measured against jobs of similar nature in civilian life.

That lieutenant colonel or commander is an example. Assuming he is an Air Force, Navy or Marine pilot drawing about \$700 per month, with other benefits, he could get start-off pay of about \$1,000 as an airline pilot and, with seniority accumulating, climb far above that income level.

PATH TO COMMISSION
There are several possible paths to becoming a commissioned officer in the services, including appointment to the three major academies, through the Reserve Officers Training Corps programs of the services, through Officer Candidate Schools, or, in limited instances, by direct commissions from civilian life.

The four service academies—the Army's West Point, the Navy's Annapolis (which also provides officers for the Marine corps), the Air Force's Colorado Springs and the Coast Guard's New London, academy all have four-year programs.

The entrance age bracket for each is the same—17 to 22. They are the military counterparts of a civilian college or university. The student body of each, with some exceptions, are men with no prior military service. Entrance is almost entirely by congressional appointment, with rigid academic and physical requirements, except for the

Coast Guard academy where entrance is by nationwide competitive examination.

Enlisted men in the regular or reserve forces may compete for a comparatively limited number of presidential nominations to West Point, Annapolis or Colorado Springs. Graduates of the four academies are commissioned as second lieutenants or ensigns.

ROTC MEN
Like those of the service academies, students in the Reserve Officer Training Corps programs at schools, colleges and universities are no-prior-service men. The idea is that along with your civilian schooling you receive enough military training and military subjects to qualify you for an officer's commission either in the regular establishment or as a reserve officer.

Two of the services, the Army and Air Force, set ages for entrance into ROTC type units low enough to include youngsters entering high school. The age brackets for these programs of both services are 14-24. The naval ROTC age bracket is 17-21. The Coast Guard does not use an ROTC program, relying on its Officer Candidate School.

The student body of the Officer Candidate Schools (OCS) maintained by the services come from the two sources. One is from the enlisted or warrant officer ranks of the regular and reserve forces—men whose work and showing in aptitude tests mark them as likely officer material. The other source are men who are college graduates and thus, if meeting other standards such as physical fitness and mental aptitude, may qualify for direct enlistments in OCS. The requirements for college degrees and the length of training at OCS schools varies

somewhat with the individual services.

OFFICER SCHOOL
Entrance age brackets for the OCS differs with services. The Army bracket is 18½ to 28; the Marines 20 to 27 (but with 26 years the top for aviation men); the Air Force 20½ to 29½; the Coast Guard 21 to 26.

They can lead the way along educational paths to promotion in rank or to officer commissions or skills that will be useful in civilian jobs.

The services have more than 300 on-base classrooms in the United States, plus others aboard ships or overseas. In addition, there are a dozen general programs under which tuition and some other expenses are paid partly or wholly. It is estimated that more than three-quarters of the subjects and courses taught at on-base schools are applicable in civilian jobs.

CORRESPONDENCE
Correspondence courses are high on the popularity list. About one million servicemen, both enlisted and officer personnel, are enrolled each year. Upwards of a thousand subjects are offered.

While each service operates its own educational system with its own requirements for entrance the Defense Depart-

ment also runs joint schools.

The Tuition Assistance programs of the services, available to both enlisted and officer personnel on active duty provide up to 75 per cent of tuition fees for off-duty study at accredited schools or \$14.25 per semester hour, whichever is less.

FREE CLASSES

The Army General Educational Development program, available at more than 300 Army educational centers in the U.S. and overseas, provides academic and vocational-technical and foreign language classes at little or no cost. Program: this is available to personnel with three years service who can obtain a baccalaureate degree in 12 months or a graduate degree in six months of full time college attendance. This student receives normal pay and allowances, but pays all school expenses. He must serve two years after baccalaureate degree or four after graduate degree.

The general, the draftee or enlistee is eligible for some of the elementary and other school courses in 60 days after going on active duty. However, basic and unit training may delay this.

University's 19,000 Books On Art Don't Compare With Duke, Harvard

The 19,000 art books held by the University's Ackland Art Center and its main library sound like a lot. A lot, that is, until it is compared with Duke's 30,000 or Harvard's 110,000.

Southern universities, colleges and museums show up

panded to eight, and a Ph.D. program in the field got its final touches last year.

Mrs. Gay Hertzman has her hands full here. She is the art librarian at Ackland, and is doubling in brass as curator of Ackland's collection until a replacement can be found for Mrs. May Hill who recently resigned to resume her graduate studies.

Mrs. Hertzman is busy indoctrinating Mrs. Helen Gierasimowicz as acting librarian. There is also a part-time graduate assistant, and student help who keep the Ackland library and its 13,000 volumes available to students from 8 a.m. through 11 p.m. daily.

Librarians are scarce, and librarians with an art history background—well, there just aren't many of those anywhere. Mrs. Hertzman, in her third year at Ackland, was registrar at the N. C. Museum of Art in Raleigh for three years prior to that.

A native of Iowa, she got her B.A. in art history from

her home state university, and received the M.S. in library science with a minor in art history here. She is now working on the M.A. in art history.

"The library serves a triple role," Mrs. Hertzman said. There are books for non-art students and the general public, who are interested in art for various reasons. "We have essentially the same opportunity to serve students that the main library offers," she said.

For undergraduate art history and studio students, there are books in English about the courses they're taking. "Our acquisitions policy is broad," she said. "The students must keep abreast of contemporary trends, and they need books on techniques as well," she said.

Thirdly, the library serves the graduate students and the faculty. Here are special books in many languages. The collection is especially strong in the areas of late medieval art and 19th cen-

tury art criticism.

"We are trying to build up many of the important basic source books from the 16th and 17th centuries up. You can not have a Ph.D. program without the books worthy of the research necessary," she said.

Last year a reference area was added, and "it is getting constantly more use," she said. There are 20 carrels for graduate students, including four small offices for Ph.D. candidates.

"Our basic needs," she said, "are more space and more money."

Each faculty member involved in teaching in a particular area is responsible for building up a collection in his area.

Those areas not now covered by the teaching program are sketchy—Oriental and primitive, for example. "They are not being ignored," Mrs. Hertzman said, but there is just not much demand for them."

Art World

By OWEN LEWIS

pretty dismally in a survey of art libraries done by Dr. John M. Schnorenberg, assistant professor of art history at UNC. They all show up badly except for East Carolina College. East Carolina has a good solution to the problem. They didn't answer the questionnaire.

The library here has grown by leaps and bounds since the Ackland Art Center opened eight years ago. An art history faculty of two has ex-

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