

NROTC Exam Set Dec. 13

Special to THE DAILY TAR HEEL. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—The Navy announced today that nationwide competitive examinations will be held Dec. 13 for students wishing to enter the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps program next year.

Applicants must be high school seniors or graduates and between the ages of 17 and 21. Students accepted will be deferred from the draft during their college course but must agree to serve for the three years in the Navy or Marine Corps after graduation.

Examination applications may be got at UNC at the Armory on South Columbia St., or by writing the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.

Vic Vet says

VETERANS WHO PLAN TO START SCHOOL UNDER THE NEW KOREAN GI BILL SHOULD HAVE SOME MONEY OF THEIR OWN TO TIDE THEM OVER UNTIL THEY RECEIVE THEIR FIRST GOVERNMENT CHECK FROM VA A COUPLE OF MONTHS LATER



For full information contact your nearest VETERANS ADMINISTRATION office

Push-Button War Is Not Reality Yet

Charles Milner Off For Iranian Position

Charles S. Milner, associate director of the University Extension Division, has been granted a leave of absence to accept an assignment in Iran.

His services were requested by the Iranian government and he left this week under the auspices of the U. S. Department of State. Milner taught audiovisual education here and will teach similar courses in his new assignment at the University of Tehran.

Missile Test Only Portent Of Real Thing

Two Advantages Seen In Latest Korean Tryouts

By J. M. Roberts Jr. Associated Press News Analyst
The headline was enough to make your heart leap: "US Fires First Guided Missile in Combat."

The reporters and the Navy experts were obviously and understandably enthusiastic.

But the details left something of a gap between presently available weapons and the push-button warfare which we have been predicting ever since World War II.

What actually happened September 11 was that the Navy took an old light bomber, installed radio controls something like those which have been used for years, put a television camera and broadcasting apparatus in the nose, strapped a bomb under the belly, and sent it off with a mother plane to guide it to its target.

There were two major advantages over ordinary bombing tactics, and one appendage which was primarily a thrill for the sponsors and a promise for the future.

The personnel in the mother plane could stay safely out of a major flak area, an important

factor in these days which complicated planes and tactics require long training of intelligent men of a type not too easy to find. The test was made in an area where there was practically no worry about enemy interceptor planes. Under ordinary circumstances in modern war, both planes would have been in danger instead of the robot only. And harassment by enemy fighters might easily have broken the mother plane's control of the missile-carrier.

The second advantage was that the real pilot of the missile, seated in the mother plane, had a kamikaze view of the target through the television eye, making for accuracy in the last moments of the robot's approach which would be unknown to ordinary bombing. But the bomb carrier was slow by modern conceptions and just as prone to being shot down as a piloted machine, meaning that it is no more likely to reach its target. On this point, pilot saving remains the great advantage.

Whether the Navy missile is more effective than the Army missile, which is more like a bomb or shell launched directly from a mother plane, is a matter on which there is not sufficient public information for comparison.

The thrill and a portent for the future, when there is a real push-button war, lay in the television room aboard the carrier from which the robot was launched. There, apparatus followed the action all the way. Real push-button war will come when missiles are launched and guided to their targets directly from home base.

Korean Vets Warned To Be Sure Of Major They Want To Pursue

Veterans planning to train under the Korean GI Bill should give careful thought to their choice of a training program, for under the law they'll be allowed to change their

course no more than once.

The purpose of the new GI education and training program is to help a veteran reach a definite identified goal, says the Veterans Administration. The goal may be purely educational such as obtaining a college degree; professional, such as becoming a doctor, or vocational such as training to be a carpenter.

Before a post-Korean veteran even applies for training under the new GI Bill, he should have clearly in mind just what his goal in life might be, the VA advises.

If a veteran makes his single change of course before his deadline for starting training under the new GI Bill, he will

not need the VA's approval. However, if his progress was unsatisfactory, he will have to show VA that it was not because of his own misconduct, neglect or lack of application.

If he wants to change courses after his deadline—and has never made a change before—he will need the VA's approval. This may be granted, under the law, if VA finds that: (1) he has not been making satisfactory progress in his present program through no fault of his own, and the program he wants to change to is more in keeping with his aptitudes and previous training, or (2) the program to which he wants to change is a normal progression from his present program.

College Rolls Down This Fall, Elementary Up

Draft Seen Cutting College Enrollments By 8 To 10 Percent

Colleges and universities are in for a decrease in enrollment of between eight and 10 per cent. The reason is simple—Selective Service.

In the year starting July 1, 1952, the Defense Department expects to call 610,100 men—a rate of 50,000 per month. This collegiate enrollment decrease follows a pattern started when veterans, going to school under the GI Bill, began graduation. In 1950 college enrollment suffered a 10 percent decrease and dipped another 8 percent in 1951. This is resulting in higher tuition costs in Eastern colleges—a good area for measuring collegiate trends—of \$100 to \$150 a year.

But children are the immediate problem of elementary educators and quite a problem they are. During the 1952-53 school year 26,164,000 children will be attending elementary schools in this country and another 6,236,000 will attend high school. While this gain of 1,691,000 in the last year staggers educators at those levels, they can look for no let-up for several years.

Compulsory education laws in effect over the nation for the past 34 years help keep students in school as others become old enough to start their formal education.

As a result of all these increased enrollments and potential future increases our educational institutions are caught short on three counts—finances, teachers, and buildings.

Office of Education figures show that 53,000 new classrooms will be needed to take care of the increase this year. The country will need 600,000 new classrooms before 1960.

New schools are shooting up and old schools are expanding all over the nation, but the demand is just too great for the supply. Construction has been blocked by lack of funds of shortage of critical materials in some instances. As a result, nearly 50 percent of the nation's large cities have been forced to postpone much needed building programs. Sixty-one percent of the nation's classrooms are overcrowded. One student out of five attends school in a building that does not meet minimum fire-safety conditions.

The New York Times believes that the extended growth of citizen's committees interested in public schools will lead to better times in the world of education. 5,000 of these committees have been organized in the past three years. It warns that the Korean conflict and national defense program are creating new hazards for the schools and that some of the gains of recent years are being threatened.



PASSADENA Attorney Dana Smith and his secretary finish preparing the list of names of people who contributed to the special expense fund for Republican vice-presidential nominee Richard Nixon. Smith was trustee for the fund which amounted to \$18,235 over a two-year period. Sen. Nixon himself is shown at right as he spoke out from his campaign train at Chico, Calif., where he described the disclosure as a "typical left wing smear." The fund was brought to light by the Democratic national chairman, Stephen Mitchell.

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