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maintain quota (765,000 in the Army) and a condition of readiness to defend the country. "Duty, Honor, Country" reads a poster in Goad's office.

A recent 4.83 per cent pay raise effective Oct. 1 also may attract enlistees. An enlisted member starts out making \$374 a month on the new monthly basic pay rates set by U.S. Congress.

However, portions of the G.I. bill (retirement pay benefits) may become ineffective after Nov. 1976, officers say.

The U.S. Navy offers 62 different jobs and maintains about 500,000 men and women.

The Navy offers training in nuclear power, technology and electronics. The intelligence specialist and the data processor are two of varied jobs.

The Navy offers a similar program to Project AHEAD. It is the Navy Campus for Achievement, which pays 75 per cent of college tuition while a student is on active duty.

In both programs, credits are transferred to participating colleges.

"The big advantage of the military nowadays is the opportunity to see the world, get your head together, decide what you want to do, and get paid while doing it," said Tim Scholting, electronics technician and U.S. Navy recruiter.

He cited the Navy's nuclear power program as the "toughest job." The training will prepare one to get an Atomic Energy Commission license later.

"Civilian companies are recruiting people out of the Navy," (especially those who have worked with nuclear power), he said.

Scholting joined because he wanted the opportunity to visit other countries. In one eight-month cruise he saw Japan, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and Nationalist China.

In nine years in the Navy, Scholting has spent three in technical schools, four at sea and two performing shore duty.

He has stayed in the Navy because of his "excellent" salary (\$12,000 a year including full medical and dental care for himself, wife and child).

"You won't get rich," he said, but "I'd be hard pressed to find a comparable job" on the civilian market, he said.

Financial security and the retirement program—retiring with 50 per cent of basic pay at age 40—appeals to him.

The Navy, as do the other services, grants military men and families the right

to shop at commissaries with slashed prices. They also give a pay allowance for moving.

Studies show technical training and travel draw Navy recruits. The Navy will need 120,000 new recruits in 1977. Scholting recruits a quota of four a month.

According to Scholting, more prestige comes with Navy advancement than advancement in civilian life.

As other service men pointed out, a man's life may depend on how well a service man does his job. So work quality is high. A sense of accomplishment, leadership and discipline are said to be traits of

embassies, he said.

It offers a similar variety of jobs.

The rigid discipline of the Marine Corps is still a reality, Ryan said. But the "self-esteem and pride (gained) helps you."

Ryan could have played football at college but decided instead to join the Marines.

"I felt I would be accomplishing something," he said.

Promotion on ability makes for quick advancement in the Marines.

"I would not have as much drive, self-confidence, my proficiency would be

"Ninety per cent (of those inquiring) are looking for training and job experience," said Don Jeffares, recruiter.

The Air Force offers 250 jobs including radio and T.V. repair, medical, air craft maintenance.

Research development and job incentives such as being paid for a suggestion the Air Force uses, may attract recruits. More individual freedom and less parental pressure may be other reasons to join, Jeffares said.

Jeffares chose electronics as his Air Force field.

In 16 years in the service he has accumulated 90 semester hours in ground radio communication and 60 hours of college history study through the Air Force's community college program. He has been to 26 foreign countries.

"You can't stand still and do nothing in the armed forces," Jeffares said.

Most service men agreed it is the recent high school graduate who is interested in joining. However, college experience does not bar one from the military. College is not for everyone and the services may be a more meaningful route for training, the men said. Most recruits are not signing up for a lifetime career.

Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) programs are offered in all service branches. They provide scholarships and demand less time commitment. Information on these is available at the Military and Naval Science Bldg.

Dave Griffith, 25, who is in the Navy enlistment Scientific Education Program (going defunct at UNL), (NESEP) sums up young military thought on job benefits.

"Non-military students were laughing at me until last spring, after graduation, they were sitting around worrying about getting a job," he said. "They were forced to stay in school" if no job were available in their market.

Then they began to say, "Hey, the Navy, . . . they hadn't realized the opportunities there. . . (that) it's not so bad after all."

Griffith, an engineering and electronics post graduate, figures the Navy has spent \$25,000 on him. He'll be making \$927 a month after graduation in December.

The military, says U.S. Marine Corps Lt. Col. Dwight Allen: "It's just like the firemen and policemen. You're training for a job, (personal, technical skill) but you hope to God you never have to do the ultimate job."

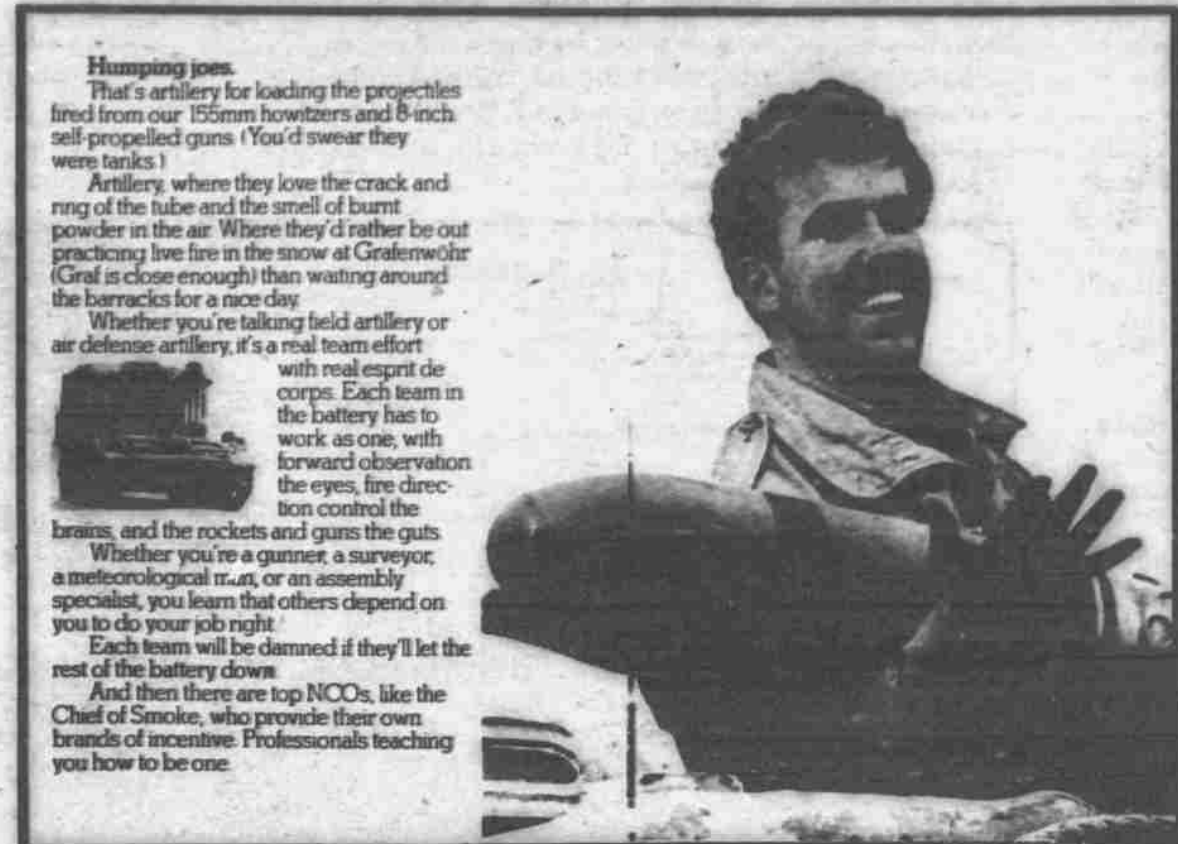


Photo courtesy of U.S. Army

**Humping joes.**  
That's artillery for loading the projectiles fired from our 155mm howitzers and 8-inch self-propelled guns (You'd swear they were tanks)  
Artillery, where they love the crack and ring of the tube and the smell of burnt powder in the air. Where they'd rather be out practicing live fire in the snow at Grafenwohr (Graf is close enough) than waiting around the barracks for a nice day.  
Whether you're talking field artillery or air defense artillery, it's a real team effort with real esprit de corps. Each team in the battery has to work as one, with forward observation the eyes, fire direction control the brains, and the rockets and guns the guts.  
Whether you're a gunner, a surveyor, a meteorological man, or an assembly specialist, you learn that others depend on you to do your job right.  
Each team will be damned if they'll let the rest of the battery down.  
And then there are top NCOs, like the Chief of Smoke, who provide their own brands of incentive. Professionals teaching you how to be one.

**Example from the armed forces' newest advertising drive**

all armed service men and women.

In 1967 Scholting worked in a meat-packing plant for \$5 an hour. He's 29 now and says he's "freer since I joined the Navy."

A poster on Scholting's door: "We're looking for all good men."

Marine Corps advertisements claim: "We're looking for a few good men." The selective marines maintains 196,000 people one-fifth the size of most of the other services, said U.S. Marine Sgt. John M. Ryan.

However, all the services can be more selective during peacetime and screen applicants for moral character and mental and physical skills.

"The Marines is the showpiece of the Armed Services," Scholting said. They are the only branch which guards American

down some". . . Ryan said. "No doubt I could make a substantial living (elsewhere) but assets received in the Marines have doubled."

The Marines has changed, officers claim. A recruit used to be "demoralized" or called "sissy" if he couldn't do something. Now the positive motivation of building on one's good qualities—instead of completely tearing him down to build him up—is the rule, they say.

At 24, Ryan has had five years in the Corps and looks to retirement at 39. He plans to go into business for himself.

"American skilled labor is better than ever," he said. "A lot (of workers) come from the military."

The U.S. Air Force also advertises something for the future.

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Hertel said he usually has to turn away business.

"If somebody needs an engine overhaul and has to have it done in a couple of days, I tell them I can't do it in that short a time and direct them to someone who can."

Hertel plans to get a teaching certificate when he graduates and try high school teaching.

"The money isn't all that great, and the teaching job market is very tight, but if a position opened I would like to try it," he said.

He also plans to continue the automotive repair business with a friend.

"We would like to become the McDonald's of the repair world," he said.

Lonnie (he asked that we give no last name) is a third year pre-law student and a tattooist. He runs "Palantir" (another Tolkien name meaning "that which is far away"), a tattoo business contactable through P.O. Box 30251, Lincoln 68510. He said he first was exposed to tattooing two years ago, but has been into it seriously for about four months. Since he ordered the needed equipment he has been working on tattoos for friends and friends of friends.

"There is a kind of societal taboo against tattoos," he said. "I won't do the typical names—'Born to Lose,' or crap like that. The laws concerning the practice are vague, but some clearer laws would help eliminate the tattoo butchershops."

He said he can work from stencils or from designs brought in by a prospective customer.

"I am not an artist, but I consider tattooing an art," he said.

Tattooing involves piercing the skin about 1/16th of an inch and injecting ink under the skin.

"It involves a little pain," Lonnie said.

A tattoo the size of a half dollar can take four hours to complete. A scab forms over the tattoo, which must be kept lubricated to avoid cracking. It heals in 10 to 15 days.

Lonnie said he avoids the risk of infection by using clean equipment and by not re-using ink.

"The most popular designs are small, colorful things, like flowers or butterflies," he said.

Tim Inman, in his last year in law school, owns a retail hardware store—Tabor Hardware in Tabor, Iowa, 30 miles south of Council Bluffs. He had worked in it for 14 years and bought it two years ago. His wife, Joyce Rae does most of the management of the business, which has one part-time and five full-time employees.

Inman lives in Lincoln during the week while going to classes. He handles problems with the store via telephone. On Fridays he drives back through Omaha and picks up wholesale supplies and stock. Saturday and Sunday are

management days, when the couple go over problems and plans. Monday he drives back to UNL.

"It's a very tricky schedule," Inman said, "and there are lots of headaches."

"I would like to go into a legal-related job when I finish here, but we would also like to stick with the business," he said. "We might hire a manager. We won't throw it out the drain because it makes pretty good money—and it's fun."

Bill Jackson, a senior in business administration here on a tennis scholarship, runs and owns Strings and Things, a tennis specialty shop, in a friend's basement. (He can be reached at 432-7755.) Jackson said he started stringing tennis rackets in San Diego, his hometown, bought equipment to set up his own business, and started doing business first with other members on the tennis team, high school coaches and friends and in the Lincoln public schools. He said he sells gear to four or five people a week. His inventory includes rackets, shoes and tennis clothing.

"My tuition, books and fees are paid for but I still need money to go to bars and get gas for my car."

Jackson said he might someday enjoy running a sporting goods store or a chain, but added, "I'm not ready to

be that tied down yet."

Ron Jester, a junior in the business college, and Lee Ahrens, a graduate student in economics, own jointly a rock band named "Windsong", headquartered at 1530 S. 21st St., Apt. 4. Jester said they purchased the band equipment and name from a former owner. The band plays Top 40 and '50s songs, usually for high schools, fraternities and sororities. CID Productions is its booking agent.

Jester and Ahrens made an original investment of about \$3,000 in the band.

"I'm learning a lot about taxes and accounting in an applied situation and can apply stuff I've learned from my business courses," he said.

Vicki Westphal, a sophomore in business administration, works as a consultant for Mary Kay Cosmetics of Dallas, Texas. Westphal, who lives at Abel 1213, said she is an independent dealer who buys the cosmetics from the company and can set her own prices, although the company suggests prices. Working from 10 to 15 hours a week, she does most of her business in the dormitories.

"I really enjoy the freedom that working for myself brings," she said. "I can work when I want and slack off when school takes up more time."

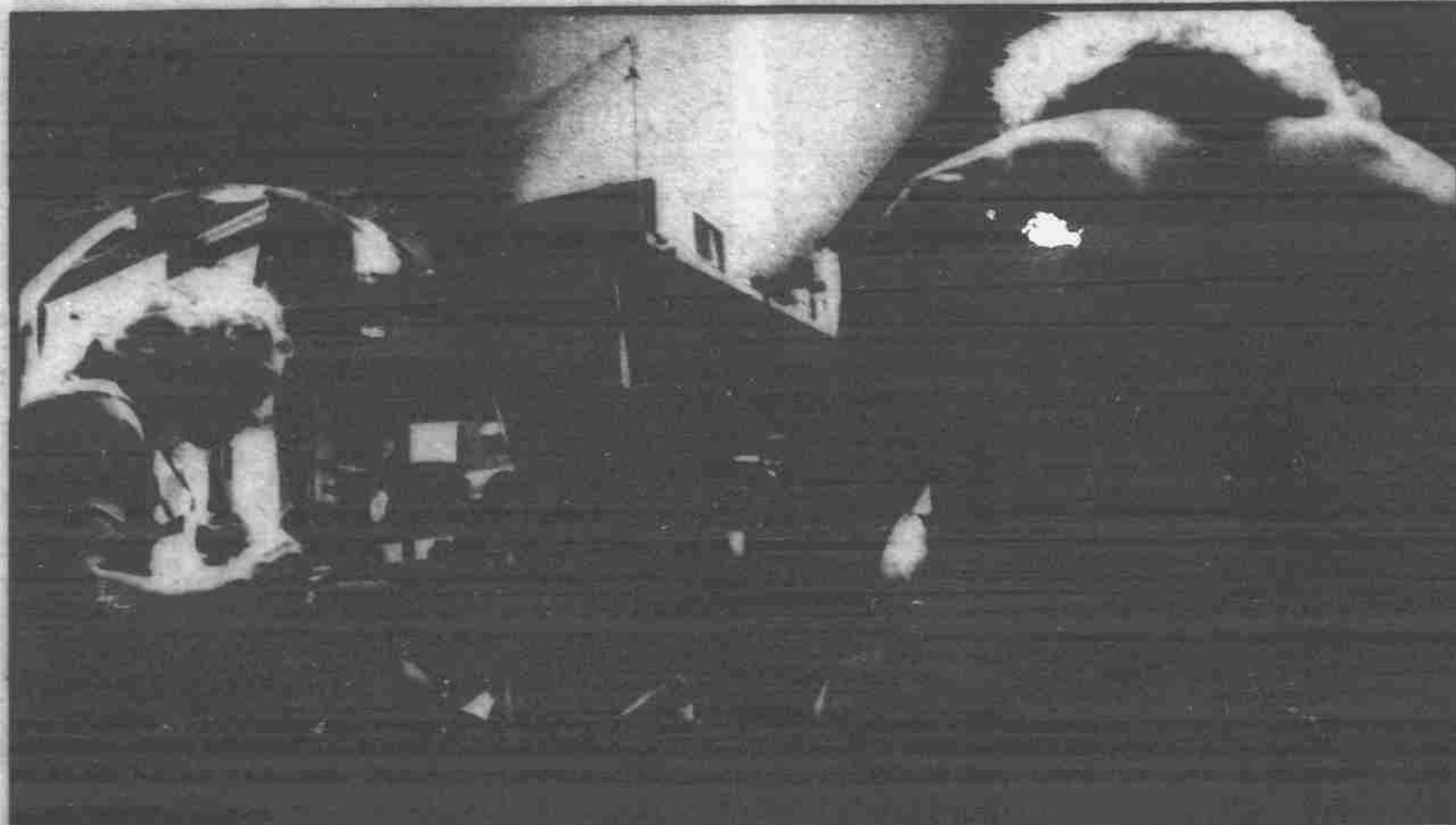


Photo by Scott Svoboda

Architecture student Steve Everett, a silversmith, plans to continue making rings and things after graduation.