

ASK EDWIN LANIER: HE'LL TELL YOU

If You Want To Work, Carolina's The Place For You

By HARRIET MORGAN

Suppose you were a Carolina student at the turn of the century and needed part time work. Chances are you would strike out on your own and maybe land a job as exercise boy at the local livery stable. Or, if our four-footed friends didn't suit you, perhaps you could sell wood to fraternity houses or fire a furnace in one of the University buildings. But those "good old days" are gone, and we say "thank goodness."

It's a far cry from firing furnaces to managing a golf course, but generations of Carolina students have done them all.

Now you can go about the business of job-hunting in a systematic way—and a way that saves a lot of preliminary foot-work.

But how do you go about getting a job? Well, suppose you are a high school senior in a small eastern North Carolina town. You want to come to Carolina, but know it will be out of the question unless you can get outside financial help of some kind. Your first step after being accepted at the University is to write to Edwin Lanier, director of the University Student-Aid Service. You briefly tell him your situation and ask

him for some information on what types of aid are available.

Lanier answers that there are at least three different ways that a student may get help. Of the three—scholarships, University loans and part-time jobs—you decide that a part-time job will fill the bill for you. You are surprised to find that there are so many types of jobs open to you and that last year over 500 students were working under the student-aid system.

JUST ABOUT ANYTHING

You could put books back in the stacks at the Library, serve at the cafeteria, usher at Morehead Planetarium, mail press releases at the News Bureau, develop and print pictures at the photo lab, do clerical work in an office, work at the information desk in Graham Memorial, or almost any other type of work that you can think of.

Lanier explains in his letter that in order to be eligible for student aid, an applicant must have a satisfactory academic record and show definite need. You know you have a definite need and you think your grades are good enough, so you fill out the application blank and wait for an answer.

Pretty soon you hear from Director Lanier. He wants you to

come to Chapel Hill for an interview if you can, so you arrange to go. When you walk into the Student-Aid Service's office, you are amazed that the secretary knows your name, but she explains by saying that she feels she knows all the applicants after having studied their folders and pictures for so long.

In your interview, which may be with any member of the staff, you discuss what type of work you'd like and approximately how much money you

would like to make.

A few weeks later you get another letter—this time saying that your application for a job has been accepted and the service has found work for you that meets your need.

It hasn't always been this easy to get work. The Student-Aid Service has come a long way in its 30-year history, and like most large organizations, it has had its share of growing pains. Many different methods were tried and discarded before

the present system finally evolved.

In 1915, for example, a boy wanting work applied to a member of a four-man faculty committee for a personal interview. Each man talked to a different group of boys, and afterwards and groups went into a huddle over which boys should get the jobs.

There were only a few jobs open to students then—the dining hall, known as commons, and the Library. Naturally, there

were not enough jobs to go around, so many boys had to get along the best way they could.

Pretty soon, the faculty saw the method of not having all the committee members familiar with each case had very few advantages and many disadvantages. It was "a body with four hands, none of which knew what the others were doing."

Under the new system, students made formal applications to the Self-Help Work Committee which met and studied the

applications. Then the students who needed work most were given the available jobs.

In the mid 1930s the service expanded again. This time three committees were formed: the Self-Help Work Committee, the Scholarship Committee and the Loan Fund Committee. These groups functioned more or less independently until 1940 when they were joined together under the Student-Aid Committee. This setup, with a few changes is the one which operates today.

Along about 1921 the enrollment of the University was

growing and the faculty saw this as another factor in the need for more help. It was then that the self-help program as such was formed. H. F. Comer was the father of this first office, which was housed in the YMCA building. The program grew rapidly, and about a year later, Edwin Lanier was hired as a full-time assistant.

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Tarnation Editor Reflects On His Magazine

By RUEBEN LEONARD
1954-1955 Editor, Tarnation

Looking back over the past year's work on Tarnation, we see the few goals we accomplished and the many we didn't. Although handicapped by inexperience from the editor on down to the stamp lickers, the magazine did manage to survive its third year since reactivation in 1952.

The staff, operating under the slogan "Risqué but not Raunchy," strived to give the students at Carolina a mixture of humor containing irony, satire and

comedy. The literati screamed "Old Black Tarnation" at our attempts at humor. The students screamed with both delight and disgust, and our parents just screamed.

Since the Tarnation is financed solely by student subscriptions, this year's subscribers suffered for the debts incurred by last year's staff. Tarnation started the year \$440 in debt and had to sacrifice that amount of this year's funds. Although the magazine did better than break even it still finished the year in the red because of its



EDITOR LEONARD
... 'risque but not raunchy'

old debt.

Student Legislature came to the rescue and appropriated \$200 to help alleviate some of the financial burden. With the money from Legislature came the feeling that Tarnation had once again raised student interest to a peak where the continuance of the magazine was assured.

When the first issue was printed in the fall, an attempt was made to sell the magazine in other schools in the state. About 500 copies were sold at Duke, 100 at State and 200 at

WC. As is often the case, several complaints reached the administration. The administration called in the editor and asked him to please, please, tone the magazine down. After a lengthy discussion as to how many jails could be stacked atop the editor, the powers in South Building congratulated the editor on an improvement over last spring and sent him on his way.

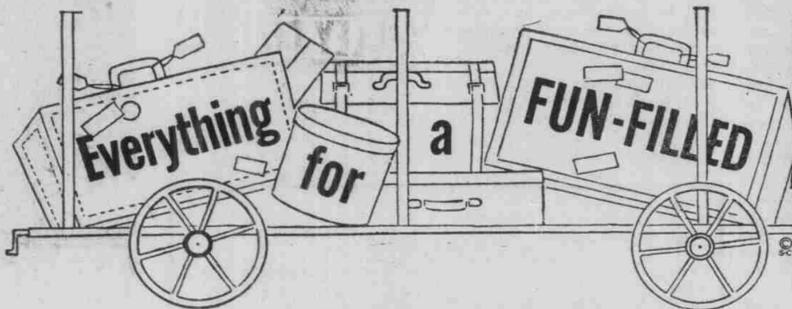
The second issue, published in January, incurred no wrath from the administration, but was taken off the stands at Duke. Why the dullist issue of

the year (494 copies sold in two and one-half hours) was taken off the racks we'll never know.

Over at State College a census showed that Tarnation was preferred two to one over a degree in engineering. At WC the magazine was moved from the Soda Shop shelves down to the Book Store and sold alongside Ribald Classics, Droll Stories, etc.

The third and last issue of the year contained four extra pages and featured a parody on The Daily Tar Heel.

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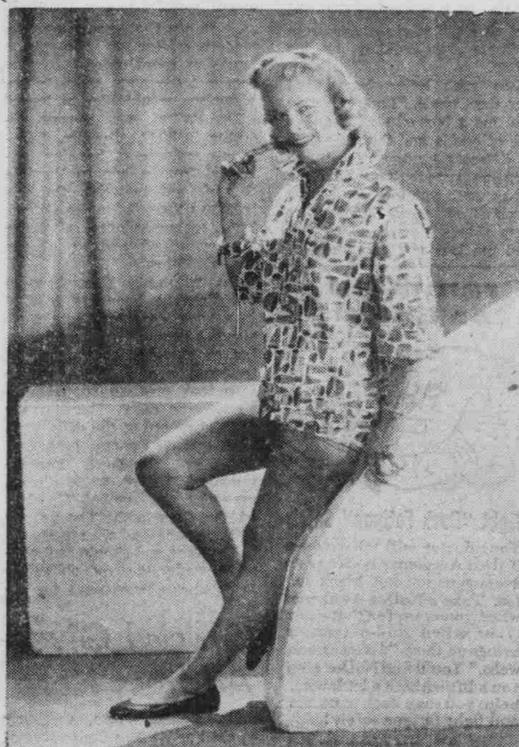
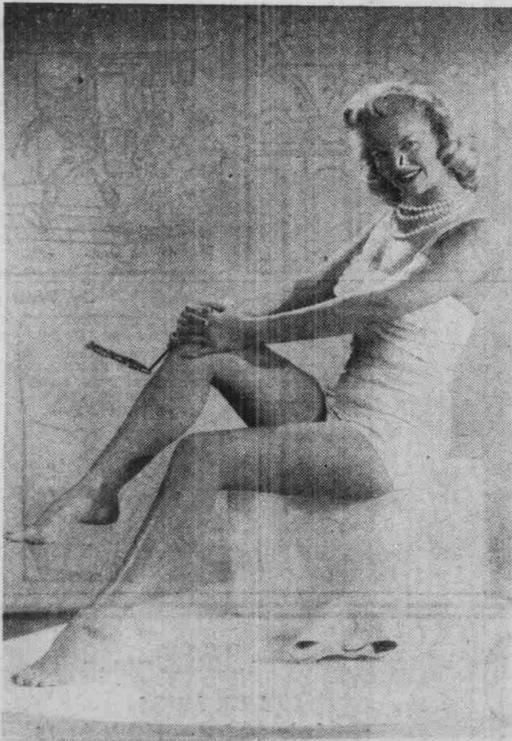
fashion catches to star in the beach-time wardrobe of all sun-worshipping, male-worshipped mermaids... to collect as you would sea-shells.



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Fashion Swim Suit
Designed by
Dee Weese

Halter
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by Leslie Steele

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WOOTTEN-MOULTON
Photographers
Matching Beachcoat
and Shorts
by Leslie Steele
Beachcomber Outfit
by Rockland



All Beach Wear and Sun Fashions as shown modeled from stock from The House of Fashion

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