

A Talk With Lawrence Laybourne

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ention. These little incidents are windows into a continuing thing that may have been going on for months or even years.

The researchers go to work organizing the material for the writers, looking in the morgue, telephoning, interviews, the public library work. Queries are sent out to the correspondents, and the correspondents write back very completely. The correspondents write much more completely than they would if they were writing for publication. This is what makes our reporting different from most other people's, we get the climate of the news, the feeling of it, the environment, even the smells. The correspondents write to make the writers understand everything, mentioning things they wouldn't use in print, to give the writers a complete picture.

The writers do four or five stories a week, and this doesn't sound like much from a newspaper point of view. Most newspaper reporters could handle their share of thousand-word stories in a morning, but our writers really sweat these things out. It's the hardest thing in the world to write briefly. The writers have to press, and repress and compress, and still have to illuminate a subject, make it interesting. Nothing is really dull unless somebody writes dull about it. As long as it's about real, live people, it's interesting.

Sometimes a writer will tell the editor, this just isn't coming alive, it's not working out, there's not much story there, and the senior editor will say, then let's junk the story. The writers turn their stories in to the senior editor, who may say he wants it rewritten, and he changes them as he sees fit, and then everything goes to the managing editor who reads just about everything that goes into the magazine, as an editor.

You may have noticed that our stories fit very snugly. They end over a cut, and a new one starts below the cut. There are no widows, no shirtnails. The managing editor has to work up

a layout, and he may have to say, cut Press down to two columns. I need an extra column for Education. Our columns are seventy lines, and a story is thought of as being a thirty-liner, or a forty-liner. That's not counting the headlines or the pictures.

The managing editor cuts in type. All our type is set in Chicago, at the R. R. Donnelley Company. They have a tremendous plant out there. The managing editor works with typesetters' copy. Some things are positive cuts, and some are optional cuts. We give our printers optional cuts — or optional adds. Something may run three lines too short, or it may run twenty-two lines too long. The managing editor has to work with these things, all in the space of forty-three pages. He has to orchestrate the whole thing.

Then from the page forms mats are made and flown to printing plants in Los Angeles for the West, Albany, and Old Saybrook, Connecticut, for printing.

After the researchers are finished researching, they put it on a different hat and become checkers. They check everything that goes into the magazine, for accuracy. They have quite a lot of authority, and I wish to God they'd exercise it a little more. For example, we said a man was former Governor of Vermont, and it went through writers and editors and researchers, and everybody knew he had been Governor of New Hampshire, but you know how people are. They're just human.

The magazine goes to press on Saturday night about ten or eleven, but the printers spend only about three hours Saturday afternoon making pages ready. Early Monday morning we're in high-speed printing in ten places. Skipping Sunday is just an economic move to avoid paying time and a half, double time, triple time in some places.

We're printing in Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington, Albany, Old Saybrook, and Montreal, and

in Atlanta for the South American edition, — we used to print the South American edition in Cuba, but we got thrown out of Cuba, and in Paris, Tokyo, and Melbourne. For the overseas editions, proofs of the pages are made into film as positives, and flown overseas. You'd think we'd be running a terrible risk with grounded planes, flying conditions, you know, but we fly protection films, by alternate routes, so it's very rarely that there's a hitch anywhere. Distribution is by air in some places, to remote little places. In this country it's mostly surface, truck or train.

It's interesting, how some weeks Time and Newsweek have the same person on the cover. We both had Caplan on the cover a few weeks ago. This week we had McNamara, they had Dieffenbaker. I think this results from the news magazine man's mind, just the way the newspaperman's mind results in dozens of newspapers all over the country having the same lead story on the same day, the paper put together much the same way. But we choose our covers completely independently. We never know what they're going to do.

He laughed about "spies," but when pinned down about intermagazine espionage he suddenly blushed.

"Well, let's put it this way," he said. "It's interesting how information gets spread around sometimes. We watch our security pretty well. Of course, when you have story lists going out to various places, there's bound to be a friend of a friend somewhere who will, you know, pass the word along.

"Yes, I know about 'Times.' We don't think we have such a thing. We don't use memorandums and tricks of writing. Of course, there was the old thing about 'Backward ran the sentences until reeled the mind.' You may remember that; and there are the verbs, and the adverbs. There are not many adjectives in Time. There are a lot of adverbs, though. We think we just have a style. Sometimes the style may seem to detract from the credibility of the report. I know what you mean. It's a matter of condensation and color seeming to distort the facts. I guess this effect is possible.

It is occasionally remarked among journalists that Time Magazine demands will squeeze a man dry in ten years. "I don't think that's true," said Mr. Laybourne. "Just for the hell of it, let's look on the masthead and see how long people have been there."

He turned to the title page in the latest issue and ran his thumb down the names. "Twenty-six years... twenty years... nineteen years... sixteen or seventeen years... ten to twelve years... Of course all those are senior men, true. But Time men are in demand. This is not to say that nobody's ever fired. Naturally, some people come and spend a year, two years, a sort of drawn-out trial period, and it just doesn't seem to work out, so off they go. But nobody's ever squeezed out."

He mentioned a few Time men who had gone to different jobs: with Corning Glass, as a college professor of journalism, to ownership or editorship of small newspapers. And others: "He became editor of a little weekly magazine called Newsweek... And he became literary editor of another weekly magazine called the Saturday Evening Post."

"Our network of correspondents is a wonderful working relationship. A lot of our correspondents become writers, John Coffin, who writes Press, was once our Omaha correspondent. It means that when a correspondent goes to one of our bureaus or becomes one of the writers, there's no element of chance. The editors already know him, they can rely on his judgment. "I've only been assistant publisher a couple of months or so. I started as a correspondent in Canada."

Council

(Continued from Page 1) sation for the Aging and Community Relations to the U. S. Department of Health Education and Welfare for \$17,000 to establish an information center for the aged.

At the same time they emphasized that the endorsement did not commit future Councils to financial support should the Federal grant lapse after three years.

The Association stated in its request to the Health, Education and Welfare Department that it would expect future support from the Community Chest, County Commissioners, the University or the public if the proposed center proved to be of value to the community.

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UNC Asks For More Funds

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look elsewhere." In all, Mr. Friday "respectfully requested" restoration to the budget of 50 per cent State financing of the third structure of the Ehringhaus-Craige men's dormitory group, to house 995 men; 50 per cent financing of additions to the heating plant's steam piping system; and 100 per cent financing of the proposed \$2 million student union. Total capital improvements asked to be restored: \$3,962,000.

In addition, Mr. Friday asked for Health Affairs, Memorial Hospital, and Psychiatric Center salary raises totaling \$206,874 the first year of the biennium, \$56,900 the second year; and a video tape recorder for WUNC-TV Channel 4, which costs \$50,000.

On top of this, he requested a total of \$400,000 for the biennium for new positions and supplies in the B budget, to be established or purchased on a priority basis. Chancellor Aycock said he was concerned with the University's four B budgets (Academic Affairs, Health Affairs, Memorial Hospital and the Psychiatric Center) and with capital improvement requests.

He emphasized that improvement of the University must not only be quantitative, but qualitative, that student growth does not represent the University's full need. "All of us have been constantly mindful that merely accommodating numbers of students is not enough. It is equally important that these students will not become the nucleus of an underdeveloped generation... We come... to appeal to you to invest on behalf of the people in the State in a growing and a going University which not only aspires to but measures up to its increasing responsibilities."

Chancellor Aycock gave illustrations of B budget requests which, if restored, would "enable us to move forward." "Funds with which to hire full-time faculty to replace graduate students now doubling as part-time instructors. He said the part-time graduate student instructor situation was "not desirable to the extent that the use of these students as teachers is determined on economic rather than educational grounds."

The University Press desires to play a larger and more important role in scholarly publication. The Ford Foundation is willing to pay half the cost but on a matching basis."

"More and more faculty members are doing research which requires the use of computer time. Funds to make this possible must come from the B budget."

The student union is in a real sense a quality education item... To me a student union adequate for the student body and suitably located is as essential as any other laboratory on the campus." Chancellor Aycock's reference to the proposed student union as a laboratory was in the sense of the present student union building, Graham Memorial, "for many decades" having been "an important educational venture for scores of potential leaders."

Chancellor Aycock concluded, "We hope the bright fiscal condition of the State will enable you to respond to the needs essential to a better as well as a bigger University."

"The bright fiscal condition" is the State's \$104 million surplus and the \$22 million in bonds issuable by the Legislature without an election.

A Senator asked if any qualified student had been denied admission to the University. Mr. Friday replied that none had. The same Senator asked Mr. Friday to explain land purchase items in the University's budget. Mr. Friday said the land was "future growth area."

Another Senator asked Mr. Friday to comment on out-of-State tuition charges.

Mr. Friday: "According to our most recent survey, our out-of-State student charges are among the highest in the seventeen Southern States." He said UNC had a 15 per cent quota for out-of-State students, but that there were seven categories of out-of-State persons exempted from the quota, among them persons born in North Carolina, children of people born in North Carolina, and sons and daughters of alumni. These persons, while not included in the 15 per cent quota, are charged out-of-State fees.

Question: Is it true that the University has about as many out-of-State students as there are North Carolinians going to college in other states?

Mr. Friday said this was true, and the "exchange" system had advantages. "For example, we don't have to establish a school of veterinary medicine."

Mr. Friday also confirmed, in reply to another question, that 32 per cent of UNC's student body comes from outside the State. This figure includes foreign students.

Question: "Do you have any of the late-defeated bond issue items in your requests?" Mr. Friday called on the three Chancellors to answer this. The Chancellors stated that almost all the current requests had been included in the bond issue proposal defeated in 1961. "This is why we say this is a budget for four years," said Mr.

Friday. The record salary increases for the Academic Affairs Division of the University at Chapel Hill, which have already been recommended by the Advisory Budget Commission, total \$1,870,345 for the biennium. The budget calls for \$607,290 in the first year of the biennium and \$1,263,055 in the second. If the budget is approved as recommended, this means the University will be able to grant \$607,290 in salary increases this coming July, and \$655,785 in salary increases in July, 1964.

Previously, the University had distributed all its salary increase funds at the beginning of the biennium. The change was made this year by the Department of Administration in Raleigh due to a new method which will be used in arriving at a base figure for the 1965-67 budget. The change is expected to work to the University's ultimate advantage.

Chaff

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ored was paying his way to Europe and back by working, east-bound, on a cattle boat. He enjoyed trips across this country, too. The financing of these he trusted to luck, and often the luck was bad.

He told me once about how, when he was returning from the West Coast, he had crossed the Rockies and came to a place — I believe it was Salt Lake City — where a heavyweight prize fighter was sitting in a ring while his promoter was shouting to the crowd that he would give a hundred dollars to anybody who would step up and face him.

"The fighter was a tremendous fellow," said Reynolds. "He had an ugly grin on his face and looked as if he was just crazy to bust anybody to pieces. I had done a little boxing but knew something awful was going to happen to me if I tried to stand up against that fierce-looking fellow."

"But nobody ever needed money more. I was absolutely broke. So I jumped up into the ring. He got up from his chair and I squared my fists against him. The next thing I knew that big brute gave me a left hook under the chin and I flew over the ropes into the laughing, cheering crowd. The promoter made good and gave me the hundred dollars, and I traveled back to Asheville in Pullman cars and having my meals in dining cars."

Clifford Lyons and his wife Gladys were close friends with Robert Frost in Florida, and after they came to live here sixteen years ago he paid them a week's visit every February.

Besides lecturing to English classes in the University he gave a public lecture to which students and faculty and townspeople flocked with delight. This was a notable event in our year. The lovable, charming poet, a sturdy white-haired figure, strolled about the campus and the village, and along the paths in the surrounding woods, and became such a familiar figure that our people came to look upon him as belonging in good part to them. They were proud to claim him as a Chapel Hillian.

Because of our friendship with Mr. and Mrs. Lyons they used to bring him to our home to call on every one of his visits. Of course this was a rare privilege, and we cherish deeply the memory of it.

The straight-backed maple chair in our living room, made in North Carolina and called the Captain's Chair, we treasure as symbolic of Robert Frost. It was the kind of chair he liked best. He knew it was kept for him and he made for it on entering the room. But before sitting down he looked at the birds feeding on the window sill and on the old millstone in the little court. He was especially fond of the white-throat sparrow which he declared to be the same one who summered in his Vermont farm pasture.

Another Chapel Hill connection of Mr. Frost's was that on a visit to Davidson College, he presented to George F. Bason Jr., then a freshman, the Maureen Bell award for the highest excellence in literature in the student body.

When I was looking through a scrapbook yesterday I came across this letter which Robert Frost's devoted friend, Robert Hillyer (who died a few years ago), wrote to him: Our friendship, Robert, firm through twenty years, Dares not commend these couplets to your ears; How celebrate a thing so rich and strange Two poets whose affection does not change; Immune to all the perils Nature sends, World War and revolution and kind frienemy, Something there is that doesn't love a wall; Your apples and my pines knew none at all; But grow together in that ghostly lot Where your Vermont meets my Connecticut, Ours is a startling friendship, because art, Mother-of-quarrels who tears friends apart, Has bound us ever closer, mind and heart.

Chancellor House's Reminiscences

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peanut battles of the Pickwick Theatre.

As for business and managerial ability, all-time stars were A. L. M. Wiggins and F. L. Eules. They not only made a success of every campus enterprise they touched, but they were already well-to-do capitalists as more than entirely self-supporting students. Lee Wiggins has unfolded exactly the business and financial career his student days foreshadowed. His operations have extended from the great Coker interests at Hartsville, S. C., to the treasury of the United States. As for "Useless," as Eules was called, I lost sight of him when he graduated. And I remark that I don't know the full careers and the fates of all the Thirteneers I happen to mention. My theme is of their vitality in 1912-1913, their variegated personalities, and their class unity which makes me think of them as not many but one, a definite personality, '13 on the Campus.

Classes did have personality as a class in those days. A student entered, remained continuously in residence if he possibly could and graduated with his fellows. By and large the members of a particular class studied about the same things and had the same experiences. They entered in relatively large numbers. But by their senior year they had worn down to a relatively small number. For instance '13 entered 188 strong. They graduated 78. The attrition was largely economic. But by their senior year these 78 men knew each other inside and out. An attractive feature of their biographies in the 1913 "Yackety Yack" is a tag of poetry discerningly used to characterize each man in his individuality. And yet running through these individual biographies is the sense of collective class personality. '14, '15, and '16 had respectively their own personalities too. I could characterize each one favorably. But my present theme is '13. I think Stokes, Tillett, Eules and Wiggins are perfect '13 types, men of pronounced ability who took serious things seriously, but who did not take themselves over-seriously.

Considerations of numbers and convenience in scheduling have made this schooling in class unity more or less a thing of the past. It is impossible for enormous classes to know each other so thoroughly. Studies are more diversified and graduation schedules vary. Schools and programs vary. In our day almost every student was definitely known as a freshman, a sophomore, a junior, a senior, usually in the College of Liberal Arts. Moreover the baccalaureate degree was more predominantly a terminal degree than it is now. It was considered a major moral, intellectual, and economic achievement. Students went to work on graduation. Today the baccalaureate is becoming more and more an introduction to graduate and professional schools. M.A.'s, Ph.D.'s, M.D.'s and LL.B.'s are more common now than A.B.'s were 1912-1916.

Two members of 1913, Rankin and Totten, began careers as Seniors that have kept them in the University ever since. Ralph Rankin, right-hand man of L. R. Wilson and N. W. Walker, began a fifty-year career in all sorts of high school relations. In the High School Debating Union and in the several other academic contests he has kept more high school students in touch with the University than any other man.

Roland Totten began a fifty-year career in Botany. He has succeeded Battle, Cobb, and Coker in intimate knowledge of Chapel Hill and its environs.

Another Thirteneer, Guy B. Phillips, moved at once from Ed Graham's English 3 into the classroom of Raleigh High School. He ran every type of public school, and then about twenty years ago was called back to succeed Walker and Noble in the School of Education and the Summer Session. He is in the great tradition of Aycock, Alderman, Melver, Joyner, and Noble, the Patriarchs of Public School Education.

The cut-up of 1913 was Stein Basnight. He has been in business here most of his life. His competence in business has not tamed his colorful and interesting temperament. Mention of schools brings to mind a succession of strong teachers who stuck to the public schools. Among them are Horace Sisk, Bob Isley, Elisha Joyner, and John Workman. E. M. Coulter has gone as far as a Professor of History at Georgia.

This class has always been strong on reunions. Also in service to the University and for sheer love of the place many have come back frequently to the campus. There is Bob Huffman, the most scholarly gifted man of the class. He did everything with easy grace and distinction, even to chewing tobacco. His study at home is a revelation in books, music, religion, and general alertness to business, politics, and fun. It is impossible to think of Bob without thinking of his equally gifted crosby, Doug Rights. They had everything that goes to the making of men. Also they perpetrated the most atrocious puns since Shakespeare.

Fred Morrison, who was Principal of the Chapel Hill School before he graduated, has seldom missed a football game, not to mention meetings of the Alumni Annual Giving Council, the Lost Colony, and countless missions of politics and benefactions. Jasper Phillips is famous for his teaching in the Men's Class at the University Methodist Church every Baccalaureate Sunday. George Carrington, editor, athlete, scholar, surgeon of Burlington, is in and out constantly on medical affairs. With him or independently, his wife, Elizabeth, Governor Scott's sister, is frequently here on Nursing School affairs. I see Judge M. T. Spears frequently. I remember him best in the Phi Hall, and on the floor of Bynum Hall managing the dances along with George Carmichael, Nick Post, Speight Hunter, and Peyton Smith. They were models of elegance and deportment. Also they were executive geniuses, for girls and music had to be imported. A dance was a thrilling, exotic occasion not only to the dancers but to those of us who never shook a foot. We crowded the running track on the second floor level of the gym to see the dances and to listen to the orchestra. The couples came at the beginning, stayed till the end, and danced continuously. Moreover, in addition to the grand formal dances in Bynum Hall they danced the whole day informally in the fraternity houses. An orchestra was too expensive for these small dances. For them a local Negro boy jangled out current tunes by ear on a piano. Henry Meeks, our great tenor, would relinquish operatic music for a while. He would stroll about the campus strumming a guitar and singing love songs to a group of ecstatic girls, a troubadour in bedroom shoes to rest his tired feet.

Thus '13 worked and played with competence and grace. They revealed to us the full range of mature enjoyment of campus life from the serious to the innocently frivolous. They lived a full life, and they shared it with us. I could continue to call off from memory just about the full roster of this able class. I wish I knew as fully their later careers as well as I remember their life and color as they were then. All that will come out in their reunion reports. I shall be glad to see them and to hear them. '16 salutes '13 with lively anticipation. It is a healthy situation when Freshmen have reason to look up to Seniors as we did.

TO BE CONTINUED

Recreation

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pool is a private corporation," said Mr. Boyce, "but I see no reason why the pool should not be a part of the recreation program. We will consider the matter as new business if the tax passes."

The Commission also discussed the possibility of the tax failing to pass. No clear position was reached, although the members felt that one must be reached before the May election.

"I don't think we will ever go back to the co-directors, but we may revert to the program as it was before 1958," Dr. Sessoms said. "Employing one full-time director is a possible action."

The tax decides for or against the present recreation program," Mr. Boyce added. The March meeting of the commission was moved up to Feb. 25-to prepare for the March 6 public meeting on the recreation tax, to be sponsored by the League of Women Voters.

Other plans for distributing information on the tax were discussed, and a report from the calendar committee responsible for mapping out the campaign was heard.

Handicraft Exhibit Planned Feb. 23

February 23 is the date set for a Handicraft Exhibit for 4th, 5th and 6th graders, sponsored by the Recreation Department.

Any pupil is welcome to exhibit something he has made in the way of arts and crafts. Exhibits must be brought to Umstead Center from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday afternoons.

The exhibit Saturday will be from 3:00 until 6:00 p.m. at Umstead Center. Prizes will be awarded to outstanding entries at 5:00 p.m. and refreshments will be served.

The department has announced that classes in handicrafts for 4th, 5th and 6th graders will be offered as soon as possible after the exhibit takes place. These will be at Umstead Center from 3:30 to 5:00 p.m. on as many week-days as the demand indicates.

The instructor for the handicraft program is Miss Coley who has a master's degree in Dramatic Art from the University and has worked extensively in arts and crafts.

If your child is interested in the program call the Recreation Department immediately to register for classes. Definite times will be announced soon.

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