The production of the paper

The Battalion staff includes a lot of people that are never seen, for instance...

The Battalion

Duarte may be left out

Results in after delay; run-offs on Tuesday



SS funds may run out by 1983, trustees say

Bidding starts tonight in KAMU-TV auction

Argentina seizes Falkland Islands in South Atlantic

Aggie gets presidential appointment

forecast

by David Marchand Battalion Reporter

When you pick up a copy of The Battalion, you get an update on current events, maybe a little ink on your hands and the result of the efforts of more than 50

people.

Production of The Battalion, which has a daily circulation of about 23,000 copies, involves coordinating graphic and design work as well as type-setting various stories. rious stories.

Advertisements fund the majority of most newspapers' production costs.

Some ads are brought to The Battalion ready for printing. Many are merely scribbled on a note card along with the dimensions for the ad.

These often vague instructions are translated into a rough layout and are sent to the printing center.

The type style and size of the ads also must be selected. Lowell Hodges handles this process — called ad mark-up — for The Battalion.

Hodges, who worked for the Eagle for 22 years, said his job basically involves designing

News articles are entered into computer terminals in the newsroom in Reed McDonald and then fed into a computer in the

then fed into a computer in the printing center. They are printed on white paper along with the marked-up ads.

These printed pieces then go to the composition department. Following layout guidelines made by newsroom staff, Leroy Mynar and his assistants cut and paste the articles and ads onto newspaper-size pages cal-

led grid sheets.

Mynar does detail work such as sizing art work, adding logos for advertisements and placing borders around articles

The grid sheets, which look like pages from a giant scrap book, go to the photographic and visual aids department. They are photographed, and a newspaper-size negative is made

These negatives are then 'stripped' — sandwiched be-

tween two sheets of yellow

paper.
They are placed on an aluminum plate which is coated with a light-sensitive film. After being exposed to an intense light, the plates are developed by a machine that draws them in like

a dollar bill changer.

These plates are placed on horizontal cylinders in the presses where a mixture of ink and water is injected across them as the paper is fed through. The ink adheres to dark regions on the plates, and

pages are printed once each time the cylinders revolve.

Any supplements to an issue are inserted into the newspaper by an inserting machine, and the the finished copies are bound by hand.

Mynar, who has worked on The Battalion for two years and worked for the Eagle for four years, said that deadline pressure isn't as great here as it is at the Eagle.

Currently, The Battalion is the only afternoon college newspaper in the nation.

COMPOSING



Henry Herrmann, a resident of Bryan, supervises the composing of The Battalion each day. Composing consists of coding each story to be printed in the newspaper and running the coded tape through a Linotron 202 typesetter. The finished product is proofread and sent to paste-up.

PASTE-UP



Paste-up involves pasting each days' copy and pictures onto layout sheets. The process is done under the supervision of Leroy Myner. Each paper must be pasted up before 10 a.m. to meet the delivery deadlines.

PHOTOGRAPHY/VISUAL AIDS



The photography and artwork for the paper is done each day by Leo Luksovsky. She takes each picture and photographs it to fit exactly into a space on one of The Battalion pages. Each of the halftones that result are sent to paste-up to be pasted into position.