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\*Approximate figure based on two years of participation in the program.

# ARRFUL BENEFITS

## Kappa Delta Pi

(From Page 1)

will be the featured speaker. A reception will be held after the ceremonies and refreshments will be served.

Kappa Delta Pi also wishes to announce current recipients of Incentive Awards for excellence in scoring on Battery 3 of the NTE. They are: Blair A. Hamilton, Kathleen M. Folger, and Diane E. Freeman. Omicron Beta established the KDPI Incentive Award Program during the 1985-86 academic year in an attempt to provide a stimulus to those persons taking the Core Batteries 1, 2 & 3 of the National Teachers Examination. Since its inception many students have been the recipients of cash awards for their efforts. KDPI congratulates Blair, Kathleen and Diane.

## Students, Not States,

(From Page 1)

Some states, he added, have had to increase their aid to students even though they already lose money by giving the students low in-state tuition.

Still, many state colleges have learned to be more efficient during the era. They raise money by forging lucrative partnerships with local businesses, by mounting on-going and sophisticated fundraising campaigns and even by licensing their logos.

## Politics Aside, Black, White Students Stay Segregated On U.S. Campuses

by Janet Singleton (CPS)-- Last April, as campus race relations strained and blundered into confrontation at scores of schools, Princeton University senior Michelle Marsh went to a demonstration aimed at clearing the air.

"It was called 'Breaking Down Barriers,'" Marsh recalled. "The crowd that showed up was very integrated."

The show of brotherhood, however, didn't last. "Afterward, there was a dinner for the organizers, and I wound up being the only black student in the group. It (integration) broke down once again," said Marsh.

Her experience wasn't atypical. Black and white students may be friendlier to each other, but social segregation stubbornly remains the normal campus arrangement, students, faculty members and sociologists say.

Even the well-integrated anti-apartheid movement -- which concluded nationally organized, fairly quiet rallies at scores of campuses the first week of October -- has failed to keep black and white students from retreating to separate corners of school after the meetings end.

"Regardless of color," explained Monica Edwards of Wesleyan University's Black Student Union, "you're going to sit with your friends."

"We're not Utopia," added Tom Frye of the University of Chicago's Students for Divestment, whose members also tend to separate by race after their common work is done. He maintained, however, that "whether people sit at separate tables in a lunchroom is irrelevant."

Others aren't so sure. "Both sides can be frustrated by the lack of integration," sighed Betsy Lancefield of Stanford's Students for a Free South Africa.

It's just "the social realities of racial separateness," maintained Chris Jones of the University of Michigan's Black Student Union.

Dr. Jacqui Wade of Bennett College in Greensboro, N.C., also observed that the "integrated, unified" anti-apartheid movement still hasn't had a social impact on students' "everyday lives."

"We may go to a demonstration together," added University of Colorado anti-apartheid

activist Jessica Fowler, "but the next day we don't hang out together. I don't know if that's a racial issue or not."

Many students and observers find the social segregation okay because it seems to be voluntary.

Cornell University professor and anti-apartheid activist Dr. Scott McMillin doesn't "think that is a form of segregation if by segregation you mean an enforced code that nobody dares to violate."

Indeed, Michigan's Jones thinks the social separateness is explained by people tending "to relate to whom they are comfortable with. I am more comfortable with other persons of Afro-American descent."

"Minority students," McMillin said, "have a reason to stick together because they share an experience and a point of view that other students don't share with them."

University of Massachusetts Prof. Meyer Weinberg, who has been compiling data about U.S. campus race relations for 25 years, concurs. "I personally do not like separate seating, either voluntary or not. On the other hand, to black students, this may be one of the areas on campus in which they decide what they want to do themselves."

"I don't think this kind of decision is a separatist one about life," Weinberg added. Instead, it's the black students' way of saying, "We don't think this is a very friendly place. I think this is pretty average for higher education."

Nevertheless, some activists think the anti-apartheid movement has helped mix the races at their campuses.

"When we eat together," reports Ann Ferrand of Western Michigan University's South African Solidarity group, "it's blacks and whites together."

Marsh says social circles at Princeton are becoming more integrated "as Princeton attracts more middle- and upper-middle class black students" who are used to mingling with whites.

At Yale, activist Hosea Baskin said, the "people who do political work together also spend time on a social level together."

And in spite of the separateness on other campuses, "everyone wants to be optimistic" that integration can occur, Stanford's Lancefield said.



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