

The Guilfordian

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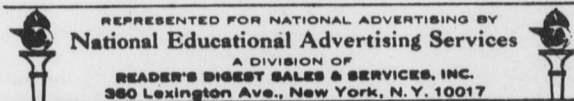
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It Began A Decade Ago

There has been a lapse of ten years since the sit-in type of demonstration began to spread across this nation. The tenth anniversary of this type of protest by Blacks should be of particular interest to students enrolled here.

The "sit-in", as a form of protest against unequal rights, was begun in Greensboro, on February 1, 1960. Not only was the sit-in initiated in Greensboro, but four freshman students at A & T conceived of the sit-in as a form of protest.

Believing that too many people talk but never act, these freshmen entered the downtown Woolworth's five and dime store and sat themselves at the lunch counter after patronizing other counters and attempted to place orders.

The white waitress simply shook her head in refusal to wait on them. These four freshmen males simply sat at the counter until the store closed, refusing to move.

Thus began a form of protest by Black people against discrimination in public accommodations that spread rapidly across the

country. It should be noted that this form of non-violent protest has accomplished immense gains in areas of public accommodations.

Since the initiations of sit-ins, men of all skin colors are sitting down to eat at lunch counters that formerly served only whites, eating in cafeterias that formerly admitted only whites, housing themselves in hotels and motels that rented rooms to only whites.

Such accomplishments, hailed then as "An Idea Whose Time Had Come", are now a matter of history. The names of those who initiated the sit-ins: Ezell Blair, Jr. and David Richmond of Greensboro; Franklin McCain, Washington, D.C.; and Joseph McNeill, Wilmington-have been inscribed on no monument.

But these four freshmen gave impetus to a movement that undoubtedly led to a greater emphasis on Blacks and Black Awareness. Surely they are to be congratulated for their bravery, their endurance, and their foresight.

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Letter To The Editor

Frazier Challenges 'Purposes'

Dear Editor:

I wonder if you will call to the attention of your readers:

1. That banning religious worship (prayer, etc.) in Memorial Hall was required in order to obtain federal funds to help in its renovation.

2. That taking non-Quakers on the Board of Trustees would break the contractual provision that "Trustees shall be

members of the Society of Friends and recognized as such by North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends", which was inserted in the charter by act of the North Carolina General Assembly when Guilford became a college.

Mistakes in such matters, however, are little in comparison to changes in the purposes of Guilford College which now are being

undertaken.

Trustees hold that which is not theirs but which is only entrusted to them. They are trusted to use their trust according to the will of the creator or the contributor to their trust and this may be not according to Trustees' personal desires.

Robert H. Frazier

'Evening of Opera' Scheduled

WINSTON - SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA--The first act of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," scenes from Act II and Act III of Rossini's "The Barber of Seville," and Chabrier's chamber opera, "Incomplete Education," will be included in "An Evening of Opera" to be presented by the school of music of the North Carolina School of the Arts.

Two performances of this program will be given - Friday, Feb. 27, and Saturday, Feb. 28, at 8:15 p.m. in the main auditorium of the School of the Arts. Admission will be charged (adults, \$2.00; students, \$1.00). Reservations may be made by calling the box office (784-7843).

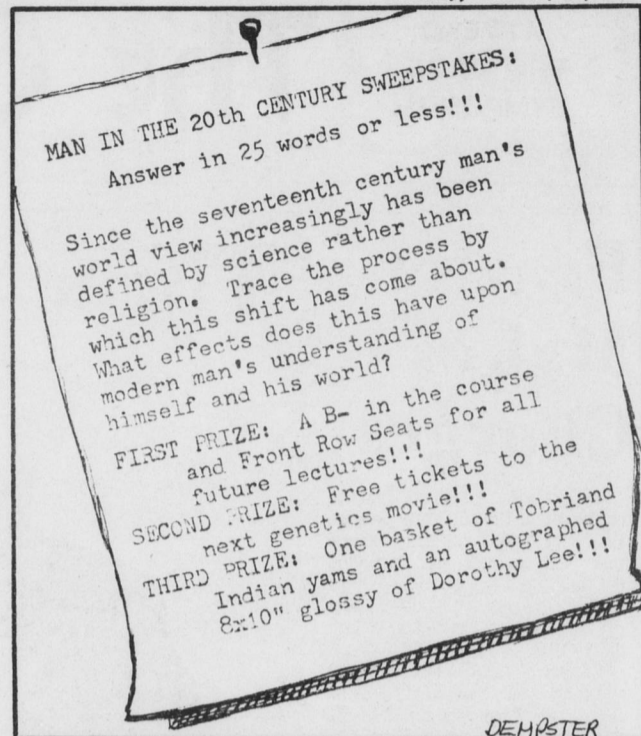
"An Evening of Opera" will be fully staged with orchestra,

costumes and scenery. William Beck, teacher of voice at the School of the Arts, and member of the New York City Opera Company, is stage director. Norman Johnson, member of the visiting faculty at the School of the Arts and conductor of the Denver (Colo.) Lyric Opera, is musical director and orchestra conductor.

Roles will be sung by: Linda Austin, soprano of Greensboro (Friday evening); John Cheek, bass - baritone of Wilmington; Donald Cranfill, baritone of Raleigh; Marise Etteson, soprano of Mount Olive (Friday evening); Elizabeth Herrick, mezzo - soprano of Richmond, Va.; Donald Litaker, tenor of Concord; Virgil Loneragan, tenor of Rose Creek, Minn.; Kaye Lowe, soprano of Durham; Ellen Mc-

Lain, soprano of Franklin, Tenn.; David Perry, tenor of Minneapolis, Minn.; Carole Roland, soprano of Spartanburg, S.C. (Saturday evening); Neal Schwantes, baritone of Montreat; Lynda Smith, soprano of Fort Myers, Fla.; Johnny Williams, baritone of Raleigh.

Scenery, lighting and costumes will be by the school of design and production. Agnes Lattak, faculty designer, is in charge of costumes. Set designer is Julian Eubank of Hampton, Va. Cammie Lavine of New York is production manager. Carlton McKenney of Richmond, Va. is stage manager. Lighting will be by William Parris of Greensboro, and Edward Byers of Cuba, Ill., is in charge of properties.



All entries Must Be In By Feb. 26

Letter to Editor

Bloom; Uniform Rule Changes Campuswide

Dear Editor:

During the past few months there have been numerous attempts to change the existing rules. For one reason or another things have been bogged down. Dates to present proposals to the legislature and to the Board of Trustees have been postponed again and again.

Why is it taking so long? Why are the people on the Unit of Living Committee worrying so much about the trivial matter of elegant wording? Why are they avoiding the topic of rule changes? This proposal also says that it is trying to "find the simplest way of structuring student government. . ." but is it? It also mentions that it will be "maximizing the opportunities for individual self-determination," but to this I strongly disagree.

This proposal, as I see it, will group students in the dorms according to which set of regulations they prefer. In doing so you will be grouping similar types of students together. This would especially apply to the women, because of the number of dorms. The result of such groupings are: 1) The formation of a social fraternity - and sorority-type or organization. This is contrary to the Guilford philosophy. 2) The student body will be segregated into groups according to how naive or conservative they are. 3) It will prevent interaction between the increasingly varied student body which the school so actively seeks to enroll. 4) It will further alienate the student body, due to this lack of interaction. 5) It may cause a great deal of confusion when people decide they do not like the regulations of their dorm and decide to move to another. 6) A student may be forced to live in a certain dorm because of the regulations or the lack of them, rather than the dorm itself. 7) It will break down most chances for any kind of mass student involvement. 8) The final and long range result is that the student will be less well prepared to live in society after graduation than he is at the present time. Although many of these points are repetitive and overlapping, each one is im-

portant and should be considered very carefully.

The only way to achieve "self-determination" or self-regulation is by doing just that. College should prepare the student for life in society. It should develop in each individual a knowledge of people and how to cooperate and to work out grievances with each other, as well as a knowledge of oneself. To do this is simple to initiate: leave the set up of the rooming arrangement as it is and implement a policy of student self-regulation. All rules affecting the personal life of the student should be removed, allowing the students who live together on a hall or in a suite to deal with each other as they might in an apartment building, except on the personal level of the college community. In this way each person will be learning how to deal with the other people around him. If someone makes too much noise or messes up the living area, the others will have to deal with him on a personal level, telling him to try to be more considerate. If the person continues to be a nuisance the other people will sign a petition and present it to the head resident who asks that individual to leave the dorm, either to another or to an off-campus location. If the school property is damaged, then the person responsible is charged for the repairs. In no instance should the student be punished in any academic way for anything that the student does in his non-academic affairs.

It is simple enough to see, that when there are many regulations that deal with the student's private life there are bound to be many infractions. When these are eliminated it is obvious that no infractions can occur. Students will become less frustrated with foolish restrictions that are not paid attention to anyway. Each individual should be able to regulate his own personal life and at the same time learn to live with others and cooperate with them. In this way the student will be finding out his own limitations and his own capabilities and will be building up his character to the fullest extent. An individual who will

(Continued on page 3)