

Guilfordian

Volume LXII, No. 10 Guilford College, Greensboro, N.C. November 22, 1977

Guilford Undergoes Inspection

BY CAROLINE COLES

In 1969, the Occupational Health and Safety Act was passed, making it possible for the related organization to inspect the buildings and grounds of any large employer for safety hazards. This group has been concerned with industries, but recently they came to see if Guilford College was safe in comparison with their standards.

By safety standards OSHA intends to exclude any struc-

tures that could harm an employer, by comparing existing conditions to their specified list of beneficial safety features. OSHA is not concerned, to any great extent, with students, although they too could be concerned with those objects regarded as unsafe. (OSHA does not consider students harmful to the health of Guilford college professors).

Although the Guilford administration had never seen any guidelines or received

correspondence of any kind, these labor inspectors declared thirty-one general and seven monetary violations upon Guilford. One member of the administration said that the inspectors were reasonable people, the premises fair, but the monetary principles unjust.

For instance, did anyone realize that there should be a covered tin plate for the disposal of cotton swabs as well as eyewash facilities in many labs that do not have them. Other violations included: saws placed on tables without being covered with their guards and the omission of "No Smoking" signs on the gas tanks.

Although a great percentage of the problems have been corrected, the time limitations seemed very rigid to many, as eyewash facilities and other changes, could not be implemented by the late November guideline. So Jim Newlin and Bob White took the initiative in attempting to persuade OSHA to drop the penalties on the seven items as well as asking the North Carolina Inspector of Labor for extensions in some installment projects. The extension requests were granted, but three of the seven fines remain.

The first hearing was informal but the next major step is a formal hearing before the Safety and Health Review Board of North Carolina and the College's attorney is working on this case.

This is not the first time OSHA's techniques have been considered unfair, as they initially fined at least two other North Carolina colleges, without warning. These colleges received fines for much greater sums of money, as compared to Guilford's minor fines. However, it should be remembered that the court has previously ruled in favor of the owner or institution and with this thought in mind: Guilford's case, if rejected at the Appeal Board level, may forge on to more formal courts.

But most importantly, some members of the administration, who legally are employees of the college, are fighting for and not against Guilford.



Photo by Walter Sonnensfeldt

The Revelers are transformed into Rhinoceroses during the production of Ionesco's *Rhinoceros*.

See related story on page 3

Greek Summer School

The leaders for the Guilford - UNC-G Summer School in Greece have been selected by the Joint Summer School Committee. The leaders are Laura Stone Barnard, Assistant Professor of Classics at Wake Forest University and Mark Barnard, Ph.D. Candidate at Chapel Hill. Both have taught at Chapel Hill and studied abroad.

As in past years, the group will stop in Paris, Florence, and Rome for a study of their classical resources before

continuing to Athens for the final five weeks. Visits to the Peloponnese and to historic Greek Islands are planned to supplement learning in the classroom.

The program is nine weeks in length, six weeks for formal classes and three weeks for individual education and travel. The classes meet four mornings each week, leaving the afternoons and long weekends for group excursions or individual interests. Two courses are given with 8 hours of credit.

Mark Barnard will teach a course in the history of Greek civilization which will cover the Minoan-Mycenean period through the death of Alexander. Study will focus on monuments of Greek art and architecture in their historical context.

Laura Barnard will teach Classical Literature in Translation which will pursue masterpieces from Greek and Roman literature, and their relationship to the history and thought of the ancient world.

Students will also have an opportunity to see classical tragedies performed in the ancient theater of Epidaurus.

The cost of the summer school is \$1300. This covers roundtrip flight from New York and all travel, hotels, meals (2 per day), and programs, including guides, admission fees, excursions and faculty leadership during the six weeks of formal study.

Expenses during free time and individual travel are the responsibility of each student.

For more information stop by the Center for Off Campus Education, Frazier #21.

Admission Policies Revealed

BY BECKY SENSEMAN

I am sure that you have all wondered at times why you picked Guilford College, but have you ever wondered why Guilford picked you? Jean Stewart, a member of the Admissions Staff, helped me satisfy my curiosity.

The Admissions Staff follows a policy that "past performance is the best prediction of future performance." The high school record plays the largest role in determining if a person will or will not be accepted to Guilford. The courses taken and the grades achieved are the factors considered.

Unlike many schools, the SAT scores do not place first on the list of determining factors, but second. The reasons for not placing primary emphasis on SAT scores are that some students perform poorly on standardized tests and that a student could conceivably have a bad day. (After all, we are all human.) There is no set bottom cut-off point, although generally persons with a combined score

lower than 700 will not be accepted. The median combined score is roughly 1025.

Extracurricular activities are next on the totem pole. Both activities in the high school and in the community are considered with emphasis placed on activities exhibiting leadership qualities.

Although an interview is not required, it is highly suggested and regarded as important. The interview achieves many things for both the prospective student and for Guilford. The student acquires a feeling for the school and the school a feeling for the student: Guilford looks at what a student can contribute to the school and to the community. Both parties have the opportunity to ask questions and attain personal answers.

The Admissions Staff welcomes as many different perspectives of the student as possible and each perspective contributes to the decision of acceptance or refusal. Guides are asked to express their viewpoint since some-

times a prospective student will feel more relaxed with someone his/her own age. High school counselors are required to send recommendations and students are encouraged to submit a creative expression of him/her self in the application. Although none of these alone decides who will or will not be accepted, they all aid in reaching the decision.

This has been the procedure throughout all of Guilford's history. No single aspect of a prospective student determines his/her fate.

Ms. Stewart added that students invest large amounts of time, energy, and money into an education and that careful consideration, on both the part of the student and the school, ought to be given. The selection of a college demands at least as much time as the selection and purchasing of a car.

Luckily the Admissions Staff seems to care more for the student than a car salesman cares for his client.