

The Guilfordian

VOLUME LIII

Friday, January 31, 1969

Number 16

In Attitude Survey

Frosh More Liberal Than Seniors

Five Guilford College sociology majors have concluded that freshmen, when compared with seniors, are more liberal overall in their attitudes toward Negroes.

In a survey prepared for Dr. Cyrus R. Johnson's Race and Ethnic class, Gertrude Judd, Abigail Moore, Paul Morse, Jan Nichols and Neal Thomas sought to answer three questions to a random sampling of 132 freshman and senior males and females.

The first area of questioning had to do with rooming with Negroes: "Since Negroes have been admitted to Guilford, I have no objection to having them room with me." To this statement, freshmen girls scored a high 76%, followed by senior girls with 57%. Freshman boys were more liberal than the senior boys, with 55% to 40%.

Seniors overall were more conservative than the underclassmen, 47% to 64%.

The freshmen's bent toward liberalism dropped with the question of double dating with Negroes. The freshmen females scored 69% to senior females' 50%. Senior males were lowest with only 45%. Of all the persons polled, 49% said they had no objection to double dating with Negroes.

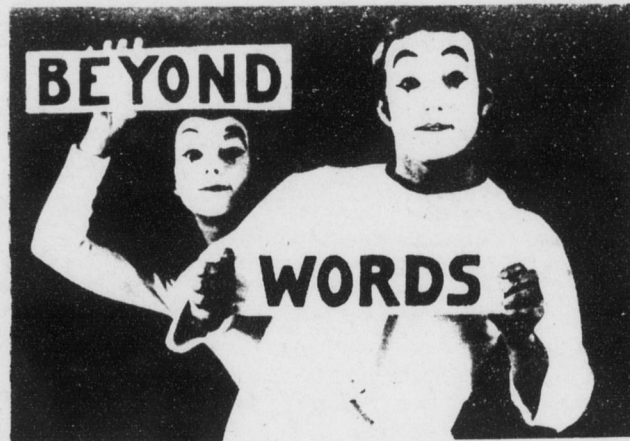
The final question, whether one would object to dating Negroes, freshmen girls with 42% and senior males with 31% scored highest. Freshmen-boys were the most conservative, tallying only 20%.

Of all the seniors polled, only 27% would have no objection to interracial dating, while the total freshmen's count was a slightly more liberal 29%.

The inclination of senior

females to be more liberal about dating and rooming with Negroes, and yet show conservatism toward dating them has raised questions among the pollsters. Another interesting finding is that senior males become more liberal in comparisons to others as the relationships become closer. Males, it is observed from the survey, are more conservative overall than females.

"We were surprised to find the freshmen more liberal than the seniors," said Miss Nichols. Although the group had not hypothesized the outcome in advance, she said they were still expecting the seniors, after having been to college, would have become more liberal in their thinking. On the other hand, females are found to be more liberal in their attitudes toward Negroes to begin with.



Pantomime Theatre To Come February 4th

"Beyond Words" is an enchanting and exciting experience in silence: a series of original vignettes executed with artistry and sensitivity of perception, creating attitudes and illusions to stimulate the imagination of the audience, pointing out the essence of human behavior.

The National Pantomime Theatre, a significant new force in the American arts, was founded to bring the art of classic pantomime to audiences all over the world. It is unique—a classic pantomime theatre made up solely of gifted Americans, who blend the new world heritage of their own culture with the old world favor of this

ancient art form.

The stars, Kenyon Martin and Suzanne, studied with the world's leading mime in Paris, toured France with their own show, and appeared on French television. They have performed on Camera Three, The Merv Griffin Show, on CBS-TV, and Boston's educational station. When not on a tour of colleges and concert halls, Mr. Martin is teaching at Boston University and the New School for Social Research in New York City, while Suzanne likes to teach the art to children.

The performance starts at 8:15 and will be given in Dana Auditorium. All Guilford students will be admitted free.

Inter-Collegiate Council Bogs Down

For about two years student leaders on the five campuses in Greensboro have been trying to

co-ordinate the schools' activities and to increase communication between the

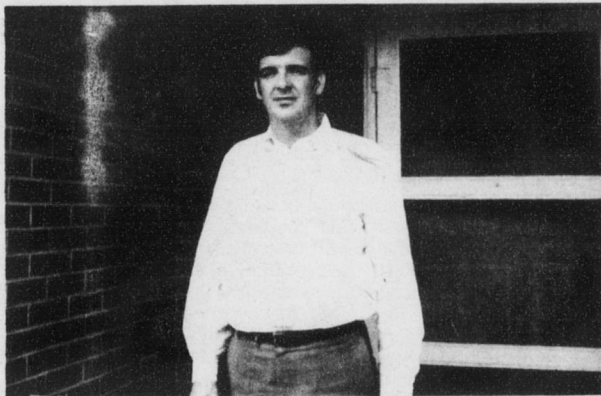
colleges. Problems have constantly plagued the group, called the Greensboro Inter-Collegiate Council, but perhaps it will soon become a functioning organization.

Guilford is represented by Charlie Bledsoe, Keith Parks, and Bill White, with adviser Landrum Cross. Greensboro College, A&T, Bennett, and UNC-G also have representatives on the council. Further aims of the group include representing area Greensboro college students to the larger Greensboro Community and also to strengthen the Guilford, Bennett, and Greensboro College consortium.

The organization's constitution was written last summer, but so far the group has not met regularly. Bennett and A&T have both had internal student government problems. The elected officers of Bennett's student government failed to return to school this year, thus disrupting their student government. In addition, their constitution states that a campus referendum is required to adopt the proposal of joining the council.

The Council's constitution states that all five schools must be represented at each meeting, or business cannot legally be conducted. Therefore, the three remaining schools (Guilford, Greensboro, UNC-G) have been meeting informally. According to Keith Parks, Guilford representative, the first amendment to the constitution of the group will be to require the presence of only four colleges' representatives in order to conduct business. Otherwise it is too easy to veto proposals by just not attending meetings.

Ratification of their constitution is the first problem-facing Council members. Perhaps when that is finally completed they will be able to consider objectives for which the organization was created.



"We are ready to operate . . ." Charles Bledsoe, Guilford's representative.

Sarah Gurney's Father Elected To U. S. Senate

"I wish I had been there! I've never been so excited!" These are Sarah Gurney's sentiments about Election Day, 1968, the day her father was elected to the United States Senate.

Senator Edward Gurney, the first Republican to be elected to the Senate from Florida since Reconstruction days, graduated from Colby College and studied law at Harvard and Duke University. He began his political career as a city commissioner in Winter Park, Florida, in the early '50's and was later elected mayor of Winter Park. In 1962 Gurney was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives where he served until his election to the Senate.

A conservative Republican voting record in the House includes votes against civil rights legislation, foreign aid, and the war on poverty. Gurney defeated former Democratic

Governor LeRoy Collins in the race for the Senate. Sarah, a freshman at Guilford, did not have much time to participate in her father's campaign. However, during her summer vacation she worked at his campaign headquarters and attended political rallies with her parents. Sarah's highlight of the campaign was meeting Senator Everett Dirksen during his visit to Florida for a fund raising dinner for her father.

Sarah first heard of Guilford when she was a high school student at Holton Arms Academy in Maryland. She decided to come here because she was interested in a small, liberal arts college in North Carolina. Sarah is not sure what she wants to do after she graduates but she definitely is not interested in following her father's footsteps. "I just don't think I am cut out for politics."

Commission Recommends More Federal Money

By SUSIE SCHMIDT
College Press Service

WASHINGTON (CPS)—Suggesting that the Federal government take a more active part in the financing of higher education in America has been a popular pastime lately.

So has championing the right of every able student to an education, regardless of his ability to pay.

Those were the dual notes sounded again shortly before Christmas by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, in a report called "New Levels of Federal Responsibility."

Clark Kerr, former president of the University of California at Berkeley and now chairman of the Carnegie Foundation-funded Commission, explains his proposals in terms of "quality and quantity" for higher education in the 1970's.

By 1976-77, he says, the federal government will have to bearing one-third of higher education's total cost in this country (estimated at \$13 billion) as opposed to the one-fifth it now carries. If it does not assume this responsibility, the Commission says, the quality of the nation's already pinching universities will decline almost beyond retrieval;

and they will become unable to open their doors to students who cannot pay exorbitant tuition fees.

The Commission's 56-page report contains a total of 22 recommendations (all handily written in language easily adaptable to legislation and with price tags already attached) for expanded federal aid to higher education. The recommendations would channel funds to students themselves (enabling them to choose their own institutions), and to the schools for facilities and salaries.

In addition, the report urges establishment of two new federal agencies concerned with higher education: a foundation (like the National Science Foundation) to work for development of new techniques in education, and a council on education to work directly under the White House.

The rationale for such extensive federal participation, of course, is the same theory of education that Kerr introduced in 1963 and which so endeared him to liberal intellectuals and so enraged students: The university is a place where young people are taught the trades they will need to fit into government, business, and the other roles modern society wants them to fill.