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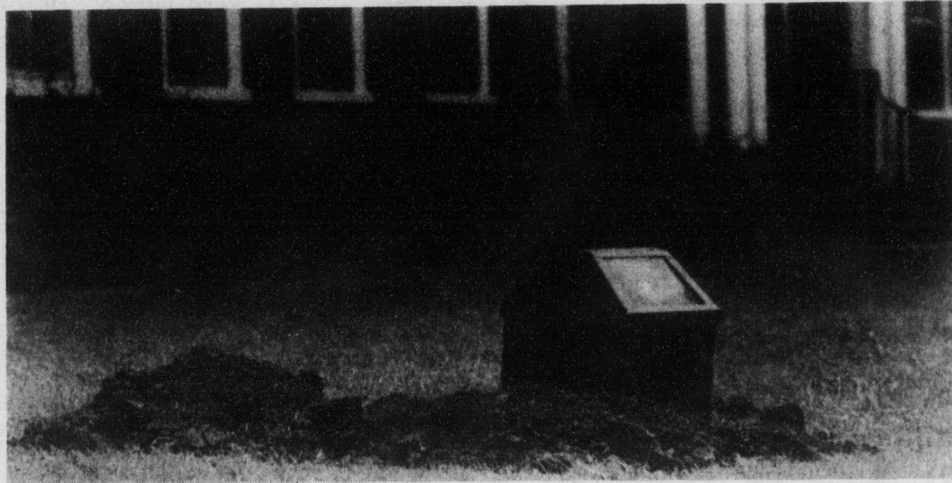


photo by John Mottern

Dr. Sheridan Simon's freshman Physics students successfully launched a trash can last Tuesday in fulfillment of a projectile assignment. Although an error in calculations saved Archdale Hall, the can's crash landing left two students and a young squirrel in critical condition.

MacInnes' battery

By Pete Fraunholtz

Dave MacInnes, professor of Chemistry at Guilford College, recently gained wide recognition for his role in developing an innovative organic battery. This lightweight, inexpensive battery promises to improve the feasibility of the electric car, as well as energy storage by solar cells and windmills.

MacInnes developed the battery while on sabbatical from Guilford at the University of Pennsylvania. Its essential ingredient is polycatylene, an organic (made from carbon and hydrogen) plastic which can be built from coal, wood, or gar-

bage. The plastic is chemically treated so that it assumes metallic properties.

One of the possible uses of the plastic battery is for the electric car. It can store five to ten times the energy per weight of a standard lead acid battery and has a range of up to 500 miles between charges. The typical lead acid battery, however, can only go 100 miles before needing to be recharged. The development could make the electric car cost-competitive with the gas-guzzling, air polluting counterpart.

The MacInnes development is a

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Part 1 of a 2-part series

IDS 101 - An historical retrospective

By Constance Irving

What's as certain as death and taxes and considered just as a) unpleasant b) unfathomable c) necessary d) difficult to explain?

If one is speaking of the Guilford curriculum, the obvious answer is IDS 101, the required freshman interdisciplinary course.

All that most students know about the program is that it is required and that this year's IDS is different from last year's. Because of its changing content and somewhat vague objectives, it is difficult for the temporary student population to understand

what, if anything, IDS 101 is supposed to be.

IDS 101 had its origins in the Richardson Fellows Program here in 1968. Guilford received a grant from the Richardson Foundation to create a "leadership program." This program was open to 20 freshmen who took all their courses with professors Mel Keiser, Jerry Godard, Carter Delafield, Cyril Harvey, and the late Jan Speas. The program featured an emphasis on interdisciplinary study.

In 1968-69 a desire was expressed to expand the concept into a required freshman interdisciplinary class for all

students.

The influx of a large number of new professors in 1966-68 had created an atmosphere conducive to change, says Cyril Harvey, who arrived in 1966, "There was a lot going on then."

Many faculty members felt that freshmen, arrived at Guilford expecting a different educational experience. They were then plopped into somewhat undemanding basic courses with other freshmen. This left students unaware of the rigors of more advanced courses until their sophomore year, when it hit them all at once. Professors thought a demanding and dif-

ferent freshman course would alleviate the problem. Out of a desire to avoid the "13th year of high school syndrome" and to lesson the notorious "Sophomore Slump," "Man in the 20th Century," the first IDS program was born in the fall of 1969.

Mel Keiser, one of its creators, said that it was one of the first of its kind anywhere. He added that with the exception of the Richardson Fellows Program, the entire thing was, and still is, maintained without the assistance of any outside grant money, through other schools have gotten funding for similar

projects. Keiser said that "We were already doing some of the things people at other schools were demanding" with the "late 60's-early 70's revolt in education."

"MITC", organized as a "problem-oriented interdisciplinary course," lasted for two semesters freshman year. It dealt with the environment and the individual in it and included such topics as the environment, overpopulation, evolution, changing values, race relations, women's issues and future worlds.

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118 Students spaced out

By Pete Fraunholtz

The approach of the 1981-82 academic year found Bob White, Director of Guilford College Housing, and the Housing staff with a list of as many as 118 students for whom a room on campus was not available. All or most of the 118 were provided with living space by members of the Guilford community who took new students into their homes after all of the college's "stand by" space of campus was filled.

Bryan A-22 and Frazier apartments 32 and 19, which are normally used as "swing" spaces to house those who decide at a late date that they are coming to

Guilford, were among campus spaces which were automatically filled with men. All or most of the interns in the dorms, had new students placed with them on a temporary basis.

Those spots having been filled and many more still needed, the Housing staff requested that various members of the Guilford faculty, staff, and community accommodate students on the waiting list.

Doris Kimmel, Grace Small, Hugh Stohler, Dr. Robert Bryden, and Dr. William Rogers all have two male students in their homes at this time, according to Bob White.

Those students who moved in

with Ken and Pat Schwab, Hiram Hilty, Cyril and Judy Harvey and Bruce Stewart have since been moved on to campus.

The Housing Staff was aided in handling the increased demand for housing by the many new students who sent their Housing contracts in early.

To be on the "safe side," Guilford made arrangements to house ten students at Greensboro College. It was not, however, necessary to use that space. After the first few days of the school year the Housing staff was able to begin relocating students into rooms left vacant by those

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Alternatives to on-campus housing? The Guilford housing crunch has created off-campus problems for freshmen.