



## Enrollment Up Slightly Over '79-80

## Prolific Writer Honored for Poems

By LYNETTE FARRELL

Chowan College English Professor Robert Mulder has been selected for inclusion in the INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO IN POETRY, published in Cambridge, England.

Mulder is editor of NEW EARTH REVIEW, a poetry quarterly with 2,600 subscribers in every state and eight countries. He also edits and publishes Writer's Forum, a newsletter for creative writers. About the newsletter Mulder says "This is my most satisfying project. To know that my newsletter is helping writers get published all over the United States is very fulfilling."

The Chowan professor is the author of numerous poems and feature articles which have appeared in national publications.

He is also the author of four books of poetry. Mulder's first book of poetry, THE SHEPHERD WHO STAYED BEHIND, was written and donated to the building program of the church he served as organist. Proceeds from a recent book, BACKYARD COWBOY, were given to the Heather Nelson Trust Fund, the now-deceased daughter of a former professor at Chowan.

During the summer he completed a children's adventure novel on assignment for Broadmen Press. In the last year he has sold thirty-two short stories and eight articles to Broadmen Press, the publishing house of the Southern Baptist Convention. Mulder has had two articles in the CHURCH MUSICIAN this summer and poetry in HOME LIFE. He is also working on three articles concerning single parent homes for CHRISTIAN SINGLE, also a publication of the Baptist Press.

When asked what he likes best about writing, Mulder replied: "I like the merit recognition it gives me the kind I deposit in NCNB."

A Potecasi native, Mulder is a graduate of East Carolina University with the B.A. and M.A. degrees. He is minister of music at Meherrin Baptist Church in Murfreesboro. Mulder was recently featured as "Citizen of the Week" in the Ahsokie News-Herald.

In his office at home where he lives with his seven year-old son, Micky, are other honors he has received through the years. He has appeared in Outstanding Young Men of America. His most prized certificate came from Henry Gemmill, editor of THE NATIONAL OBSERVER, who presented the Chowan writer with the Laurel Award "for a contribution of sheer genius to THE NATIONAL OBSERVER."



MULDER

According to the editors, INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO IN POETRY attracts world recognition for poets and their work. "Poets are the most unrecognized of all writers and they find it increasingly difficult for their work to be published in book form. The INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO IN POETRY, first issued 22 years ago, is proud of the fact that it has been responsible for obtaining the publication in print of the work of many hundreds of poets from all parts of the world," the editors note.

## Pool

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hopes," said Hassell, "But if the costs aren't too prohibitive we'll take another look at it."

Hassell said the pool's heating system is unique in the fact that it is most economical, yet rare in general usage. The large pool room is heated from the steam generated from the heated water. The humidity is removed from the heat, which according to Hassell, prevents a "steam room feeling" present in other enclosed pool facilities.

At press time the pool was still undergoing repairs for valve trouble which was believed to have caused numerous ear and eye infections. Hassell explained that air from a holding tank was being pumped into the water and the problem was easily correctable.

Two new valves were added to the line to reduce the air flow. In order to correct the problem, however, the pool was drained.

## "HAVE YOU NOTICED NO ONE SEEMS TO BE COMING OUT?" Confusion, Not Militancy, Follows Registration Protest

By BILL SONN  
A College Press Service  
Roundup Report

(CPS) — David Hartman, a 19-year-old political science junior at California-Berkeley, remembers the confusion started when he first read about military registration last January. It hasn't ended yet.

"At first I thought, 'There's no way I'm going to register,'" he recalls. "But then I thought of the consequences." Failure to register can bring penalties of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Not knowing what he should do, he consulted friends and family, though "I knew what they would say." On balance, "I had no one to turn to."

Hartman ultimately decided to register, but his confusion persists. "I can say I won't go and fight in a war," he states, and then adds with a reflective smile: "Of course, it's easy to talk now. When the time comes..."

So it went this summer as approximately four million young men across the country tried to make up their minds what to do about military registration. Hartman's confusion was typical of the four men College Press Service followed through their decision making.

As James DeVoto of Atlanta put it: "There was no way to be right about this."

DeVoto, Hartman, and David Barardi of Cleveland finally decided to register. All recorded on their registration forms that they were complying with the law under protest. "I was too scared not to register," DeVoto explains, "but I feel like I'm chicken for being scared. My protest note doesn't make me feel like a man."

### PLENTIFUL ADVICE

All four young men — the one who has yet to register requested anonymity — had little trouble finding advice during their ordeals. A bewildering number of protest groups competed for their attention. Though DeVoto was the only one to seek out counseling help, all encountered a lot of protest literature.

The Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, based in Philadelphia, distributed "over 100,000" protest cards nationally for people to record their anger.

Steve Gulick, Philadelphia coordinator for the War Resisters League, estimated "about 20,000 have filled out the card."

Vincent Cobb of the American Friends Service Committee, an anti-war group associated with the Quakers, "couldn't even begin to estimate" the number of counseling letters his group distributed to 18- and 19-year-olds across the country.

"We didn't necessarily wait for people to come to us," Cobb understates. He says the Friends' Denver office alone culled 52,000 names and addresses from drivers license records, and sent them letters explaining what options were available.

Protest leaders are bullish about the results of such efforts.

At different points during the registration process, protest leaders estimated that anywhere from a half million to two million people refused to register.

### 'MEANINGLESS' OBJECTION

The Selective Service System reports it still doesn't know what percentage of the population complied with the law.

Paul Mocko of Selective Service says the agency "won't have very reliable numbers until October." Yet because of the rumors and widespread speculation, "we will publish a less reliable set of preliminary figures." At our press time, the agency had temporarily delayed publication of the figures.

"No one knows yet," Mocko says. "It's that simple."

Similarly, no one knows how many people registered with written protests on their forms.

Mocko points out that notes like "I intend to file for conscientious objector status" written on the forms "mean nothing to us now, mostly because we don't want any information on classification now."

Yet Selective Service keeps "the card on microfilm, so we can see the

message if and when it becomes relevant. We'd much rather people do that (write a protest message on the card) than not to register at all." He stresses the sentiment applies to those who still haven't registered, too.

### HANDY PROTEST STICKERS

Many anti-registration groups advised eligible males to write messages on the forms both as a legal means of protest and as a precedent for applying for conscientious objector status, should draft classification be cranked up again.

Gulick of the War Resisters League, for one, counsels that it's "a good idea to start leaving tracks" for conscientious objector status. "Theoretically, it has no legal standing. But we recommend that you keep copies."

Much of that kind of counseling took place directly at post offices during registration.

Near the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, for example, leafleters distributed handy "I am registering in protest" stickers to put on registration forms.

A group called Movement Against the Draft roamed northern Illinois post offices with flyers advising registrants what they should write on their forms (a statement that the registrant

wouldn't surrender his right to privacy) and what not to write on the forms (his social security number).

Inevitably, there were complaints that some of the counseling was too general and even counter-productive.

The Minnesota Public Interest Research Group concentrated on defining three general choices for potential registrants: they could evade registration, apply for conscientious objector status, or "register and fight."

David Barardi, an 18-year-old soda salesman in Cleveland, felt c.o. counseling was misleading.

"I'd pretty much decided to register as a c.o. after I talked to some anti-draft guy from Cleveland State or somewhere," he says. Barardi went to register only to find there was no "box to check. I asked the clerk at the counter, but he didn't know anything. He was just a clerk."

Barardi, angered upon discovering conscientious objector status was not possible at the moment, says he "winged it" by writing "I protest" on his form.

He had hoped there'd be "some protesters" at the post office to give him last minute advice, but "they were just there the first day, I guess."

## U.S. Moving Slowly In Registration Skips

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS) — Those who refused to participate in military registration during the summer probably won't start feeling legal heat from the government until October, according to a Selective Service System official.

Paul Mocko of Selective Service says his agency most likely won't begin referring names of 18- and 19-year-old non-registrants to the Justice Department for prosecution until "we get everybody into the data base."

"That's our main priority and will remain our main priority through October. Then the activity will probably center on enforcing compliance with the law."

Mocko was unsure what that "activity" would be. "Right now our plans are pretty sketchy." Normally the Selective Service System identifies possible evaders, and the Justice Department investigates and prosecutes them.

"There is no way I can speculate what action the (Justice) department might take" when it gets names from Selective Service, says Justice Department spokesman Dean St. Dennis.

St. Dennis maintains that, without knowing what the case load might be, Justice has not yet even made any internal organizational moves to accommodate the added work.

Most government officials contacted for this story chose not to dwell on enforcement measures. There have been scattered reports that the Carter Administration intends to defer energetic pursuit of evaders until after the November election.

An anonymous "Selective Service official" was quoted in a July Wall Street Journal article as saying the government planned a "soft" approach toward non-registrants.

But the report prompted angered Selective Service Director Bernard Rostker to warn: "This is not Mickey Mouse. It's not 'ha ha' catch me if you can.' A person who fails to register is a felon. Make no mistake about it."

"The kid who throws down the gauntlet to the government will be prosecuted," Rostker told the New York Times in August.

Until then, however, the government is giving people the chance to register late.

Mocko recalls that in 1972, when he began working for Selective Service, "about 85 percent registered on time, and about 15 percent registered late. Of course at that time the draft and the war were the big issues, not registration."

So the system will wait until later in

the fall to discover "who we don't have," Mocko says.

To do so, "I'm sure there'll be some comparison" between the list of registrants and "some other data base, though we don't know which one yet."

Rumors that Selective Service plans to track evaders through Census Bureau, Social Security, and even school registration lists have been met by counter-threats.

Census Bureau Director Vincent Barraba maintains that "information gathered through the Census Bureau will remain strictly confidential, as stipulated by the law."

American Civil Liberties Union lawyer David Landau charges that using any other government lists would violate the Privacy Act of 1974. He promises the ACLU will sue if Selective Service makes the attempt.

But Selective Service spokeswoman Mary Ellen Levesque says her agency would seek a waiver of the Privacy Act "if it's really necessary."

St. Dennis says "it would be premature" to describe what the Justice Department will do when it gets evaders' names, regardless of how they're obtained.

He points out that not all those cases turned over to the Justice Department would end up in trial.

Between July, 1964 and June, 1973, St. Dennis says, Selective Service referred to the Justice Department 186,711 names of possible draft law violators. Yet only about six percent of those were actually tried. Five percent of the total were ultimately convicted.

Nearly 85 percent of the indictments during the era were dismissed before trial because the accused violator finally agreed to obey the law, St. Dennis says.

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