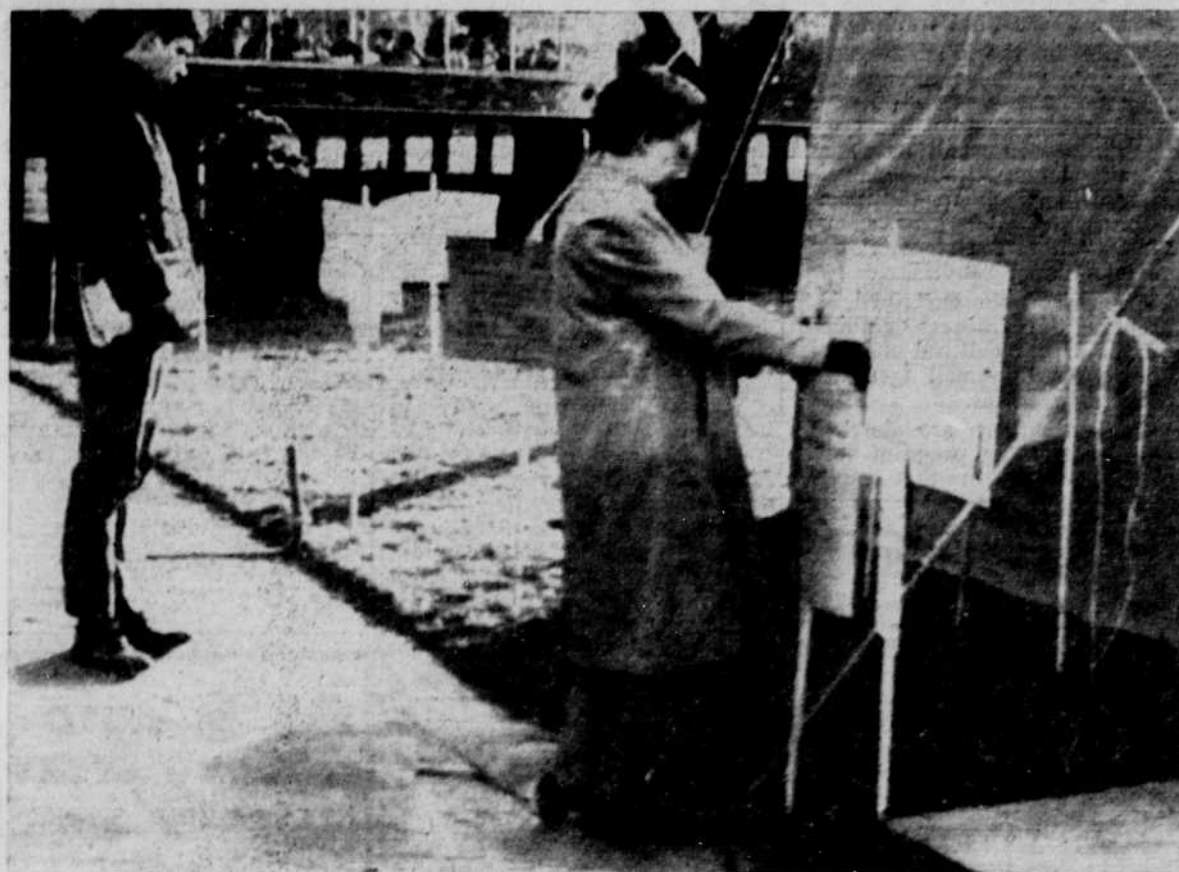




PASSERS-BY show interest in the signs by the Peace Corps tent on Hello Walk.
Photo by Jim Chaskin

Rabbi Talks on Implications Of Philosopher's Ideas

By STARLA STODDARD
Staff Writer

The implications of the dialogue principle of German philosopher Martin Buber were discussed at Wednesday night's Browsing Room lecture by Rabbi Joseph H. Gumbiner, director of the Hillel Foundation at the University of California's Berkeley campus.

In discussing Buber's principle of dialogue, Rabbi Gumbiner

said that "what passes for dialogue in our society is monologue."

"We're not really addressing ourselves to others, he said. In true dialogue man is open and accepting in a feeling of love."

Buber's dialogical encounter is asked on two principles — those of the "I-Thou" relationship and those of the "I-It" relationship. The I is a singular human person. In the "I-Thou" relationship, he goes out to meet his "thou"

with his whole body to make the encounter. The "I-It" relationship is actually a superficial relationship. In the "I-It" relationship, there can be no true human relationship, Rabbi Gumbiner said.

The dialogical relationship of "I-Thou" is possible on three levels. These levels are "man and God, man and man, and man and the world in which he lives," according to Buber.

Love Is Responsibility

Rabbi Gumbiner said the second of these levels was the easiest to understand. Love, he said, according to Buber's theory is the responsibility of an I for a Thou.

On the level of man and God, Rabbi Gumbiner said, men don't find God, according to Buber, if they stay in the world nor if they go out of the world. "He who goes out with his whole being to find God, finds Him who can't be sought," stated Rabbi Gumbiner.

According to Buber's theory, when one person starts using another for his own purposes, the relationship changes from a "Thou-ness" to an "It-ness." "Can man go back?"

Buber says that the relationship can be reversed to a positive "I-Thou" relationship.

The implications of Buber's dialogical relationship can be found in many aspects of modern life. An example that Rabbi Gumbiner gave concerned education. If a teacher is teaching only for the money, the dialogue between teacher and student is one "It-ness." A student knows if he is being treated as a thing, not as a thinking human being. Gumbiner said most people have had a few teachers who have established an "I-It" relationship with their students.

Implications of Theory

Implications of Buber's theory can also be seen in politics, social welfare, and in our economic society. Whenever people come into contact with one another there will either be an "I-Thou" rela-

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Time Magazine Sends Reporter

A reporter and photographer from Time Magazine will be at the Peace Corps tent in front of the Student Union from 10-11 a.m. today.

Student Court Members

Group Debates Appointments

By CLIFF SANDERLIN
Staff Writer

Though there was no real debate or any decisions made, the Conduct Committee Wednesday discussed proposals for amendments to the Conduct Code which may be voted on at the Friday meeting.

Much of the discussion involved the question of who should appoint the prosecutor for Student Court, the advisor to minor courts, and members of the courts.

The appointment of prosecutor and of the advisor, as proposed in two amendments, one to Section II.B.4, and one to II.A.8, would be made by the associate dean of students.

Look Closely

Bob Carl, a student member of the Conduct Committee, said he would "like to look closely at the idea of having the dean of students appoint the prosecutor and the advisor," though he said he wasn't resolved in that yet.

Carl said an alternate plan might be to have the Conduct Committee approve the associate dean of students' recommendations.

He suggested, in addition, that the positions of prosecutor and

advisor should be publicized more before any decision is made. He said that so far there hasn't been any problem with the people who have been appointed to these positions.

Resources Not Tapped

"In the future, it would be too bad if all the potential resources weren't tapped," Carl said.

Steve Goldschmidt, student body president, told the Committee he felt members of the courts should be appointed by his office rather than by the Committee.

"One major inconsistency in the program," Goldschmidt said, "is that the minor court is the only court that isn't appointed by the student body president."

Wendell Basye, professor of law and chairman of the Committee, asked Goldschmidt if he felt his office or that of the vice-president would be able to give "some degree of time that would equate to that of a paid man" in selecting the minor court members.

Goldschmidt replied that it would be possible if his office were given some of the "equipment and machinery of the office of student affairs."

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At SU Board

Admission Fee Policy Discussed

By JOHN DENNY
Staff Writer

The policy for permitting organizations to use the Student Union for programs in which there is an admission charge was discussed at the Student Union Board meeting Wednesday. Presently there is no written policy governing the use of the SU by these organizations.

At the meeting, Jack Cross, associate director of the Student Union, submitted these suggestions to the board:

- The organization requesting the use of a room in the SU for a program in which students will be charged admission must be a group recognized as a University organization by the Student Activities Committee.

- The time at which the organization requests the use of a room in the SU must not conflict with the time at which another group has signed up to use the room. Conflicts will be resolved on the first-come, first-served basis.

- The SU will not co-sponsor a program without full Board approval.

- The organization submitting a request to the SU Executive

Committee must include with the request a statement of the admission fee they plan to charge for their program.

- The group must submit to the Executive Committee a written proposal of what they plan to do with any profits which they make.

A committee has been formed to discuss Cross's suggestions, to submit other suggestions, and to decide on a concrete policy regarding the use of the SU by recognized campus organizations. The committee's decision on the policy is to be announced Wednesday, at the next Board meeting.

The SU Board hopes to set up a policy that will let an organization, which can pay for a program, hold the program in the SU. The Board also hopes to establish a policy in which the SU will not be responsible when an organization cannot pay for a program which has been held in the SU.

The SU Board is in the process of negotiating a contract with comedian Bill Cosby. Cosby is being asked to come to the campus May 20.

Entertainment for Saturday night of Dad's Weekend is being sought by the Board.

At the SU Board's last retreat, Board members concluded that the topic being discussed should be narrower and that discussion periods should be shorter in order to get more accomplished during the meetings. Members agreed that a one-day retreat is more profitable than an overnight retreat.

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Upward Bound; Good or Bad?

Editor's note: This is the final part of a three-part series on the Upward Bound program at the University.

By ALLEN BAILEY
Associate Editor

"If seven out of 75 make it (through college), it will be proving its worth," claimed James Klonoski Wednesday, referring to students in the Upward Bound program at the University.

Klonoski is an associate professor of political science at the University and on the faculty advisory council for Upward Bound.

Though he is generally quite happy with the program as it is being run now, the young political scientist came up with a few suggestions for improving Upward Bound.

Increasing the number of faculty members who teach special Upward Bound courses on an introductory level—and even giving the students one or two credits from the University for taking them—was one suggestion.

BASIC COURSES

Introductory courses in such basic areas as English, mathematics and social sciences should be offered, he said, so that the Upward Bound student who isn't well enough prepared for college-level work won't be lost.

"That's what the program is all about . . . to give him more confidence, not give the kid another sense of failure" like he may have had from living under poor conditions or doing poorly in school, Klonoski explained.

"There should be more systematic recruitment," he said, giving another way of possibly improving Upward Bound.

Entrance into the program shouldn't be only on the basis of high school grades or parents' economic conditions, but should also take into account "a broader kind of cultural deprivation."

REACH DROP-OUTS

Klonoski would like the program to reach others, who may have dropped out of school as early as the ninth grade, to get them to finish school. Summer Upward Bound programs, such as the eight-week session conducted at the University last year, might accomplish this.

The type of Upward Bound program now being conducted at the University is more expensive than the majority of the programs presently conducted across the country. All but two of the other 16 programs have been working with 10th and 11th grade students, who attend college-type Upward Bound classes on weekends at colleges.

"In Washington, they're nervous about what it's costing," Klonoski said, but he said that dropping the full-time program would be more costly to the country in the long run.

PROGRAM WORTHWHILE

Clyde DeBerry, chairman of the Eugene Congress on Racial Equality, also thinks the University's Upward Bound program is worthwhile.

"It gives students from lower socio-economic backgrounds a chance to get a college education," he explained.

"However, we have geared our education system toward educating the elite," DeBerry claimed, saying that Upward Bound gives students other than those in the "elite" middle class a chance for cultural advancement.

In spite of his praise for the program, the civil rights worker

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