

New Housing Puts Roof Over Poor Heads

by Frank Farrell

To the disappointment of many, the new low cost housing units around town are not strictly for use by college students. There are presently ten families living in the units who are enrolled in Mars Hill College.

The Mars Hill Town Planning Board circulated petitions requesting low cost housing units and submitted them to the Department of Housing and Urban Development on Feb. 22, 1966. Since that time, 47 units have been built and are either occupied or ready for occupation. The Federally financed project cost \$962,550. This cost includes all expenses incurred from the planning stages until occupation began.

There are 20 one-bedroom, 14

two-bedroom, 12 three-bedroom, and one four-bedroom apartments. Besides the bedrooms there is a living room, dining room-kitchen combination, and bath in each apartment. Each unit is furnished with a stove, refrigerator, and electric heat.

W. B. Zink, Executive Director of the project, began taking applications in July, 1970. Since that time all but 14 of the units have been filled. Mr. Zink said, "I expect these 14 to be full by the first of the year." In order to keep the project from bogging down, the Federal Government will not allow but a few of the units to be filled each week. "Progress thus far has been excellent," said Mr. Zink, adding that he had accepted nearly 100 applications for the units. One of the main problems is that many people who

apply and are accepted are then reluctant to move.

Mr. Zink said that certain priorities must be adhered to when considering applications to the housing project. For example, anyone who was displaced by the building of the units should be considered first in line for occupation. Also high on the list are the elderly. Twelve of the units are reserved specially for these people.

Another prerequisite for acceptance to the housing project is that the party applying must represent a family. However, the Federal Government considers one man or woman over 65 to be a family. Special consideration is also given to those who have lived within a 3 mile radius of Mars Hill for 12 months or more, although this is not a prerequisite.

Income is another major factor when considering acceptance to the housing project. One person cannot earn more than \$2900 a year and still be eligible for acceptance into the units. A family of 10 can earn the maximum \$4900 and still be eligible to live in the units.

The rent for the units is also figured out on an income basis. The residents pay between 18.4% and 25% of their income, according to the number of dependents they have. This presented a problem with many of the college students since they didn't have any reported income. The Federal Government concluded that since the students had to pay \$1210 tuition and were worth \$600 as a dependent, that their income should be based on the figure of \$1810. A percentage of this figure was taken to determine the amount of rent they should pay.

Each unit is allowed \$15 a month for utilities. Since the units use electric heat, the bill is usually much higher than this in winter. The town of Mars Hill provides the residents with services such as garbage collection.

Editor's note: This highly successful project could be an example for Mars Hill College. There is a great need for housing units for married couples who are attending Mars Hill College. Admittedly, the College is not able to spend \$900,000 on housing units as the Federal Government has done. However, the solution may very well lie in the housing units already built by the Federal Government. If an agreement could be reached allowing a certain number of the units to be for the use of the College, then the problem of housing for married students might very well be solved.

However, if this plan is not feasible, then Mars Hill College might possibly build some units in association with the Federal Government. The housing units are supposed to be a help to this area. Mars Hill College contributes to the economy of this area. Thus, it seems natural that these organizations should get together in order to assist the community more, much more, than it has in the past. It's something to think about.

Pennies for Your Thoughts

Prizes totaling \$1,600 are being offered in the eighth annual Kansas City, Mo., Poetry Contests, announced by Hallmark Cards, Inc. A book-length poetry manuscript will also be chosen for publication.

Full-time undergraduate students in the United States are eligible for one of six \$100 prizes to be awarded for a single poem by Hallmark, one of four contest sponsors.

Other prizes include a \$500 advance on royalties for a book-length poetry manuscript from the Devins Award. The book will be published by the University of Missouri Press.

The Kansas City Star, the third sponsor, is offering four \$100 prizes for single poems.

The H. Jay Sharp Memorial Awards for poetry provide four \$25 prizes for poems by high school students of Missouri and bordering states.

Contest judges have not been announced, but in the past have in-

cluded Conrad Aiken, Louis Untermeyer, Robert Penn Warren, James Dickey, Carolyn Kizer, William Stafford, and the late Winfield Townley Scott.

Entries must be postmarked by Feb. 1, 1971. Winners will be announced April 26, 1971, at the closing reading of the 1970-71 American Poets' Series of the Kansas City Jewish Community Center.

All entries are judged anonymously. For complete contest rules, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: Kansas City Contest, P. O. Box 5313, Kansas City, Mo., 64114.

"Three hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets."

—Napoleon



One of the more active students on campus is Sammy Lucas, a junior voice major from Lamar, South Carolina. This fall he was the student emcee for the Faculty Talent Show. Sammy often finds himself the center of attention, not only for his theatrics on stage, his talent as a mod song master and pianist (frequently displayed at the Alley Door), but also for his antics and genuine good humor.

The Bookcase

by Harry Qulett

It often seems that there must surely be a conspiracy among those lofty academicians who have the monopoly on writing what is considered resource material, to make it as dull, dry, and boring as is humanly possible. Let me suggest the works of a renegade in the lofty realm. John Kenneth Galbraith offers, in amazing variety, some relief from the miles of statistical tables and charts that seem to have become integral parts of what is kindly termed the American Way of Life.

Mr. Galbraith is a man of many talents who has something to say on nearly every subject. Professor of Economics, Ambassador to India, staunch thorn in the side of the State Department, and noted commentator on America's politics and foreign policy, he is well qualified to write a novel such as **The Triumph**.

When any man of prominence draws on his personal experiences to write a novel the result is at least noteworthy. When John Kenneth Galbraith writes a novel drawing on his extensive knowledge of Washington bureaucracy, the result is at once potentially embracing and fascinating. **The Triumph** is both.

The work is unique primarily in that it offers the author the chance to vent his feelings on the State Department with an unconcealed ecstasy. With a wit that cuts like honed steel, Mr. Galbraith mercilessly slices up anything the State Department might call pride. The plot, the characters, and the settings reflect the personal experiences of the author.

The Triumph is the story of the fall of a South American dictator

and the subsequent rise of a somewhat democratic regime and the eventual rise to power. American support, of another dictator who becomes another Fidalro. Mr. Galbraith recounts with tense realism the extraordinary terchanges within the State Department and the decaying government of the first dictator.

Mr. Galbraith uses a sophisticated style of satire which allows him in his wickedly witty way, to vestate any grand and pompous claims on the part of the U.S. as the protector of democracy.

He lays the blame for the failure of this protective goal on the inging homage paid to the petty of the status and seniority continuously being played within the American Beurocractic system.

The style is a combination of omniscient account of an historical event and a personal commentary on a current issue. The result is unique in that while the characters described as though for a CIA dossier, they are allowed to develop as distinct personalities. The various scenes of action, the reader is likely to take a wrong and find himself in a blind alley.

Perhaps Mr. Galbraith's reputation in this case will do him an injustice. His connections with politics and background of intense criticism prevent the work from being taken seriously as a literary effort. **The Triumph** will be ranked with the great works of political satire.

Satire at its finest, and literature at its best, **The Triumph** is certainly worth spending a few pleasant hours with.

Caution: Combat May Be Hazardous to Your Health

Washington — (CPS) — Army draftees have almost twice as high a chance of being killed in Viet Nam as enlisted men, according to a U.S. Army study.

During 1969, draftees were killed at the rate of 30 per 1,000 and injured at the rate of 203 per 1,000, while first term enlistees were killed at the rate of 17 per 1,000 and injured at the rate of 120 per 1,000.

The reason draftees tend to be killed at a much higher rate is that the Army, in a procedure different from previous wars, allows men who enlist for three years to choose what job they want.

Because of this, draftees who make up 56 percent of the men entering the Army, tend to make up a much higher percentage of combat units.

William K. Brehm, assistant secretary of the Army for manpower and reserve affairs, explains that, "They (the enlisted men) don't enlist for the hard-core combat skills.

"That is why draftees tend to populate the hard-core combat skills: 70 percent of the infantry, armor and artillery are draftees."

A Defense Department manpower expert, who refused to be quoted by name, told a reporter for National Journal, a newsletter which requested the Army study, that "we've studied this problem very carefully.

"People don't seem to enlist in Army to fight. We recognize the inequity this causes in a shooting war, but we don't know what to do about it."

College graduates are less likely

to be assigned to combat duty. There are no figures separating draftees from enlistees among college graduates. Thirty six and two percent of the graduates who entered the Army in 1969 were assigned to combat jobs, compared with the all rate of 43.3 percent. Sixty percent of the graduates were assigned to combat duty.

The higher death rate of draftees in Viet Nam would have been ended by an amendment to the military procurement bill, which would have barred the sending of draftees to Viet Nam unless they volunteered to go.

The amendment, authored by William Proxmire, (D-Wisc.), was rejected by a vote of 22-71.

The Army says it has no figures on the chances of a draftee serving in Viet Nam, but other figures indicate that 8,000 are sent to Viet Nam each month.

The monthly draft call has been running about 10,000.

Thirty percent of all draftees in the Army were serving in Viet Nam on July 1, compared with 10 percent of first term enlistees.

Many persons, including William Proxmire, feel that the threat of enlistees should not be able to get out of combat while draftees are fighting.

"As strange as it sounds," Brehm said, "only 800 young men a month out of 200 million Americans are enlisting for combat.

"If we went to an all-volunteer force in Viet Nam, it's quite conceivable that that's all we might

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