



Hilltop

LET YOUR fingers do the walking through the Yellow Pages. John and Ed

MHC Heads A Royal Flush

by Larry Pike

About two weeks ago I found a letter from Laine Calloway in my mailbox. At first I was excited; it was the first mail I'd received in quite a while. However, my elation was shattered when I discovered that I had been assigned to do a "follow-up" on the 'dirty bathrooms' charge in the S.G.A. It was supposed to be "a winner of a story" for this issue of the Hilltop. I'll learn to check my mailbox.

I had no earthly idea where to begin on this task, needless to say, and I wasn't particularly looking forward to it. I mean, doing research on bathroom conditions is not exactly a favorable topic, even for an otherwise faithful reporter (which I'm not). I knew I had to come up with something.

Since it is usually best to start at the source, I went and talked with Bill Early, S.G.A. President. He was able to give me some information, but said that I would have to talk to Senator David Caldwell or Senator Debbie Demonte about it. They are members of the Sanitation Commission appointed by S.G.A. Circumstances, such as Homecoming and my leaving to stay in school, prevented me from getting to talk to Senator Caldwell or Senator Demonte. I'm sure that failure hindered my effort.

Still, I knew something had to be done, and my deadline kept creep-

ing nearer and nearer, so I went back to see Bill. This time he had garnered a little more information that I could use, and S.G.A. Vice-President Terry Kuykendall was around and he gave me some inside knowledge into what was happening.

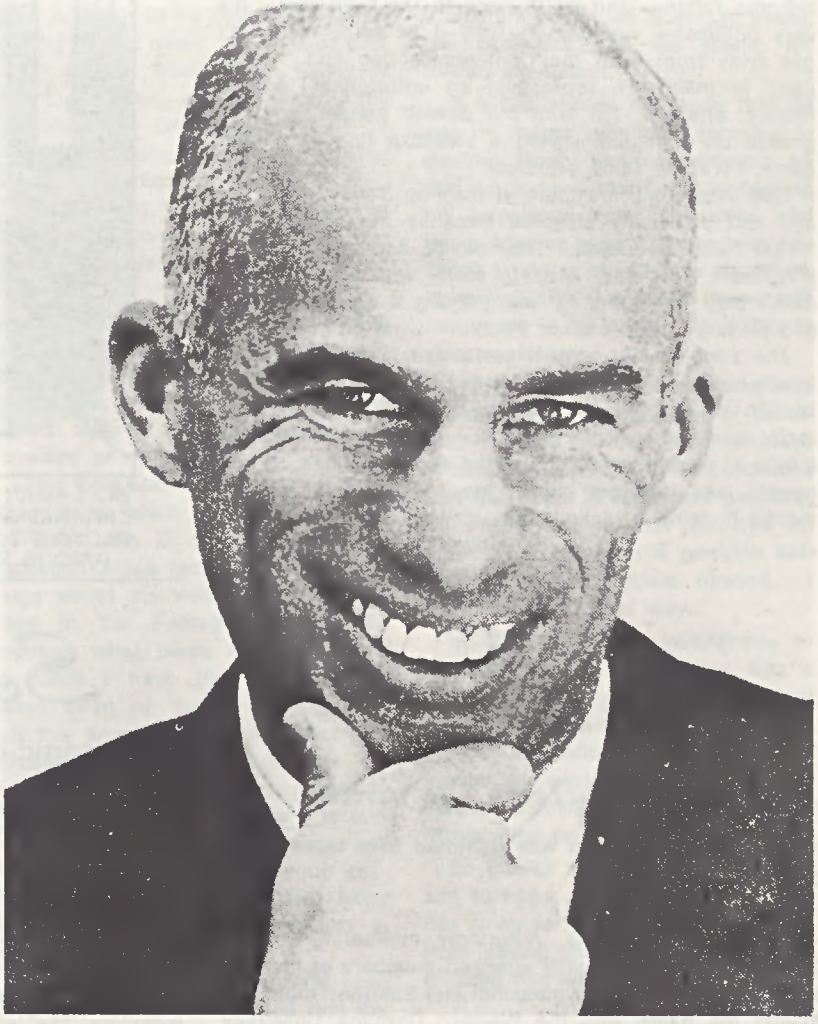
Some students had complained to S.G.A. about the very poor conditions of the bathroom facilities in the residence halls (although I learned that S.G.A. was already aware of the problem; after all, they live in the dorms, too). The Housing Council also began working on the problem. It formed two committees—one for the boy's dorms, and one for the girl's dorms—to investigate the conditions in the residence halls. So far, of the girl's dorms, Edna Moore, Stroup, and Huffman have been inspected. No word was available on progress in the boy's dorms. The only improvements that have been made so far have been made in Treat, where a bathroom was rebuilt. Plans are being made to have the dorms fumigated at the end of the year. This can't be done while school is in progress because it would ruin clothes and other personal belongings.

Unfortunately, that's all the factual information that I could come up with. I had really hoped to be able to write a revealing "White Paper" (because that's the only "environmentally sound" kind to use, you know, when you flush) on this subject which would spurn the Admin-

istration to take some positive action, or, at least, earn me a College Press Award for reporting. I've about given up on that, though. But I'm really disappointed that I wasn't able to scrape up anything else; action needs to be taken! Can you, reader, imagine anything worse than getting up early enough to make breakfast before your 8:00 class, with your eyelids glued to your cheeks, and you're so tired that your hair hurts, and just as you stumble into the bathroom, the chemistry major down the hall warns you to be careful about stepping on the floor because it seems to be "waxed" with some ooze that has just eaten his toes. But it's so early you won't notice your shortened feet until phys. ed.; all you know now is that you've got very sticky feet. Disgusting at best.

Maybe we can recommend to the Administration that for one of next year's Short Term courses, one in "Latrine Cleanliness" or something like that, be offered. Perhaps Mr. Fish could teach it, providing he can get this mess cleaned up.

I'm glad S.G.A. has begun to do something about this problem, but, since you are all my friends, let me leave you with just one piece of advice, okay? There is so much to be done that I advise each of you to wear your galoshes and rubber gloves everytime you go to the bathroom because the end is not in sight.



Sack To Talk At Moore

John Sack, veteran war correspondent and author of the recent biography of Lt. William L. Calley, Jr., will discuss the lieutenant and the court-martial at a public lecture at Mars Hill College at 8 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 9, in Moore Auditorium.

The publication of Sack's book, "Lieutenant Calley: His Own Story," last month rekindled interest in the My Lai deaths and the fate of Calley, who was found guilty of the premeditated murder of at least 22 defenseless men, women, children and babies.

To write the book—half of which appeared in Esquire magazine—Sack spent 100 days with Calley, asked him 10,000 questions, compiled 75 hours of recorded tapes and 40 pounds of transcripts.

Sack is free on bail awaiting a trial for contempt. The government subpoenaed his material for its

case against Calley and Sack refused to comply.

The biography was Sack's fifth book. His fourth, "M," was cited by the American Library Association as the first "notable" book about Vietnam and was praised as "great reportage" by The New York Times.

Sack will be the first of five symposium speakers at Mars Hill. Jules Bergman, ABC television science editor, will give the next symposium address, "2000 AD, The Way It Will Be," on Dec. 7. Douglas Edwards, CBS television newsmen, Eugene Rogers, national news editor for The New York Times, and Judge Braxton Craven of the U. S. Circuit Court, will participate in the annual February Symposium.

The symposium series at Mars Hill began six years ago as an effort to acquaint students and the community at large with the issues and problems of contemporary life.

Ellsberg Defends Decision, 'The Public Needed To Know'

The following is an interview with Daniel Ellsberg by Carl Nelson, of the College Press Service, and Frank Greer, Special Projects Director, National Student Association.

GREER: We should begin with a summary of your experiences in the government, the work you did with the Rand Corporation, and how that affected your review of foreign policy and this government.

NELSON: And specifically as that related to your decision to release the papers to the press.

ELLSBERG: The reason I was asked to be on the study that came to be known as the Pentagon Papers was that I had worked for the Department of Defense on Vietnam in '64 and '65 and had also spent two years with the Department of State in Vietnam. So by late '67, I had spent three years working on Viet-

nam. Prior to that I had worked for the Rand Corporation on a study of decision-making and crises. It (the experience in analyzing processes of governmental decision-making. Ultimately I was authorized access to the entire study, for purposes of the analysis. And at the end of that I was an expert, in the sense that I

had read a 7,000 page book that no one else had read. I found that a very lonely feeling.

The position was quite isolating because it gave me a point of view on the nature of our involvement that others could not really be expected to understand or share. It didn't seem healthy for this country, for our democracy, that there should be only one, or a small handful of such experts.

We are talking here about decisions that involve the history of all of us — the history by which our elected representatives and their appointed officials got us into a major war. It was something that I thought every citizen needed to know and certainly other members of the government outside the executive branch needed to know. They weren't complicated, they were facts of our experience and our decision-making — the performance of the people that had been elected or appointed. So, I felt that it was essential that Congress, in particular, make good decisions and informed decisions — that Congress should know a great deal more about the background of past decisions than the Executive had let them know. Ultimately, I felt the same to be

true for the public, especially after the last year or so which had seen two more invasions take place under what were obviously conditions of the same kind of deception and executive usurpation of authority that the earlier decisions had shown. That led me to the decision to make this information available to the public and the press.

NELSON: When did you make that decision?

ELLSBERG: The decision with respect to Congress was made really almost a year and a half ago. But I think that it was really after the Laos invasion this year that it seemed to be urgent to give a still wider audience access to this material.

GREER: There has been a question in the minds of the Congressmen that met with you recently about whether this study and its release means that there will be substantial change in either the public's view of wars of this type or the executive steps that leads us into these wars.

ELLSBERG: I believe that the immediate change to be hoped for is in the performance and behavior of the current elected representatives,

(cont. on p. 4)

New Department To Be Headed By Dr. Anderson

by John McNutt

Dr. Donald Anderson has been named chairman of the new department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, according to Dr. Richard Hoffman, Vice President for Academic Affairs.

The new department will offer majors in political science, sociology, and psychology, and will become effective June 1, 1972. In the past psychology has been part of the education department, and political science and sociology were offered by the history department. The new department will enable all of the social sciences to be together in a

single unit. The department was created in response to the Self Study, submitted last year.

Dr. Anderson received his Ph.D from the University of Chicago, and was chairman of the social science department at Eureka College for six years. This is Dr. Anderson's first year at MHC.

Although the new department does not become part of the curriculum until next June, Dr. Anderson's position took effect October 18. This was done in order to give him a year to study the problems of the department.