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Services for foreigners offered

If you are a non-American (international student), there are a couple of programs that may be of great interest to you. Both apply to free room and board over the Christmas holidays in a wide variety of cities and states all across the country.

The first program is "Friendship International" (FIN). It is sponsored by the Southern Baptist Ministry to foreign students at Christmas. The next program is the "Christmas International House" (CIH), sponsored by the Presbyterian Church.

Both programs are open to any foreign student, single, married or with children. If you are an international student, graduate or undergraduate enrolled in a college or university, you are eligible to apply, regardless of race, color, nationality or

(See SERVICES, Page 2)



Bill Turner

Former FBI agent Turner to appear

Tuesday the Lyceum Committee will present William W. Turner a former FBI agent and assassination investigator, in a speech at Jacksonville State.

The 41-year-old Turner will show a movie incorporating the Zapruder film, the home movie of the JFK assassination. He will also be discussing his investigative work on the assassination of Robert Kennedy and the assassination attempt on Gov. George Wallace.

Turner, in addition to his work investigating assassinations, also co-authored a book, "The Ten-Second Jailbreak," out of which came the movie, "Breakout." The book is based on the escape of wealthy American businessman Joel Kaplan from a Mexican prison where he was serving a murder sentence.

One of the coauthors of the book, Warren Hinckle, said their investigation of the CIA led them to the J. M. Kaplan

Fund, "alleged to be a CIA front," and to the strange story surrounding Kaplan's nephew Joel.

They became convinced Joel Kaplan was being held on trumped-up charges and were preparing to lend their support to an escape plan when they heard of his successful airlift by helicopter from the prison.

Turner and Hinckle coauthored another book together which alleged that Fidel Castro and his brother Raul were both targets of assassination plots launched by the CIA and the office of Naval Intelligence from Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in 1961.

He has suggested Sirhan Sirhan, convicted assassin of Sen. Robert Kennedy, was

programmed to intercept Kennedy and to create a commotion by firing shots in the senator's direction while a second man, an armed security guard, fired three shots into the senator at close range during the confusion.

According to Turner, ballistics evidence proves that two guns were used in the assassination and that the fatal shots were fired from behind Sen. Kennedy. Witnesses testify that Sirhan was in front of RFK during the shooting.

His findings on the RFK assassination are soon to be released in book form.

Other of his books include "The Police Establishment"

(See FORMER, Page 6)



Joycelyn Johnson

... Miss Black Culture

Mimosa schedules for pictures

Individuals involved in the following organizations are notified to appear as designated for pictures for the yearbook. The groups will not be rescheduled nor given a special appointment for separate shooting because of the changes and extra days from classes in the school calendar which have necessitated strict scheduling to allow the Mimosa staff and photography department to meet the pre-stated required deadlines with the publishing company according to legal contract. Advisers are invited to come. Pictures will be shot in order of appearance by notice from the president of each group that the members are present. New organizations must go through the SGA for chartering according to a ruling by the Publications Board before qualifying for representation in the yearbook. Upon notification from SGA that an organization is chartered, the Mimosa staff will schedule the designated organization on either November 24 or 25. No organization pictures will be made except on these dates.

Monday, November 17, 6:45-8:00 PM, SCB third and

fourth floors: SGA, Chanticleer, Mimosa, WLJS Radio Station.

Monday, November 24, 6:30-8:00 PM, SCB auditorium and 3rd floor: Phi Mu Alpha Writers' Club, Phi Alpha Theta, Phi Mu Chi Beta, Sigma Tau Delta, Alpha Mu Gamma, Scabbard & Blade, Rangers, Rifle Club-Rifle teams, ROTC Sponsors, Delta Omicron, Chorus, Black Student Union, African Student Organization, Civitans, American Chemical Society, Student Nurses' Association, Lex Corpus, Lambda Alpha Epsilon.

Tuesday, November 25, 6:30-8:00 PM, SCB auditorium & 3rd floor: Home Economics Club, Phi Beta Lambda, Art Guild, J Club, Sigma Alpha Alpha, Interfraternity Council, Masque, and Wig Guild, Council for Exceptional Children, Law Club, Panhellenic Council, Psychology Club, Physical Education Club, Student Alabama Education Association, Ushers' Club, Catholic Student Union, Radio Station, UCM, Church of Christ Fellowship, Fellowship of Christian Athletes, Kappa Delta Epsilon.

Bibb Graves Receives Refreshing Change

By BILLIE NAPPER
A rainbow exploded in Bibb Graves! Well, maybe not a whole rainbow, but at least part of one. Instead of the traditional dark green on green, the rooms are several different colors now. There are blue rooms and beige rooms and yes, even green rooms. Sometimes the darker shade is the bottom half of the room, and sometimes the darker shade is the top of the walls. After fifteen years of the same shades of green or green and black, the change is certainly refreshing.

so I stopped one afternoon and asked if the two painters were the ones who had painted Bibb Graves. "Yes, we painted Bibb Graves. I'm James Blackmon and this is Norris Webb. We worked all summer trying to have it ready for fall. We sampled colors and mixed paints until we had just the right shade from the same old color all the time." "Only we're not really painters," Mr. Blackmon continued, "we're actually beauticians. We take these old buildings that have dirty walls and peeling paint, and we make them beautiful. Why, anybody could just slap a little paint on the wall and say it's painted, but we take pride in our work. We want the campus to be pretty and neat, 'cause when everything around you looks good, you feel better. That's like people. If you go around grumpy and mean-looking,

no one's likely to take pains with you. But if you speak to someone and tell them they look pretty or handsome or that you're glad to see them, and they perk right up. They feel better. Why, someone compliments someone, and that person goes on to compliment someone else, and before long, everybody's feeling good. But if you cry, you cry alone." Mr. Blackmon had a suggestion to make class more interesting. "They ought to change the classes from room to room every so often. See, if you're in a different room, you don't get bored so fast. Professors get tired of being in the same old room day after day, year after year. In four years, students tend to get tired of the rooms, too. If the rooms are all different colors, and the classes are changed

every month or two, it's easier to stay alert in class." "If you think Bibb Graves looks good, you ought to go look at the old gym. Why, we worked miracles with that place. It looks almost new since we worked on it. We painted the walls and refinished the floors. It looks good down there now. All the students ought to go look at it so they can see how much a little fixin' up can help."

I decided right about here the man must either be a little crazy or a lot blind. I had a class in Stephenson Gym last fall, and the place looked terrible. The walls were grimey and dirty, and there were strips of paint peeling off them. The floors looked as though they had never been finished. The place was depressing in general. The halls were dark. I would have voted to condemn the place. But I went down there just to see if there really was some improvement. I couldn't believe that was the same building. Everything looked

so bright and cheery and NEAT. It really does look almost new. Mr. Blackmon also commented on the dorms. "We've painted most of the dorms in the last two or three years. We didn't get to paint Pannell because they didn't give us enough of a warning before the students were ready to move in. We're painting outside while the weather is good. But when the weather gets bad, we're supposed to start on the second and third floors of Glazner, and maybe we can paint the dorm part of Pannell while the students are away between semesters. We'll certainly try."

So, the next time you're in Bibb Graves or Stephenson, take a good look around and see how much better the classrooms look. If you're not ever in these buildings, make a special trip. It'll be worth it. And the next time you see the "painters", stop and say hello. They're always so friendly and cheerful it's hard to feel

grumpy after talking to them. They're really a credit to our campus.

Services

(Continued From Page 1)
age. CIH dates for assistance are Dec. 19, 1975 to Jan. 2, 1976, and FIH dates are Dec. 20, 1975 to Jan. 2, 1976. Housing, food, tours, and programs are free unless noted otherwise in booklets provided by John R. Stewart, Foreign Student Advisor. Mr. Stewart's office is located at the International House. Total cost of the program includes a \$5 registration fee and transportation to and from your host city. All foreign students can secure applications from Mr. Stewart at the International House and are urged to apply immediately. Vacancies are filled in choice locations at a first come-first serve basis.

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Review

'Right to know': What should be censored?

By GERALD KIRK
WAGNER

The field of censorship contains so many intricate psychological and political arguments, and any attempt to rationalize a solution is very tricky, to say the least. Censorship is one of those opinionated fields of human thought, and every human being has the unalienable right to treasure two things that are uniquely his, one of which is his personal opinion. The other need not be discussed here. Since I have taken on the job of dealing with such an opinionated subject I will take the liberty to utilize generalizations and, at time, abstract ideas in my discussion. For this I solicit your indulgence.

Robert A. Liston, in his "The Right To Know: Censorship In America," presents a good outline for the treatment of the censorship problem. He initially tackles the question of "what is obscene?" and "should it be censored?" Mr. Liston begins his report by citing examples of the idiocy of censorship such as public book-burning incidents in the U. S. in which supposedly intelligent people openly destroyed the works of authors such as Melville, Hemingway, Faulker, Steinbeck, Orwell and Shaw to name a few. Accompanying this first example adverse to censorship is a report of the damaging potential non-censored material can manifest. The example offered is a 13 year old girl who is psychologically affected by a prolonged rape scene in a movie. Unfortunately Mr. Liston never resolves the controversy that these two examples present. Throughout his book Mr. Liston offers detailed accounts of what is censored and the reasons for its censorship as well as what slips through the censors sieve and the reasons for the freedom of these particulars.

The technicalities, legal that is, that now govern free press, free speech or free thought are things as must be abolished before the problem of censorship is solved. It is human nature to rebel against that which is dictated to them. Other than these legalities that 'protect' us from obscenity what else

have we to cushion our subconscious from the vulgar jarring of nudity or certain words either printed or spoken? Well, we have our moral facilities and little else. At the idea of moral judgements Mr. Liston shies away from the censorship debate, probably for fear of dealing with honesty at its foundation, the family unit, or more precisely, the individual.

First, let's consider that 13 year old girl who was disturbed by a movie's rape scene. I grant that the crime of rape is a terrible atrocity; however, that particular girl is now aware of its horror and in all likelihood will forever caution her actions accordingly thereby minimizing her chances of being a rape victim. But to merely say that some good may have come out of the whole episode does not really solve the problem of the girl's being upset. What can be done? First we can rid the world of decadence and thereby free all relationships that a nude human body will ever have with criminal actions or lewd thoughts. To do away with crime we have to do away with criminals. All criminals act because they are psychologically suppressed in some way. This mental torment caused by an inability to deal with reality builds until an explosion point is reached and the poor individual goes berserk and commits rape. If that person grew up in a world of honesty, trust, and sincerity he would have developed no mental suppression. For all mankind to suddenly adopt an honest attitude is totally beyond all feasibility unless some heavenly intervention occurred. Therefore, it boils down to the individual. Be honest with yourself and be honest in all dealings with youngsters, enabling you to cope rationally with any phenomenon and enabling children to recognize crime and decadence for what it is, something to steer away from no matter how elaborately available it is. Eventually all the dirty words will disappear from the subway walls and I daringly predict that psychologically oriented crimes will diminish. The crimes of poverty ridden people unfortunately is

another matter.

In matters of government we find censorship of information. The first and foremost cry is "for the good of the nation." Who is the nation? The citizenry! Who usually wants the banned or secreted information? The citizenry! What is the taboo information usually about? Some part of the citizenry! How can the good of the citizenry be protected if the information about them, affecting them and desired by them is denied them? The only answer is, it can't!

Here again, the only

feasible reason for secrecy between different governments and their citizens is that there is some mischief afoot. If all people were honest with each other all governments would mandatorily be honest with each other, too. Actually the honesty of governments should come first because those high officials of government are supposedly our leaders and supposedly the cream of the human crop. Our government cries that the press has overstepped its bounds. Let's examine what the press has done to draw this cry. They

discovered the Watergate scandal, experimentation with LSD on U. S. servicemen, assassination plots, illegal wire tapping, deliberate lying to the U. S. citizens and U. S. Congress. It appears to me that someone other than the press has overstepped their bounds! For this reason I advocate entire freedom of the press because we have a judicial system that will definitely correct any false accusations or defamation of characters. Louis Racine in his "Life of Milton" paraphrased the great poet's thoughts on censorship of information:

"He addressed to the Parliament this production,

In which he advances that the state should leave to every writer an entire liberty to print what he chooses; that there was never a tyrant monstrous

enough to prescribe limits to such liberty; limits which enslave truth, discourage learning and perpetuate ignorance; and that therefore the freedom of printing is the foundation of every freedom." The underlining is my own.

I wish to compliment Mr. Liston on a valiant effort to clarify censorship. The points he made were of valuable assistance to me in formulating my own opinions more fully. Although he did seem to lean in favor of a free press he kept one leg partially over the fence and disappointingly never came right out and definitely took a stand. But as I said before, one of the two things he is entitled to is his opinion which, right or indifferent or middle of the road, I give him the unalienable right to express.

Aaargh!

Washington is a city of speeches and speechmakers and listening from the environmental side of the political fence one hears a lot of people saying a lot of incredible things about the environment. The particularly one-sided remarks are best identified by the involuntary groan of disbelief they evoke—"aaargh!" Recently Bureau of Mines Director Thomas V. Falkie drew just such a response in NWF headquarters when he told the Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce in August:

"We not only don't know the full extent of Alaska's mineral and energy potential, but existing constraints are impeding efforts as assessment. Vastly greater efforts must be made, both by government and industry, if we expect that potential ever to be realized. Failure to realize it, in a world where

mineral and energy supplies are increasingly less certain, would be difficult to explain to future generations."

The constraints Dr. Falkie cites? You guessed it. They include pollution control regulations and setting aside some Alaskan wilderness as national parks and wildlife refuges, which he laments, will be closed to mineral and energy development. We're willing to bet our ecology decals that we would all have a harder time explaining to future generations our failure to preserve chunks of the pristine Alaskan environment for their enjoyment and study. Those who preach the sacrifice of one of the last and truly splendid wildernesses in the world to feed an energy wasteful, throw-away lifestyle will be the ones with some explaining to do. What more can we say, except—aaargh!

—Conservation News

BOOZER DRUGS

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The Chanticleer

Opinions

Letters

Comments

The test: An irritant of the grading system



By
**Gerald
Kirk
Wagner**

I think that I speak for most students and many educators when I say that a general feeling of irritation surrounds our conventional grading system of which "the test" (if I may use so irritable a term) is "the" integral part. The mere mention of the word "exam" or "test" starts the gastric juices flowing; the palms of the hands begin to sweat and the "colon tightens" (as Major Frank Burns of MASH said). When something causes this type of anxiety and apprehension among the masses, there seems to be a need for a change.

What if there were none of these tests to worry about? Well, that would definitely go

a long way in solving the age old problem of cheating, just like the problem of offensive holding penalties would be solved if there were no more football games. Teachers wouldn't frustratedly pull out their hair trying to decipher the abortive efforts of students to explain something they (the students) hadn't the faintest idea of. There would be no time wasted with make-up tests. And above all the ax would be lifted from over the students head and he would be able to learn just for the sake of learning and not for the sake of just passing a test.

Before I get accused of idealistic babbling it is

necessary to return to reality and examine the reasons we have those demonic examinations with us. If we were told to learn merely for the sake of learning only 2 or 3 percent of us would learn anything. People like me would say, "Far out" and then simply sit around drinking beer, smoking cigars and telling dirty jokes. That would probably be a pretty happy world until the beer and cigars ran out. The reason we have tests is

because we need grades and the reason we need grades is because we are competitive creatures living in a competitive society. As they say, it is a jungle out there and the A's, B's, C's D's, and F's we carry out there with us denote the length of our claws.

Unfortunately just accepting the fact that we need these designations of ability doesn't solve the problem of why in the world do we need

trivial tests?

Tests serve a definite function, they make us learn facts. This is not an end in itself though. The learning of facts is just a building block to the ultimate goal of "gaining," not learning, understanding of our particular field of study. When the emphasis is placed on memorizing countless facts, which will be forgotten in two weeks time, an unfortunate situation develops

in which knowledge takes a back seat, and school tends to become a chore.

I think that I would like to see all tests abolished except for one final test that consisted of only one question, "What have you gained from this course?" Each student should have the option to answer that question orally or scribally. Naturally true-false and multiple choice fans will disagree, but they probably like tests anyway.

Rock music blurs the real world

The following is a response to Jerome Morrison's article "What is a rock concert?" (Nov. 3 Chanticleer) and represents a very different view of rock music from Morrisons.

Rock music is a very big part of our society today. A tremendous amount of money and time is spent with this music. There seems to be a compulsion among many people to listen to it. Why, then, is there this almost irresistible urge, an urge that may cause one to spend hundreds of dollars on recordings, stereo equipment and rock concerts?

Rock music dulls the capacity for attention and creates a kind of monotony which blurs and makes unreal the external world. Earthly worries are sub-

merged in a tide of rising exaltation. The whole universe is compressed into the medium of the beat, where all things unite and pound forward, rhythmic and regular. Thus there seems to be an intolerance for the real situation in which one exists.

What is really involved with this rising exaltation? What is it in the music that brings it about? What are the physical and emotional effects?

Artificial neurosis is produced by a continually increasing tension of the excitatory process. Rock music is just such a cumulative, tension producing stimulus. Listeners are thrown into a tremendous frenzy as the tension is built up through the beat of the drum and

other instruments, and it is just such a stimulation of tension that causes many listeners to suffer artificially induced neurosis, involving neurasthenia and hysteria.

The inhibitory process may be weakened either through strain or through collision with the excitatory process. Its weakening results in an abnormal predominance of delay and other normal phenomena of which inhibition is a part, expressed also in general behavior, struggling, impatience, unruliness and finally pathological phenomena.

Artificial neurosis may be produced in the clashing or collision of the excitatory and inhibitory reflexes.

A broken meter in the treble, played over an insistently regular meter in

the left hand, with gradually increasing rapidity almost to the point of frenzy, is capable of producing the identical and almost hysterical effect on an organism as if a person would try to rush madly in two directions at one time.

Normally, the human nervous system is in a state of dynamic equilibrium between excitation and inhibition. But if subjected to excessive excitation or excessive inhibition, the brain becomes incapable, for the time being, of its usual intelligent functioning. Under such a condition, belief can be implanted in people, after brain function has been sufficiently disturbed by accidentally or deliberately induced fear, anger, or excitement. Of the results caused by such disturbances, the most common one is temporarily impaired judgment and heightened suggestibility.

One may ask whether rock music poses any danger to society apart from personal degeneracy. Several examples from the mid-60's show that rock music is a hazardous, even deadly threat to society.

In Jacksonville, Florida, 6,700 rock fans were sent into a screaming, fighting frenzy in the Jacksonville coliseum. They were like a herd of cows stampeding.

In Long Beach, California, a mob of more than four thousand teen-age girls poured out of the Long Beach Arena one Sunday afternoon

Chanticleer staff

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
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OUR NEW AMBASSADOR!



(See ROCK, Page 6)

Justice Black disbeliever in judicial restraint



By DR. MALCOLM STREET

(Ed. Note: The following is part II in the two-part bicentennial series article by Dr. Malcolm Street, dean of the School of Law Enforcement. His subject is Hugo Black, Supreme Court Justice.)

Immediately after Black's confirmation (to the Supreme Court), it appeared nationally that he had once been a member of the Klan. A great torrent of criticism descended on him; many in the press made Black out to be a "devil incarnate." Others demanded that Black resign or be impeached. Republican Senator George Norris came to his defense saying "actually Justice Black is being subjected to all of this criticism, because he wants the Supreme Court closer to the people, not because he is a Klansman." Hugo Black retained his characteristic calm and upon returning from a trip abroad made a national radio statement in which he admitted that he joined the Ku Klux Klan. He stated, however, that he had resigned before ever running for the Senate and had never renewed his membership. He strongly denied all in-

stances of racial or religious intolerance that had been made against him.

As time would reveal, there was certainly no need to worry that Justice Black would be either intolerant of one's race or religion. Justice William O. Douglas has said that "there was not a drop of racism in Hugo Black." He was tenacious in his view that the Constitutional theme of equality protected all people no matter their color, their creed, or their ideology.

While he was a law and order man, he demanded that sheriffs, police, as well as the people, obey the law of the land. Black felt that the framers designed the Constitution to make it difficult for government to do anything to the citizens. He always searched the record in every case that charged an over-reaching to make certain that officials had acted responsibly and within bounds.

The beneficiaries of the law in times past had been the corporations and the elite. Hugo Black made certain that the lower echelons of society were included. Racial minorities were his concern, so were religious dissidents and those accused of being "communist." Black became a leader on the Court on a group known as "judicial activists." Opposing Black was Felix Frankfurter, the most powerful and vocal exponent of "judicial restraint." These labels, as well as those of liberal or conservative, are all quite misleading.

Frankfurter and his adherents believed in marked judicial deference to

the judgement of the legislature, while Black and his associates placed emphasis on the obligation of the judiciary to check headstrong legislative acts that might impinge upon individual rights protected by the Constitution.

"The essential protection of the liberty of our people should not be denied them by invocation of a doctrine of so called judicial restraint," he said. On the other hand, Black believed that a true sense of judicial restraint required judges to stay strictly within the boundaries of the Constitution's language.

"Judges," he put it, "take an oath to support the Constitution as it is, not as they think it should be. I cannot subscribe to the doctrine that consistent with that oath a judge can arrogate himself a power to adapt the Constitution to new times." Black and Frankfurter clashed repeatedly on issue after issue throughout the Forties, particularly on the inclusion and meaning of the due process clause of the Fifth and Fourteenth Constitutional Amendments.

Black argued throughout his career on the bench that the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment was designed to make the articles of the Bill of Rights binding upon the States just as upon the Federal government. He never succeeded in persuading a majority of the Court to accept this view. One by one, however, through a process of selective incorporation, the Court has ruled over the years that the Fourteenth Amendment protects against infringement by States those

liberties recorded by the First, the Fourth, the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination and Sixth Amendment's rights to notice, confrontation of witnesses, the assistance of counsel, and the Eighth Amendment's prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment.

While many people called Black a liberal, as measured by the Constitution, he would be a conservative. For he was a strict constructionist who read the Constitution quite literally. Great debates have taken place over the interpretations he favored. But, he believed with all his heart that when the First Amendment said, "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," it means what it said and legal reports are replete with Blacks view that it was impossible for him to read the First Amendment as if it said Congress may make some laws abridging the freedom of speech.

Douglas has said, "Hugo Black abhorred vulgarity yet he saw no Constitutional way unless there was an amendment to censor or punish obscene literature. Hugo Black was deeply religious and abhorred the sacrilegious. But he knew no Constitutional way to suppress that kind of publication.

"Black's philosophy was the antithesis of communism. Yet so far as beliefs, speech or publications are concerned, he saw no Constitutional way to punish or suppress its advocates. Black knew that the Constitution sought to strike a lasting balance

between the individual and the government—one that would guarantee that the Nation be both strong and free and yet protect the individual from im-proachment by that government.

Black viewed his judicial task as one of maintaining the original Constitutional protection of the freedom of the individual against the Constitutional grant of power to regulate. When it came to the construction of laws, as distinguished from the provisions of the Constitution, Black usually came down on the side of freedom of the individual. That choice led him to strict application of the anti-trust laws, to liberal construction of laws applicable to laborers, and to what some called expansive readings of civil rights legislation.

While the decisions of any Justice who would serve over a third of a century on the United States Supreme Court would present a mosaic of decisions that would require explanation in many volumes, Black's central theme certainly was the First Amendment. Black took Jefferson and Madison literally and he felt deeply that the real secret of our security and our success for some two hundred years was the maintenance of a society of the dialogue.

Even in his later years, this profound belief in the Bill of Rights would sustain Justice Black in many decisions. The senior Justice always carried a pocket size copy of the Constitution and Bill of Rights with him and on many occasions in

discussion with various parties would present the exact wording of the Bill of Rights to his questioners to support his contention.

The Bill of Rights has stood between the individual and arbitrary state power. Justice Black took that Bill of Rights seriously, even literally. Over and over again, he influenced the court in the direction of protecting the freedom of the individual against the power of the state. He was a true conservative. So conservative that he believed the Constitution should and could be made to work.

There has been no one else on the Court who has ever felt so strongly about the rights of the individual citizen. Others have accepted Black's view, but without him, it is doubtful how much of the Bill of Rights would survive today.

As we come to the celebration of our country's 200th anniversary we hear many pessimists who argue that freedom of the individual is incompatible with the needs of the modern industrialized society. These pessimists would contend that the kind of individual freedom upheld by Justice Black is a relic of 18th Century utopian thought. I submit that Justice Hugo Black's philosophy is workable and must sustain us through these years to come. Justice Black's wisdom and perception have made him a judicial legend.

His imprint is set upon the law for all time. Hugo Black will live in the vitality of the free institutions he helped so much to strengthen.

'Let's Do It Again' humorless

By VICTOR McCARLEY
Features Editor

How many times have you trekked to the theater to see a "smash comedy" and found out that you should have bought a book instead? This happens quite often as a matter of fact, but then how many movies are "smash comedies?"

"Let's Do It Again," a film starring Sidney Portier, Bill Cosby and Jimmy Walker is just not a smash comedy. Actually it is hard to say it's a comedy at all. Some aspects of the film need to be pointed out.

First of all the film was not humorous to put it frankly. Of an audience of about 150 people, there were few oc-

casions when the audience as a whole enjoyed a scene enough to laugh. Of course, there's always the man in the second row who would laugh if he cut his arm off, but no one other than him enjoyed the humor. It was a dry humor, the type that has been done before or that is so obvious you knew the punch line or what was coming.

This is due, to a considerable extent, to the acting of Bill Cosby, who was the object of humor in the film. It was up to him to evoke the laughter. Well, most of us are more than familiar with Bill Cosby. He has been around long enough to get more than a few people to recognize his style of

humor. It simply wasn't new enough. This is also the case with Jimmy Walker of "kid dyn-o-mite" fame on televisions "Good Times."

If you have seen him once on this program, then you have seen his screen performance.

Sidney Portier actually held it all together. An accomplished actor, Portier put little slap stick or obvious humor into the picture. The subtle humor he evinced came as naturally as light snow falling. Portier played the conservative, educated man of the bunch and did an excellent job of it.

Many of the facts in this film are left up to you to figure out. How does Portier

hypnotize Walker into becoming the "killer" of the boxing ring? It's easy to see that little is provided as fact.

If you're looking for a film that will make you laugh, entertain you and generally relax you then wait for another "smash comedy" This one will not do it.

The week was not a complete loss. Woody Allen and Diane Keaton star in Allen's new film "Love and Death".

Allen is the intellectual humorist. He has much to say in this film as he does in most of his films. "Love and Death" isn't as funny as it is meaningful. What is love and what is

death? Allen tries to present his view on the subject and uses a variety of devices involving love and death to do it.

The humor, as I said, was not tremendously good, but



there were a lot of funny cliches and scenes to be sure. Most of these scenes involved Diane Keaton, who

manages to be in many of Allen's films.

Keaton and Allen after a scene involving either love or death will then go into a scene where the two of them have a long, detailed, intellectual debate on the previous scene. This served as a humorous device and also to show the uselessness of debating the subjects of love and death. What are love and death? The simple explanation is the best, and it doesn't take 12 years of education to realize it.

The film is enjoyable but if you have seen other Woody Allen films and did not enjoy them or understand them, there is little hope of deciphering this one either.



Maria Vergara

Maria Vergara 'collects' thoughts

By VICTOR McCARLEY
Features Editor

Most Americans when hearing the word "chile" think about being cold or a hot spicy soup from Texas. There is a definite third connotation of the word and that is the country in South America.

Chile is bordered by Peru, Bolivia and Argentina. The Pacific Ocean ebbs at her western border. Chile is a long and narrow country and produces beautiful women. Maria Vergara is one of those women who has made her way to Jax State where she is a member of the International House program.

Maria is representing Chile here and is on scholarship as provided by the International House Endowment Foundation.

Maria postponed her graduation from college in

Chile to come here. She would have graduated this semester but chose to accept a scholarship to study here. There is a very good reason.

Maria was studying to be an English and French interpreter. By accepting the scholarship to come here she can practice her acquired ability. Maria speaks English very well, and it reflects upon her training in Chile which must have been quite extensive.

Maria was originally from Currico in Chile but four years ago, she moved to Concepcion which is the third largest city in Chile with 200,000 inhabitants.

Maria is studying English and psychology here but will stop after this year and return for her degree in Chile. After that she says she would like to travel, possibly to Europe.

Maria likes to play the guitar and listen to music, particularly that of Neil Young. "His music is sad but truthful."

Maria also lists "thought collecting" as a hobby. "I have books where I write my thoughts. They are all related to impressions of what I see or how I feel. I use the writing to teach myself.

"When I go back and read what I have written two months ago I can see my weaknesses and also my strong points. I can correct them then.

"I also use my writing as an escape. I don't always have a patient friend to sit and listen to my troubles."

Maria also says she is in love with nature. "I am content to sit and watch a

butterfly or frog or whatever for hours."

Maria particularly likes the International House. "It is possible to know many people from many places in one house. It is then possible to understand a human being. From this group, it is possible to come up with a common being.

"These people come from all corners of the earth, but we are the same. The language differentiates us. The mouth moves a different way but we say the same thing. We have the same likes, dislikes, faults, emotions and weaknesses. Differences are only relative to each person."

Perhaps this is a valuable assessment of the people of the world. "We are the same in all but language."

Rock

(Continued From Page 4)

In an earlier incident in Long Beach, the newspapers reported that "More than a dozen policemen fought a valiant but losing 'battle' with five thousand frenzied, screaming teen-age girls in the Long Beach Arena one Friday night before halting the show in self-defense."

The San Francisco Chronicle reported, "A mob of howling teen-age boys and girls, at least one thousand strong, rampaged through the Mission district last night, inflicting heavy damage to automobiles and shops . . . The trouble, theorized Police Sergeant William Mikulik, can be attributed to the strange powers of a rock 'n' roll singer."

About four weeks later in the same city, The Animals

performed at the Cow Palace. Four teen-agers were stabbed, another was

kicked until bloody, and a policeman was mauled after

the performance. Police riot squads with dogs took an hour to break up gang fights outside the arena after the rock group played to about 3,500 young fans. The gangs fought with knives and tire chains. Three teen-age boys suffered deep stab wounds while outside the arena.

Another was stabbed while in front of the bandstand. One police officer said The Animals "wound up the crowd so tight they snapped."

In Los Angeles, the Herald-Examiner reported, "some 15,000 teenagers kept a date with mass hysteria at the Sports Arena, bowling over police officers and

gatecrashing to see England's newest singing group, the Rolling Stones."

Lt. T. E. Barnes commented that the "girls just develop

mass hysteria." Some had to be ejected because they were "uncontrollable" and others fainted.

At a Beatles concert in Vancouver, British Columbia, a hundred people were stomped, gouged, elbowed and otherwise assaulted during the twenty-nine minute performance. Nearly one thousand were injured at their concert in Melbourne, Australia.

Music that is constructive contains always beautiful melody, wonderful rhythm and marvelous harmony, for constructive sound is

comfortable to the feelings, producing ecstasy, alertness and peace, energizing the mind and body, facilitating balance and self-control in the listener.

Man is essentially a rhythmic being. There is rhythm

in respiration, heart beat, speech, gait, etc. The cerebral hemispheres are in

a perpetual state of rhythmic swing day and night.

To maintain a sense of well-being and integration, it is essential that man is not subjected too much to any rhythms not in accord with his natural bodily rhythms.

—Frank Bowie

Former

(Continued From Page 1)

and "Power on the Right."

Turner has lectured on college campuses throughout the United States. He is listed in Contemporary Authors, Writers Directory, Who's Who in the West (1976-1977) and the Dictionary of International Biography.

His appearance is scheduled for 8 p.m. in the Student Commons Auditorium. Preceding his appearance, Turner will hold a statewide press conference at 6:30 p.m.

after a rock music performance, and caused a melee which injured three police officers, damaged three vehicles and sent seven of the girls to the hospital.

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'Red Bandits' put a tiger in their tank

Jax St. roars into GSC lead 17-13

By DAVID ELWELL
Sports Writer

A capacity crowd in Paul Snow Memorial Stadium came to see a great football game, and they didn't go away disappointed as Jax State came from behind to beat the Livingston Tigers 17-13.

Jacksonville and Livingston went into the game with only one loss apiece, tied for first place in the Gulf South Conference, and high hopes for a berth in the national playoffs. The win by JSU puts them in the drivers seat for their second conference championship in as many years. The statistics bear out the closeness of the game as JSU had 288 yards total offense, compared to Livingston's 266 yards.

The Gamecocks took the opening kickoff and drove to the Tiger 25 yard line where Joe Hix kicked a 42-yard field goal to give JSU an early 3-0 lead.

The Tigers roared back with a tough ground attack to score, and take the lead 7-3. Livingston then stretched the lead to 13-13 on a 55-yard

halfback pass. At this point it looked like a long night ahead for the Jax State followers, but the Gamecocks were not to be denied a victory.

Fullback Mike Hobson, who tied the school record of 11 touchdowns rushing this season, ran for two TD's on short runs and picked up 105 yards rushing. He paced the win with the help of quarterback Larry Barnes and a defense that stopped Livingston in the second half.

The Gamecocks narrowed the margin to 13-10 with 2:11 left in the first half on a five yard run by Hobson, following a Tiger fumble at the Livingston 36 yard line. A 37 yard field goal by Hix barely kept the Tigers ahead with five seconds left.

Jax State won the game in the third quarter on Mike Hobson's record tying touchdown run from the one yard line with 4:33 left in the third quarter.

The 17-13 lead was all the Red Bandit defense needed in the fourth quarter to preserve the victory.

GSC results

Jacksonville St.	17	Livingston	13
Delta St.	19	Southeastern La.	10
McNeese St.	31	Northwestern La.	14
Miss. Coll.	7	St. Coll. Ark.	7
Nicholls St.	28	North Ala.	27
Troy St.	17	Tenn.-Martin	0

GSC standings

	GULF-SOUTH						OVERALL						
	W	L	T	PCT.	PF	PA	W	L	T	PCT.	PF	PA	GB
JSU	5	1	0	.833	114	48	7	1	0	.875	180	54	-
Delta St.	5	2	0	.714	135	82	6	2	0	.750	176	82	½
Nicholls St.	5	2	0	.714	133	87	6	2	0	.750	141	104	½
Livingston	4	2	0	.667	117	68	7	2	0	.778	218	114	1
Troy St.	4	3	0	.571	148	118	5	4	0	.556	168	162	1 ½
Miss Coll.+	2	4	0	.333	78	126	4	4	0	.500	178	133	3
UNA+	2	4	0	.333	148	131	4	4	0	.500	219	166	3
NW La.+	1	3	0	.250	24	90	1	8	0	.111	85	243	3
SE La.+	1	5	0	.167	72	164	3	6	0	.333	180	226	4
UTM+	1	5	0	.167	39	85	2	7	0	.222	129	143	4

+out of conference race

Gamecocks ready for UNA lion hunt

LARRY WRIGHT
Sports Editor

Time flies when you are having fun.

It doesn't seem like it, but here we are at the end of the 1975 Gulf South Conference season. September 13, was the day it started against Alabama A & M, and November 22, is the day the season ends when JSU tees it up against the University of North Alabama at Florence. This game should be an exciting conclusion to the quickest two months of great football that I can remember. Even though it may have been fun for many of the Gamecock players and coaches, it was also a great deal of hard work and sweat. But I'm sure that these same players and coaches will tell you, hard work and sweat can be fun, especially when your team is 7-1-0, and leading the GSC.

At press time, JSU was invading Troy, Alabama, with the unwavering intention of dismantling the Troy State Trojans. Barring any unforeseen difficulties, Jax State should still be holding at least a one game edge over the closest GSC

pursuer at this time. But let's get back to North Alabama.

There seems to be no joy in Florence these days, as this was to be THE year for the UNA Lions, but things just haven't been panning out the way coach Mickey Andrews had hoped. With 18 starters returning among 41 returning lettermen, hopes were high that the Lions could have one of their best seasons in years. UNA currently holds a ledger of 4-

4-0, overall, and 2-4-0 in the GSC, but don't let those records fool you. The Lions were 4-6-0 last year, and one of those four wins was over JSU, 28-24.

North Alabama's sophomore quarterback Steve Clark was the man who shot down the Gamecocks, when he and receiver Roger Ralph hooked up on touchdown passes of 27, 15, 68 and four yards.

One thing is for sure,

lighting won't strike twice, because this game is in Florence, instead of Snow Stadium. But the Red Bandit defense should bring radar along, because the opening kickoff won't be the only time JSU will see the ball in the air, you can be sure of that.

Steve Clark again will be marshalling the Lion offense line, and Roger Ralph won't need a neon sign to light up his position at flanker.

With the prospect of capturing their second consecutive GSC title, and a possible berth in the NAIA playoffs, Mayfield's Gamecocks are loaded with incentives. Add to that, a 10-11-2 series record against North Alabama, the Gamecocks definitely will be up for this game despite UNA's disappointing record. For those planning to make the trek to Florence, gametime is 2:00 at Braly Memorial Stadium.

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Over \$33,500,000 unclaimed scholarships, grants, aids, and fellowships ranging from \$50 to \$10,000. Current list of these sources researched and compiled as of Sept. 15, 1975.

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Cochis: The typical absent-minded professor

By KEM McNABB
Staff Writer

Dr. Tom Cochis referred to himself as the typical "absent-minded professor" as he related his tale of driving to town for lunch in his van one day. He forgot that he had driven (he usually walks) and walked back to his office without realizing what he had done until he got there.

Dr. Cochis's philosophy is the basic belief in "Do your own thing; enjoy life as long as it hurts no one else."

This liberal way of thinking was apparent when he said the main difference between his undergraduate days and those of students today is the fact that the students today are more open with what they do, therefore, less hypocritical.

Dr. Cochis was referring to sex when he said the same things that went on in cars parked on the dark side of the mountain in his day go on in today's neat, much more comfortable apartments.

Referring to students' study habits, he said, "College is not like high school . . . and a student should discipline himself to



Dr. Cochis engaging in one of his favorite occupations, taking care of plants.

study fresh notes on the same day that they were taken so that they will be remembered better when it comes time to study for a

test." Cochis added that all students should develop good study habits and put them to use accordingly. After all,

why should someone spend the time attending class or waste the money if the intent is not for a quality education?

Dr. Cochis feels that the average student is surrounded by temptations which can quickly lead him off the academic path. He sees no reason to take the full hour load and finish school in less than three years. He sees college as the best and easiest time of one's life with the least responsibility and most fun.

Most high ranking positions are filled by people with experience, and early

graduating does little in the job world, according to Cochis. He also feels that students are seasoned by associating with the many kinds of people and situations involved with college life, which helps in the maturing process.

A man of many moods, Dr. Cochis is a professor, husband, father, nurseryman, furniture maker, and lover of good books and music. His family is composed of a first-grade-school-teacher wife, Katherine, a 10-year-old boy, Mark, and an 8-year-old girl, Mabelle. He devotes some time to West Point Nursery which he owns and operates. His other unused time goes into an occasional piece of furniture and working with the Boy Scouts.

While reading he likes to listen to "background" music, especially classical. But, for an evening of entertainment with a group or a dinner alone with his wife, he enjoys rock music. His favorite vocalist is undoubtedly John Denver. The Carpenters, the Stylistics, the Temptations, Olivia Newton-John and Linda Ronstadt are among his other favorites.

Dr. Cochis began teaching college because he enjoyed the academic aspect and didn't want to leave it. His philosophy of education is that it is a two-way street.

Classroom teaching should involve conversation between instructor and students, Cochis feels. He believes that if the students can't talk to him during or after class, then they aren't learning much. There should be no alienation.

Cochis also feels that everyone deserves an equal opportunity to receive an education without being excluded by entrance tests. Every student deserves the best instruction by a professor willing to teach and help by giving attention in and out of class.

A good professor, according to Cochis, is not offended by students asking questions or embarrassed by being unable to answer some of those questions.

Dr. Cochis relates what he instructs in the classroom to what is happening in the world today. He, therefore, brings to the students a feeling that what they are learning has relevancy to their lives.

Walk softly and carry a big pie

(NOCR) One reason last spring's pie-facing fad was so short-lived was that there were many people who didn't

think it was all that funny. One who didn't was a U. of Kansas psychology professor who got chocolate-creamed in the face by a student in his classroom last May. He pressed battery charges against the student.

Last month the student, free on \$500 bond, got a full jury trial at which his supporters marched wearing pie-tin helmets and bearing signs reading, "If pies were outlawed, only outlaws would have pies," and "Walk softly and carry a big pie."

The 12 members of the jury listened diligently to testimony about such points as the incident itself, the extent of stain damages to the professor's clothes, the degree of force used in detaining the pie-thrower, and the professor's popularity—or lack of same—with his students. After four hours of deliberation, the jury reported that it was hopelessly deadlocked.

This week

The recently formed Sociology Club will meet Nov. 17 at 5 p.m. in Room 329, Brewer Hall. The club is asking for new members, and all majors, minors and other persons interested in the field are welcome. Refreshments will be served at the meeting.

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Those wishing to contribute books for the Sigma Tau Delta book sale, please deposit these books in the SGA office or at designated places. The book sale will be held Nov. 17-19 9 to 2 p.m. in the Student Commons Auditorium.

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