

# THE CHANTICLEER

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A personal copy of "The Story of Alabama A History of the State" Volume I by Marie Bankhead Owens was put in the library book drop at the end of the spring semester instead of the library's copy of Volume II. Please check your books and return Volume II so that your set and the library set will be complete. Thank you. Alta Millican.

## Jack Nelson

### LA Times bureau chief in favor of 'open records'

By DAVID FORD  
Editor

"I think that it's extremely important that the people know what their government is doing, but what a palls me sometimes is how many American people are not that sure that they are entitled to know what their government is doing," said Jack Nelson while addressing the 12th annual Student Conference on American Government.

Nelson, the Washington Bureau chief of the Los Angeles Times, has received the Pulitzer Prize and was awarded the Drew Pearson Award in 1975 for outstanding investigative journalism during the past 25 years. As one of the first major newsmen to take Jimmy Carter seriously, Nelson has what some call an "inside track" in the Carter Administration.

In response to a professor's question, Nelson said, "that the secrecy policy of the Nixon administration had spread to

state and local governments to close records. He feels that Carter's openness policy could also spread throughout the state and local governments but says, "I still see many areas where people have difficulties seeing records or getting access to things which should be public." On the other hand, Nelson recognizes the national apathy problem, "In some cases, let's face it. The citizens don't demand it (access to records). If you don't demand it, you're not going to get it."

Another contrast Nelson sees between Nixon and Carter is the leadership capabilities of the two men. Citing congressional leaders he states that the relationship between congress and the president is not as bad as has been pictured. However, Nelson says, "Carter may be reaching a moment of truth in his administration much more quickly than a lot of people had thought he would, and that is with the energy

program." Nelson goes on to say, "A lot of people in congress have warned that the energy program will be unrecognizable when it finally gets through congress, if it gets through." But he adds, "You can contrast that with what Carter says, 'On the energy program, I don't intend to lose'."

Nelson admits that Carter will be in for "one whale of a fight" with the energy plan and believes that Carter cannot afford to lose the fight. "If his energy program goes down the drain, it may do more than just cost him a second term. It may so hobble his ability to govern that it will cripple his administration." If that does happen, Nelson believes, "in the long run, we might all suffer from that."

Although the polls list Carter's popularity as being extremely high, Nelson says that a great number of groups are not sure about him. "Business is uneasy



Jack Nelson

about him. He's irritated business by spending programs. At the same time, labor is not happy with him because he has not spent enough. Liberals don't like him because he's too cautious. Conservatives are upset because they consider him too bold."

Nelson believes that Carter has been "all things to all people" so far and labels the president as a "fiscal conservative and a social liberal."

As to what kind of president Jimmy Carter will make, Nelson says, "We'll just have to wait and see."



Donald Stewart

## Donald Stewart

### 'No easy solution to energy problem'

By DAVID FORD  
Editor

While addressing the delegates of SCOAG, State Senator Donald Stewart of Anniston said, "With a complex problem like the energy situation there is no easy solution." Stewart spoke on democracy and energy and stated that it is time "we bring the principles of democracy into our energy-making process in this country." He also feels that problems should be faced by all segments of society.

Speaking of Alabama's problems with energy

Stewart added, "With regard to energy policy in the state of Alabama, the democratic concept is just a concept and not a reality." He said that the governor had proposed energy packages to the legislature on various occasions during the past few years, but the legislature had done nothing about it. Stewart believes that the reason the legislation died is, "because the industry which is supposed to be regulated by the new legislation has the power in the state legislature to kill it."

According to Stewart, not all the blame can be placed with the legislature though. He contends that in his seven years of service the state has had no energy policy and says, "It's about time one was presented." Nor did Stewart allow the Public Service Commission to escape his attack, "I usually say that the members of the Public Service Commission are all hard working citizens who are doing the best they can to regulate the public utilities in the state. I no

(See STEWART, Page 5)

Youth's role in America's third century

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# Culver urges Americans to get involved in politics



*Sen. Culver with Dr. Stone and SCOAG delegates*

By **JERRY RUTLEDGE**

The theme of this year's SCOAG was "Youth's Role in America's Third Century." This theme was well expounded upon in an impressive speech by Sen. John Culver of Iowa. Sen. Culver's speech focused on the need for Americans to get involved in the processes which make up our political system.

In his opening remarks, Sen. Culver stated that one of the most popular questions asked him by young people is "Why get involved?" In reply to this question, Sen. Culver had these comments. "Full participation in the political process, from the present level on up, is one of the great privileges of a free people as well as a duty of responsible citizenship." He went on to say that "Political volunteers who work as diligently in every campaign to get people to register, to get out to vote, to solicit

funds, and perform a thousand and one other sometimes very unglamorous duties which are essential to getting candidates elected perform a critical and key function in making our political system function and survive."

Sen. Culver also commented on voter apathy and the limits to which efforts should be made to "coerce" people into voting. "Many people say 'Why doesn't the government do this? Why does the Congress do that? Why doesn't the state legislature do this?' and one of the most fundamentally important points to keep in mind is that in a free, democratically elected system, your representatives are going to be responsive in terms of their priorities and their programs and their policies on the basis of who votes and on the basis of who contributes financially to those

campaigns. Priorities are determined by that mix of participation and by that profile of the public."

Sen. Culver also said that during his years of practical experience in political campaigns, he learned that plenty of active participants in the political process were first motivated to become involved in politics, due to the efforts of unsung workers who inspired them to care. Sen. Culver left this advice to the students gathered to hear him. "Young people today, let's get out to vote, participate in carcasses and conventions, run for public office at some point in your life if you are so disposed at all and otherwise keep fully involved in the electoral and in the entire political process. It's going to be even more demanding during your lifetime to make democracy work and succeed."

## Not everything runs smoothly at SCOAG

By **CARL PHILLIPS**  
Staff Writer

"What discussion group are you in?"  
"Number five—national."  
"Hold on there, five is international."  
"Well I know I'm supposed to be a discussion leader."  
Getting out my schedule, I show him the two national groups and which one is his.

He points to group three—first period: King.

"Let's see what 'good' topics you have. 'Is there popular rule by the people?' 'Would (should?) we decriminalize marijuana?' 'Should we increase the power of the national government?' 'Should we . . .'"

"Shut up, I'm reading."

At the head table Jay Dill is introducing Dr. Browder.

"Should we leave at 8:30 for that group meeting or wait until Stewart stops?"

"Wait."

Senator Stewart is telling a story about how well Dr. Browder plays basketball.

"I wonder who decided that we should hear Stewart from 8 to 8:45 and have that meeting at 8:30? Are we just supposed to get up and walk out?"

"I don't know."

Stewart continues with his speech on the skeleton staff on the Public Service Commission vs. the bloated staffs of Alabama Power and the telephone company.

Promptly at 8:30, several discussion group people walk out. Dr. Stone and most of the audience give them sour looks.

"Shouldn't we go too?"

"Let's wait."

(Where did that high school kid come from, he asked Stewart a filibuster is!)

"It's 8:50. Finished or not, I'm going."

"I'll see you later."

After walking to Bibb Graves, I am met by a discussion director who demands to know why I am late.

"They keep asking Stewart questions. King's still over there."

The chief director tells me that I am in group three, room 110.

"But I'm in group 5."

"The schedule says 'King—group three'."

"I'm Phillips—group five. King's still listening to Stewart."

"You're in 203."

Before the first session starts, the other non-leaders (Brown and Holcombe) and I are given words of encouragement by Dr. Bruer, our department representative.

Since one of us really knows what we are doing, we all try to get the delegates talking. Fifteen minutes of silence follows—broken only by our questions and Dr. Bruer's answers.

Somehow the delegates start talking—but about Nixon and Watergate.

We start whispering to each other that, although the delegates are talking (halleluia), they are supposed to discuss international affairs.

Holcombe finally throws in a question about Nixon's foreign policy—horray!

Later one of us throws out a question about the B-1 bomber. One of the delegates goes bananas—he acts as if the B-1 was the greatest invention since the wheel.

We switch to the cruise missile. The delegate (he probably plays front four) calms down.

Brown announces, at my prodding, that the time is up.

During our wrap-up, I mention that the four of us have to talk less and we should phrase our questions negatively—such as "Should we abandon the cruise missile?"

Dr. Bruer tells us that we did fine.

The other two periods start off slowly and just die.

Every few minutes the chief director pokes his head in the door and helps answer our questions. He also tells of how the Dutch brought slaves to South Africa.

Just to get their attention, I ask one group for any solutions to overpopulation in India (or China).

"I dunno."

"Isn't birth control against their religion?"

"No, it's not," I reply.

Another delegate comments, "Most of the people are scared of birth control. They've heard so many rumors they don't know what to believe."

Just as the delegates appear to be interested, a question is asked about Vietnam. Interest dies.

In the lunch line afterward, King tells me that he was told to go to his classroom and that he had similar problems with the delegates.

The chief director is pleased with the outcome and invites everyone down to Brother's—provided that they pay.



*SCOAG directors and delegates at reception for Jack Nelson*





## We don't get no respect!

While working on the Chanticleer staff for almost two years, and since taking over as editor last month, I have noticed that faculty, administrators, and students alike seem to feel no need to show the paper staff the respect which they rightly deserve. This might seem an insignificant point to some, but it is necessary that the paper receive this respect if we are to do the job which is expected of us.

Recently I had an appointment with a university official for 9 a.m. I made a special trip to Jacksonville to keep that appointment, but it was not until some two and a half hours later that this person showed up. Had I been representing my part-time employer, WDNB radio, I seriously doubt that the wait would have been so long.

Steve Johnson, Chanticleer assistant editor, covered the J-Day game and when it was thought that he was representing his part-time employer, The Anniston Star, he was directed to have a seat in the press section. However, when he told people that he was on assignment for The Chan-

ticleer, he was told to have a seat down the line because several people from the press would be present.

At the recent baseball tournament, Jerry Rutledge, Chanticleer sports editor, was refused admission after showing his press pass. He was told by someone at the game that he had been let in for a previous game and "We better not do that again."

Each year the paper sends requests to all departments and organizations to assign someone to keep the Chanticleer advised of any and all news within that section. We seldom hear anything else until we fail to provide coverage for an event.

This request is by no means unreasonable. We simply must have the respect due a newspaper in order to do our job. That respect might mean correcting the above situations or it might mean getting straight answers from people when we investigate a story. Whether or not we get it will make a great deal of difference in the quality of the paper we publish.

## Off shore drilling

### Do we have a choice?

By DAVID FORD  
Editor

Recently I was one of eight Alabama college editors invited to New Orleans at the expense of the Alabama Petroleum Institute. The purpose of the trip was to give the editors a chance to tour off-shore drilling platforms in the Gulf of Mexico. In return, each editor obligated himself to write about what he saw and heard from various oil

company officials concerning the off-shore drilling process.

Some of my colleagues have criticized the environmental impact of drilling wells off the beaches. I, too, am concerned with ecology; however, I feel that we no longer have the prerogative of being selective about the source of our oil. According to government figures we are now importing about half

of our oil supplies, with the majority of these imports coming back from the Arab nations. We need only to go back to 1973 to determine the reliability of that source.

We are a country dependent on petroleum products. No one denies that. Some do deny that an energy crisis exists, including many politicians who use the issue as a vote-getter much as Vietnam was used. That war caused us to lose bargaining

power in world affairs just as the war with energy is doing. As long as we are not self-sufficient in such a vital area, we are placing ourselves over a barrel.

A popular argument in the debate against off-shore drilling is the vast profits of the oil companies. I have no quarrels with a company making a profit, that's what business is all about. Sometimes though the (See OFF SHORE, Page 8)

## Moonie-ism:

## Religion or brainwashing

By SUSAN ISBELL  
Staff Writer

Recently much attention has been given to the Church of Unification, its creator, and to the creator's devoted followers and collaborators.

The Church of Unification was created by North Korean Sun Myung Moon. The purpose of the organization, according to Moon, is to do away with

other religions, and to absorb all other religions into one; that one is the Church of Unification. Moon stated, "God is throwing Christianity away and is now establishing a new religion, and this new religion is Unification Church." The new church is supposed to be a religious organization, but some question has risen to the correctness of the above

acclamation. Many Americans disagree with Moon and his new religion, but there are 30,000 Americans who are strongly in favor of this man and who support his ideals firmly.

Moon presently lives in Irvington, N. Y. His ideology and philosophy has been published in his book, "The Divine Principle." According to him, Jesus was

supposed to marry an ideal wife and begin the "perfect family." He failed in this endeavor because he was crucified by his own people. Since Jesus failed, a new Messiah must come to complete the task of building the "perfect family." Many of Moon's followers feel that he is the second Messiah. This book, containing Moon's (See MOON-ISM, Page 8)

## Chanticleer staff

The Chanticleer, established as a student newspaper at Jacksonville State University in 1934, is published weekly by students of the University. Editorial comments expressed herein are those of the students and do not necessarily reflect the policy of the JSU administration.

The Chanticleer office is located on the fourth floor of the Student Commons Building; phone 435-9820 ext. 233. All correspondence should be directed to The Chanticleer, Box 56, Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, Alabama 36265

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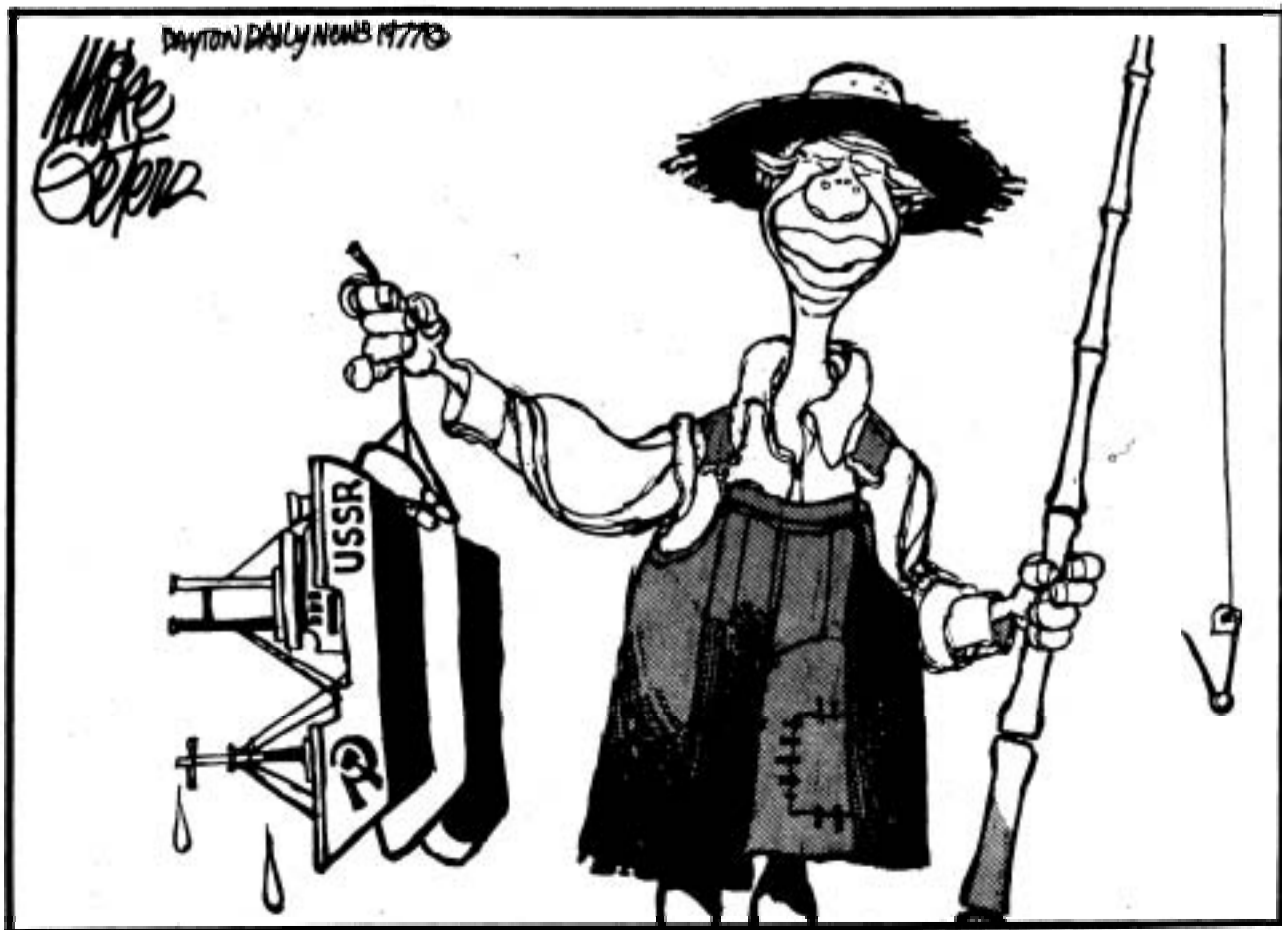
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# Off shore drilling can pay off

Off-shore drilling, like on-shore drilling is a risky process. Whenever a company goes into the field to drill, nine out of every 10 wells will be what is called a "dry hole". That means that the money spent on drilling the well is lost because there is no oil there. Each company has teams of geologists to determine where oil can be found, but the only sure way to find out what is un-

derground is to set up and drill a well.

## DRILLING

An oil or gas well is a steel encased pipeline which brings the oil or gas from underground to the surface. A well is drilled using several bits which cut through the rock. At a pre-determined shallow depth the drilling equipment and bits are removed and a

section of pipe is placed in the hole. This process is repeated, with the pipes being cemented in place, until the necessary depth is reached. Special valves are kept in place until the drilling is completed to protect against blow-outs or the release of gases and oil.

A specially prepared substance called "mud" is forced through the drilling apparatus to control pressure in the well and to

seal the rock strata until the pipe is in place. This also helps support the hole.

## PRODUCTION

Once the pipe is in place for the well, a smaller tubing is suspended in this pipe which allows the petroleum to flow through the well. The well-head assembly is placed on the well, which is actually a series of valves and controls to regulate the flow of petroleum. Additional

safety valves are installed below the ocean bottom which cut off the flow below the surface should anything happen to the well stand, such as a hurricane. In addition, each stand is equipped with several alarm systems to warn workers if something goes wrong. If any emergency should occur that would endanger life or property, the well is shut down.

After the oil and gas is

produced from a well, a pipeline is used to get the product to shore. These pipelines are weighted and buried below the ocean floor.

The design of the pipe fits government regulations to prevent a rupture. In shallow water oil is sometimes stored on a barge and then taken to shore. However, natural gas is always transported to shore through pipelines.



Joe Higgins

## Joe Higgins speaks on crime prevention

By CARL PHILLIPS  
Staff Writer

Speaking before a meeting of the Federated Women's Clubs at Jax State recently, Joe Higgins, the former Dodge Boys Sheriff, said that the responsibility for crime prevention, in the country, rests with both the corporations and the average citizen.

Higgins said that the corporations could help in the crime prevention program through the development of devices to thwart the would-be criminal. He gave the examples of the Singer Company creating an invisible pocket for the use of senior citizens to keep valuables and of the General Electric Company inventing high pressure sodium lights which give more light with

less electricity.

Higgins further commented that, in 1976, crime costs all Americans over \$3 trillion and that the millions of dollars spent by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration was as useful as burning all of it at once.

Sponsored by both the General Electric Company and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Sheriff" Higgins speaks before various groups around the country about crime prevention.

He said that the average citizen can help prevent crime through the use of automatic timers which turn on lights and radios at certain hours of the day and night.

Veterans, dependents and service members enrolled in Veterans Administration education programs will receive their monthly GI Bill checks at the end of the month instead of the beginning after June 1, according to Wiley H. Parkman, director of the VA's Montgomery Regional Office.

The change in GI Bill payment procedures, effective June 1, will eliminate the VA's prepayment of monthly GI Bill checks. "This will have most noticeable effect on veteran-students continuously enrolled this summer," Parkman said. "They received their last VA check under prepayment on May 1, covering their May enrollment. Their next check, for June, won't be issued until July 1."

Subsequent VA checks will be issued following each month's enrollment. A student whose enrollment ends in June receives his final VA payment on July 1."

Parkman noted that another change in the law modifies the VA's advance payment procedure which used to automatically give trainees a two-month money advance at the start of school. The new modified procedure permits advance payment at the beginning of a school term for the first month or partial month and the following monthly only if the student makes a written request and the school agrees to process the advance payment.

Students under the GI Bill or the dependents educational assistance program who wish an advance payment should contact their school, Parkman said, because the student's written request for advance payment must be included on the school enrollment certification

submitted to VA.

Parkman emphasized that the enrollment certification containing the advance payment request must be received at least 30 days before the start of regular registration.

Eligible veteran-students requesting advance payment for the full school session

should be aware that no additional check will be forthcoming from the VA for approximately three months after they receive advance payment, Parkman said.

For example, a veteran receiving an advance payment check in September, for September and October, would not receive a

VA education payment for November until Dec. 1 because of the elimination of the prepayment provision.

Students with questions about VA educational checks should contact their VA veterans representative on campus or the VA Regional Office in Montgomery.

## No VA checks issued June 1



## Military Ball Queen

The annual military ball, sponsored by the Military Science Dept., was held on April 1 at the Officers Club at Ft. McClellan. The highlight of the evening was the naming of the Military Ball Queen

and her court. Pictured above are, left to right, second alternate, Cindy Shaw; Military Ball Queen, Leesa Mince; first alternate, Gayle Mitchell.

## Stewart

(Continued From Page 1)

longer make that statement."

He says that he has appeared before that body representing his constituents and "I don't find that to necessarily be the case."

As a noted critic of Alabama Power Company, Stewart questioned some practices of the utility such as passing on to the customers the legal fees required for a rate hearing. He also pointed out that before the PSC, Alabama

Power will call unbiased witnesses to testify that a rate increase is needed. However, these witnesses receive large sums of money for their testimony. Saying that he was born in Munford, Stewart said that unbiased "means a little different thing in Munford than it does before the Public Service Commission."

He told the convention that we had been told for too long that we could take our energy resources for granted. He feels that we can

no longer do this and must confront the problem.

Urging the delegates to get involved in solving the energy problem Stewart stated, "I plan to be a participant in solving the problem . . . and I plan to represent a segment of this society which had not been represented before." Then he added, "The problem will not be solved by my generation. It will ultimately have to be solved by your generation."





*Scenes from 'Night Watch'*

## Mystery play presented on Jax State campus

"Night Watch," one of the most baffling mysteries ever written for the stage, will be presented by Jacksonville State University on May 19, 20, and 21. This outstanding suspense drama was a recent Broadway success and has gone on to stun audiences throughout the country. New York critic Clive Barnes called "Night Watch," "A most superior thriller . . . which from its

first blood-curdling scream to its last charming surprise is a first-class example of its genre."

The JSU production of "Night Watch" features an experienced cast including Keithia Atkinson and Mike Scoggins as a bewildered couple who live in a strange though expensive home in New York City. Some very unusual friends and neighbors are portrayed by

Cynthia Hubler, Jeff Goodwin, Regina Mathis, Deborah Farris, and Harry Furst. Two untypical New York policemen are played by Lorenzo Gunn and Rick Tubbs.

The ingeniously devised plot of "Night Watch" builds steadily in menace and suspense as the skillfully drawn characters travel a frightening path towards a totally unexpected climax.

## ... Honored



*Superior cadets honored*

Each year the ROTC Department at Jacksonville State University holds an Awards Day to pay tribute to the most outstanding young men involved in the military program. The ultimate award is the selection as Superior Cadet Award—one such award for the four school years. Shown here on the left is LTC William F.

Rickett Jr., head of the program, congratulating the four winners. From left, Steve Cemons the superior senior, from Boaz; Richard Drake, junior winner, from Jacksonville; Robert Williams, sophomore, from Felton, Ga., and Stephen Hassenplug, freshman winner, from Jacksonville.



*English group honored*

Jacksonville State University's branch of Sigma Tau Delta—a national honorary society for English majors—has received special commendation from the national headquarters. Only English majors with a high academic average are eligible for membership. Shown here on the left is Dr. Clyde Cox, head of the English

Department; Dr. Charles Johnson and Dr. Gene Blanton, sponsors for the society; Dean Reuben Booser, dean of the college of arts and sciences; Dr. Theron Montgomery, vice-president for academic affairs and Dr. Ernest Stone, university president.

# Jax out of world series

# sports

The baseball season came to an end for the Jax State Gamecocks during the NCAA playoffs as the Eckerd College Tritons took the southern region championship. The Gamecocks began the playoffs with an 8-7 win over Florida Southern, a team who at the time was rated No. 1 in the nation. The draft, probably within the first five or six rounds. Davis finished the season with a small college record 25 home runs with Treadway right behind with 22. Wood led the GSC in batting with a fine .494 average. Another possible drafter is Terry Abbott, the Gamecocks ace righthanded pitcher. His

By

Jerry Rutledge

Chanticleer Sports Editor

win placed the Gamecocks in the winner's bracket of the playoffs and things were looking good. The next day proved to be a nightmare, however, as the 'Cocks dropped two games, 6-3, to Eckerd and 14-10 to Florida Southern, and were eliminated from further play. The Gamecocks were plagued by repeated errors and inconsistent pitching during the final day and in the end this proved to be fatal.

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With the professional baseball draft coming up on June 6, don't be surprised to see a few Gamecocks strutting around with bonus money hanging out of their pockets afterwards. Fact is, Sonny Davis, Stan Treadway and Andre Wood are all likely to be taken in the

season record was 8-1.

## COMMENT

During the recent NCAA baseball playoffs, a Chanticleer reporter assigned to cover the games was denied admittance even though he displayed proper press credentials. The ticket taker also refused to contact an athletic official of the university to verify the reporter's status. Incidents of this type are becoming altogether too common here. How can anybody expect the newspaper to adequately cover the university's athletics if they are continuously treated in such a discourteous manner? I hope that incidents like this will not continue to occur. When the newspaper is unable to perform up to standards, it's the students who suffer the loss in the long run.



Jax State had problems with defense this year. With dust flying, this was one moment when defense wasn't a problem

## The great tennis boom: Never too late to begin

By STEVE JOHNSON  
Assistant Editor  
If the initial blast of the

"great tennis boom" arched over your head like a perfectly placed lob—don't worry.

There is still time to make the scene.

According to the United States Lawn Tennis Association (USLTA), some 35 million people in the U. S. alone call themselves tennis players and there is every reason to believe more will take up the game.

It's fun, and you don't have to be a pro to enjoy it. You'd be surprised to know how many people habitually hit the ball over the fence and still end up having a good time.

Chasing the ball can be a worthwhile supplement to the game itself—if you are interested in additional exercise.

May, June and July are always the peak months for tennis, but already, numerous individuals have been spotted swinging the racket around Jacksonville State University.

Open to the public are several courts between JSU and Jacksonville High School, not to mention even of local "Church courts."

To beat the crowd and the heat, the ideal time to go

racket swinging is about 6 o'clock in the cool of the evening. Or if you're an early bird, there's always 7 or 7:30 if you don't mind the dew.

Choice of a racket is important to any serious tennis player—and sometimes even to the weekend bum.

Rackets are geared to a player's size and weight. Most men will use somewhere in the neighborhood of a 4 1/2-inch to 4 and five-eighth-inch size grip, while women use 4 and three-eighth to 4 1/2.

Men with strong wrists and forearms will want medium weight rackets, while most women and some men will feel more comfortable with a light-weight design.

When in doubt, stick with the lighter weight model; it will give you better control of your shots, which is more important to the beginner than raw power generated by heavier rackets.

When buying a racket stay away from the bargain-basement specials which tend to break or wear out quickly.

You should expect to pay at least \$20 for a reliable model. Quality improves as you move into the \$30 range and above, but the beginner

(See TENNIS, Page 8)



JSU student using tennis courts by  
Pete Matthews Coliseum

## Basketball

Bill Jones will be quite happy next winter if he can get Larry Blair to pick up his scoring act where he left off this season at Snead State Junior College.

Blair, Jacksonville State University's third basketball signee of the spring, averaged no less than 38 points per game during his final 10 games of the year at Snead. The 6' 7" youngster hit the nets for 28.4 points per game for the season.

"Larry is one of the finest shooters we've ever had here," Coach John Kitchens said when asked about his All-State Center at Snead this week. "He has a fine hook shot and is deadly around the perimeter with his jump shot."

Blair's statistics support his coach's feelings. He shot 54.3 percent from the field this past season, accounting for 727 points as Snead posted a 27-11 mark. He averaged 10.9 rebounds.

Blair's best shooting game came against Walker College as he pumped in 42 points while his best rebounding effort was 22 against Gadsden State College.

In addition to All-State honors, won All-Region (Alabama, Georgia) and

(See BASKETBALL, Page 8)



## Moon-ism

(Continued From Page 4)

principles, has become the textbook of his followers.

His followers are referred to as Moonies. These Moonies go through a strenuous training program before becoming members of the organization. A number of trained psychiatrists observed some of the techniques used in the training, and they consider the nature of the procedures related to a form of brainwashing.

Moonies usually work around college campus areas. They can peddle their products and at the same time influence prospective converts. Moonies in conversing with individuals rarely mention the Church of Unification or Sun Moon. The Moonies will invite the convert to a lecture being held in the local area. After the lecture, the converts will be asked to a weekend retreat for further brainwashing. At the retreat, programming begins.

The converts receive almost no sleep and have very little time to reflect back upon the lectures and their surroundings. The moonies are usually obtained from middle class families and their appearance is clean-cut. The love and smiles that they project are not found in their hearts and minds. The converts are completely exhausted at the end of the rigid weekend spent in the secluded retreat. By the final lecture, they learn that God has sent Sun Myung Moon to save the world in general, and them in particular.

The rest of the days are filled with activities, discussion, calisthenics, meals, sports, lots of singing and praying—starting at dawn and ending after midnight. Recruits are never left alone. After this weekend comes a hard-sale pitch for commitment for the next process a week long seminar. Headquarters are located up state New York, in Barrytown. It is here that the indoctrination becomes more rigorous. The continuous lectures, singing and prayers leaves no time for writing relatives or friends. At the end comes the pressure to join. The recruits are worn out from lack of sleep, numbering lectures, cut off from family and friends, and softened by the moonies warmth, they join the organization.

Some recruits join full time and live in one of the centers. Some recruits work and give their weekends to the Church of Unification. Many converts give their bank accounts to the church. Those who do not wish to join at the end of the seminar are

told that Satan entered their minds and that they will lose their souls if they leave the church.

This type of programming is a damagingly successful one. But the deprogramming process is probably more cruel than the programming. Ted Patrick, an ex middle-weight fighter, specializes in the deprogramming technique. He claims to have deprogrammed 1000 individuals from various cults. The operation is not only barbarous, but costly.

Patrick kidnaps the Moonies, whose parents have paid him to deprogram them, and he tries to break through the barriers developed through the brainwashing. He shows the Moonies actual documents proving that Moon's principles are false. The act involves screaming between the Moonies and Patrick which lasts for many hours.

The federal government is investigating the Moonies and some of his collaborators. The church operates a political affiliate in Washington called Freedom Leadership Foundation, which lobbies for US military and economic support for South Korea. Some critics suspect that Moon's government movement is directed or subsidized by the South Korean CIA, a charge the church denies. Two of Moon's closest aides are former Korean Army colonels who served as military attaches in the South Korean Embassy in Washington. Hearings are being held on the possible attempt by South Koreans to influence American politics through the Moon movement.

Because the Church of Unification is a religious organization, its income is tax free. The IRS has not taken action against its \$10,000,000 million dollar income exemption. But, the US Immigration Service has ordered the deportation of 600 Moonies, mostly from Japan, for illegal soliciting.

Many dishearted parents who have lost their children to Moon feel that Moon is a spiritual fraud, a devil who enslaves young Americans by means of brainwashing and mind control. Parents have tried to rescue or kidnap their sons and daughters from his communes, but often the kids cannot be found, or refuse to come home. Some parents do not object to their children's involvements with the church. They feel at least their children believe in something and are fighting for the cause.

Ex-Moonies, who have

managed to survive their past experience with Moon, are trying to recapture the period of Moon's control of their lives. One ex-victim of the Moon movement said, "There is much more to it than meets the eye. Religion is used as a front for what is really a political and fanatically militaristic organization."

Another former Moonie commented, "Behind all those smiling young faces are mindless automatans operating on their alpha level. They are in an induced psychotic state and do not see the world as you and I do."

Sun Moon's devoted Moonies are in the JSU area selling "The world's greatest mints."

## Off shore

(Continued From Page 4)

"vast" profits are not as big as they seem. Although Exxon made more money in dollars and cents than Ford Motor Company made last year, the percentages tell another story. Exxon's profits grew less than 10 per cent while Ford's profits grew 332 per cent. As an industry, the oil companies averaged no better last year than any other industry.

If we intend to keep the life-style to which we have grown accustomed, we should encourage exploration for new oil, seeing that the companies are regulated to protect the environment as much as possible, but not so much that it becomes economically infeasible to recover the oil. If we decide to restrict the industry to the point where drilling costs are excessive, then we must be prepared to pay higher prices for anything related to petroleum products. It's a matter of perspective.

Off-shore drilling, on-shore drilling, it makes little difference anymore. We have played out the option on our time. I don't think we have a choice any longer.

## Basketball

(Continued From Page 7)

honorable mention JC All-America, Blair played prep basketball at Scottsboro High School.

The lanky youngster is the third Gamecock prospect signed by Jones this year. Earlier, he signed guard Todd Smyly of Selma and Van Davis of Fayette County.

Jones hopes to sign at least two more players.

doesn't really need a better racket than that.

Wooden rackets allow for better control of the ball and are more valuable for the beginner, while aluminum and metal designs add power but are likely to cut down on overall control.

In either case, however, the racket should be strung with nylon which costs about \$8 to \$12 and is virtually immune to damage from water, unlike gut stringing which costs \$25 and is easily ruined by moisture.

Other materials worth carrying along on a tennis outing include loose-fitting shorts, light-colored shirts, comfortable shoes with grooves for traction, head

## Tennis

(Continued From Page 7)

bands, wrist bands, ace bandages for injuries and a rosin bag for blisters and to keep your racket from flying out of your hand.

But of course few people actually carry all of that.

To avoid overexertion, common sense should be used on the tennis court. Don't play that one more set in 90 degree weather.

Strains to fatigued muscles seem to be a major cause of that evil known as tennis elbow.

A local orthopedic surgeon defined tennis elbow as the inflammation of a tendon near the elbow caused by the repeated unnatural motion of the forearm.

It would seem that even a good shot in tennis would

require an unnatural motion of the forearm.

Symptoms of tennis elbow include severe pain or aching of the elbow and a lingering soreness of the forearm.

A player who wishes to avoid tennis elbow is advised to warm up before playing and to follow through on the swing, with the body—not just with a twisted wrist and forearm.

And a break here and there never hurts.

Salt tablets and water are valuable refreshers for your body. But if you want the coolness of water, and the replacement of salt and minerals all wrapped up into a much better taste—nothing beats Gatorade!

## Jax slugs Nicholls for GSC crown

Jax State rode its heavy-hitting attack right into the Gulf South Conference Championship as the Gamecocks took two of three games from western-division champ Nicholls State. The Gamecocks took the first game of the series 12-4, was beaten by Nicholl 5-2 in the second game, and clinched the championship by humiliating Nicholls in the third and final game, 23-

3.

Short summaries of the three games follow, with linescorers:

### Jax State 12, Nicholls 4.

Senior righthander Terry Abbott pitched a strong game after the first inning and his Gamecock teammates rapped out a GSC record eight home runs to take a 12-4 come from behind victory. Abbott gave up three runs in the top of the first, but held Nicholls virtually in check the rest of the way. The Gamecocks, behind 3-0, started the barrage in their half of the first as Sammy Davis blasted a shot over centerfield with one on to cut Nicholls lead to 3-2. Randy Putman immediately followed with a solo home run to knot it up at 3-3. Andre Wood hit his first homerun of the game in the second to put JSU in the lead, 4-3. Nicholls did manage to tie the game again, 4-4, on catcher Mike Mulligan's homerun, but the Gamecocks made it a rout

the rest of the way. Stan Treadway homered in the fourth, Putman for the second time in the fifth, and Treadway following with his second in the seventh with a

	R	H	E
Nicholls	3	0	0
JSU	3	1	0
WP	1	1	2
Abbott (7-1)	1	3	-
L. P.-North	12	15	1

Nicholls 5, JSU 2  
Nicholls pushed the series into a third and deciding game by defeating Jax State 5-2 in the second game. Nicholls pitcher Barry Pellegrin threw a four hitter

	R	H	E
Nicholls	1	0	0
Jax State	0	0	2
W. P.	0	0	0
-Pellegrin	0	0	0
L. P.-Rhodes (3-2)	5	6	1
	2	4	2

### Jax State 23, Nicholls 3

It was party time in the third game and Nicholls was treated like an uninvited guest as the Gamecocks took the GSC crown, 23-3. The Gamecocks jumped on the Nicholls' pitching staff for runs in every inning. The Gamecocks rapped out 25

	R	H	E
Nicholls	1	0	1
JSU	4	4	2
	7	3	3
	23	25	2

man on. Larry Bowie added another in the seventh, and out in the ninth with one on. Wood poked his second one Abbott ran his record to 7-1 with the victory.

at the Gamecocks as the Colonels took the win with three runs in the top of the seventh. Stan Treadway homered for the Gamecocks and Robert Joseph, with two fine catches defensively, added one for the Colonels.

hits, of which seven were home runs. Hitting homeruns for JSU were Dennis Black, Andre Wood, Stan Treadway, Randy Putman, Ken Kovacevich, and Sonny Mosley (2). The winning pitcher was Bruce Benfield, coming on in relief of starter Steve Gamble in the second inning.