Police Reports
Compiled by Brianne Hendricks

September 4
- A student had a question about a restraining order. A report was completed at 11:01 a.m.

- Officers received a complaint of possible marijuana use. Three students were issued a misdemeanor summons at 8:58 p.m. The property involved was suspected marijuana.

September 5
- Sigma Nu Fraternity House resident advised someone broke a window in front of their house. The report was made at 1:12 p.m.

- Officers were advised of an assault that took place while on the scene of a previous call. One handgun was seized. An arrest was made. One individual booked into LPCC at 10:59 p.m.

September 7
- Lofton Security advised of an intoxicated female student outside Huger Hall lobby. The student was located and requested Acadian Ambulance. The ambulance arrived and transported the student to the hospital at 2:06 a.m.

- A UL Lafayette football player advised someone had broken both of his mirrors with a baseball bat at 10:51 p.m.

September 8
- Duty RA advised he had a strong odor of marijuana on the fourth floor of Agnes Edwards Hall. Officers dispatched and investigated. No illegal contraband was located by the RA at 7:09 p.m.

September 9
- An allergic reaction was reported in Bittle Hall. A female was transported to Lafayette General Hospital at 9:37 a.m.

Tune In.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT

SGA opens semester, discusses scholarships

Education President Dylan Hebert addresses the SGA senate on Sept. 9, 2019.

The Student Government Association held its first meeting back on campus in the Helma B. Constantine Forum on Sept. 9 at 5 p.m.

Despite some confusion over Robert’s Rules of Order and the Big Three running late, they managed to pass several resolutions.

“I would apologize for my, Haley and Jonathan’s tardiness today,” SGA President Rachel Lautigar said, referring to SGA treasurer Jonathan Adams and SGA vice-president Haley Boutte. “We had our very first meeting with Dr. Savoie today. We were leaving Martin Hall at about five (minutes) till (5 p.m.) and running around like headless chickens until we got here.”

One resolution that passed involved changes to scholarship guidelines for students who take less than 12 hours and are either graduating or are in some other scholarship committee-approved circumstance.

Education President Dylan Hebert was a big supporter of the resolution.

“Some, I’m not in my last semester, I’m not graduating and I’m under full time, but I’m a student-teacher,” Hebert said.

“So I cannot take any more hours that would be beyond a financial burden if that makes sense. So, maybe that would help those who are in their fifth year like myself and in the program, but still aren’t graduating so they wouldn’t be able to have scholarships.”

Although the resolution passed, Tyler Quebedeaux, a visiting instructor of history who assists with SGA proceedings, said the resolution will not go through yet.

Reed Broussard, a liberal arts senator, said he felt the meeting went well despite the confusion.

“It went well. It was just kinda getting some kinks out, really getting used to how the meetings run,” Broussard said.
Dale Bazan widens horizons, brings diverse history to UL music department

Amelia Jennings
CONTRIBUTING WRITER

Dale Bazan, Ph.D., is the Coordinator of Music Education at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette and has taught in Nebraska, Alaska, Florida, Ohio and Canada.

His music experience ranges from teaching band in elementary schools to conducting and performing in symphonies to being the professor that he is today, according to his resume.

Bazan has loved music from an early age and played on multiple instruments throughout his childhood, starting with a non-traditional one.

"When I was about four I think I got my first accordion, so that was my first instrument," Bazan said. "I'm Canadian, and I have a Ukrainian background, but my dad was an accordionist so that's where I got started."

As he got older, Bazan started playing instruments more commonly found in high school.

"Then when I started getting into towards junior high, when we started choosing band instruments, I started trying clarinet," Bazan said.

"At the time, I didn't have an instructor, I think that was about the end of fifth grade, and I didn't do very well personally learning clarinet by myself, but then I tried saxophone, and I kinda liked that. Saxophone was my major instrument through junior high. That's what got me scholarships through college, but then in junior high I started getting into rock bands."

As a teacher, Bazan uses his music background for both his teaching and research.

"One of my objectives is trying to diversify the opportunities for kids in schools because traditionally, there has been only been like the band and choir tracks in high school," Bazan said. "One thing that I've tried very hard to push is the increase both things like guitar and rock band programs, inside or outside of school, and also cultural, ethnic types of ensembles."

One of his former students Colten McCauley, the director of choral activities at Omaha North High Magnet School in Omaha, Nebraska, has only positive things to say about him.

"Dr. Bazan is an outstanding professor and has pushed me to perfect all aspects of my musical instruction," McCauley said. "I am very proud to say that he has been a great teacher, mentor and friend throughout my years as a music educator."

UL Lafayette was also excited about the contributions I've made to their students and children to get involved in music within schools," Bazan said.

"The contributions I've made to seeing some of the alumni coming out of the programs I've taught for and the impact that they're making in their schools, and just how transformative they are to the lives of children," Bazan said.

"He was good at giving us opportunities in class to try things out on our own and learn from our own mistakes and shaping our teaching style to each unique personality, instead of just giving us a very specific mold we are to fit into, while still making us all high-quality professionals," McCauley said.

"As a supervisor, he always gave me really good feedback and was very helpful when I had questions about something I was struggling with or new strategies to use in my classroom."

Follow the Vermilion on Twitter @TheVermilion for more updates
Recently, Louisiana suffered the loss of a former leader. Kathleen Blanco left a lasting impact on the state and the University of Louisiana at Lafayette both in life and in death that Louisiana historians will examine for years to come.

Our own Brianne Hendricks wrote such a great article last week on the former governor's life, especially her relationship with UL Lafayette, that I simply cannot add to it. However, in death Blanco gave a glimpse of a progressing Louisiana in an unexpected way.

Tyler Bridges of The Advocate recently put out an article that caught my attention concerning the final days of Blanco combating her terminal cancer.

In "excruciating pain," the article says, "and appear[ing] to be on the verge of death," she and her family came to the decision to try the newly legalized medical use of marijuana. The immediate effects of which, according to her family, sent her quality of life into a 180 spin that they say may have extended her life for two weeks.

This is another article I could not do justice for and would highly recommend reading in order to see the full impact this medicine had for her and her family (warning: your heart may warm in excess from the touching family stories).

Instead, I will briefly discuss how I feel about Blanco's final treatment as being a testimony to marijuana's use as a palliative treatment and my hopes of Louisiana recognizing the potential for this plant's uses. But as most people know, Louisiana has had a long history of barring any sort of access, whether medical or not, to this historically useful and socially significant drug.

According to an (albeit somewhat out-of-date) article from nola.com, cannabis was legalized for medicinal purposes in 1978 when Gov. Edwin Edwards signed into law a limited medical marijuana bill that was essentially never put into effect. In 1992 this law was amended to include a few more conditions, but a framework for actually dispensing the drugs was never put in place.

Fast forward to 2015 and Gov. Bobby Jindal signed into law one bill dealing with semi-decriminalization of marijuana and another setting up the crucial framework for actual medical marijuana dispensing.

This leads us to today where all but three states have allowed some sort of marijuana or THC uses to treat medical conditions. These conditions range from symptom-stymieing (like reducing nausea, reducing pain and increasing appetite) to actual treatment of neurological conditions like epilepsy.

As seen in the former governor's case, alleviating the side effects of cancer treatment can be a major morale boost for the ailed person and their loved ones, even if it won't cure the specific disease causing the pain. Palliative uses like this alone are reason enough for me to support it, never minding the fact that it is shown to treat ailments as well.

I would sincerely hope that Louisiana continues on this track to full medical uses of marijuana so that more energy and resources can be dedicated to finding out how we can best treat and care for the sick.

Blanco's passing was a loss to her family and to her state, but it was also a testament to the abilities of marijuana as a medical tool rather than just a despised drug. As in death so in life, Louisiana moves forward because of her.
Chretien Point finds kinship in France

By Dixie Simon
Staff Writer

SUNSET — Fraternal twins are the ones that don't look alike, but are of the same origin — like the newly twined historic houses, Chretien Point Plantation, located outside Sunset and the Chateau de Breteuil in France.

On first sight, any physical kinship between the two is hard to imagine. The Chateau is a sprawling presence of European opulence whose origins predate the 1600s. Its grounds boast a 175-acre park featuring formal French gardens, an orangery, stables and a medieval dovecote.

Chretien Point, though elegant in its own right, was built as a 6,000 square foot prairie house in 1831. Plantation owner Louis Cornay says the appropriateness of the relationship is revealed in the floor plans of the two houses.

Chretien Point is an example of Greek Revival French plantation architecture, the only one of its kind, according to Cornay. He says all other plantation homes are based on English plantation architecture which features rooms coming off a central hallway.

Like the chateaux in France, Chretien Point has no hallway. Instead, all the rooms of the house open directly from the entrance.

According to Cornay, the house twinning idea originated with Jacques Royale, former mayor of St. Aubin, France, Scott's twin city. After some 18 months in the development stages, the "jummelage" culminated with plaques being exchanged two weeks ago.

"This twinning gives Chretien Point a hold on its French roots and provides the Chateau de Breteuil with a hold in the New World," he says.

Louis Cornay outside the recently twinned Chretien Point Plantation

Oak Alley and San Francisco, have also acquired French relatives through the same process.

Those involved feel the affinity created by the ceremonial bonding will lead to further cultural and economic alliances, especially in the area of tourism.

Like its French twin, Chretien Point is open for daily tours and is also commercially available for dinner parties, bridal receptions and special events.

As part of Cajun Christmas, Cornay says, his plantation will be decked in holiday dress of the 1830s period.

"All the decorations will be natural — picked from the yard, except for the tree," he explains.

"To be perfectly authentic, we would have to do a small four-foot tree on a round table. Instead we do a big one, 12-feet tall.

Cornay and wife Jeanne no longer live in the house, finding it too large and a little remote since their four children have grown and left home. It is now offered as a bed and breakfast facility.

Requiring a staff of 11 full- and part-time employees to keep the various public functions of the house running smoothly, Cornay, who just retired from a retail business, says the house has now become a full-time job.

With that in mind, he admits he has considered selling it lately, but quips, "it would be more like putting up a child for adoption."