Moments after totality ended, this view of the sun was formed by the telescope in the foreground. (Taken at CVC eclipse expedition at Kinston, N. C.)

The next speaker of the Darden Lecture Series at Clinch Valley College will be poet-novelist Marion Montgomery, who will give a reading of his poetry at 1:00 p.m. March 25 in the Science Lecture Auditorium at the College.

Montgomery, who teaches at the University of Georgia, has published two novels, Wandering of Desire and Darrell, as well as four collections of poetry and books of criticism concerning Ezra Pound and T. S. Eliot. Montgomery's poems, short stories, and articles have appeared in many anthologies and magazines including The Georgia Review, The Southern Review, and Western Humanities Review.

General college required courses may not be taken under the pass-fail program.
Courses that are required to fulfill requirements in a student's major field may not be taken under the pass-fail program. This stipulation does not prevent a student from taking additional courses in his major field under this program.
A maximum of 26 hours taken under this system will be permitted in meeting graduation requirements.
Except by special permission of the dean, no student will be permitted to carry more than 7 hours under the pass-fail system during any one semester.
Selection of courses taken under this system will be made by the student at the time of registration. During the regular drop-add period, the student may modify the selections.
For each course selected and completed, a student will receive a grade of pass in lieu of any earned letter grade above F. A grade of fail will be awarded under the conditions as ordinarily apply.

Students are encouraged to come by the College Snack Bar and learn more details regarding the opportunities offered by the OCS Program.

Announcement
Today at 4:30 p.m. there will be a panel discussion in Room 202 concerning the Place of Christianity Among Certain Radicals.
Speculations

Alan Plisko

While reading the February issue of Evergreen Review, I read an article concerning the Omnibus Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1968. For myself, the bill contained four extremely disheartening points. First, it appropriated $400 million to improve police performance in the area of riot control. Police, however, do not constitute a major segment of what is loosely termed "crime". Secondly, the bill made a fickle attempt to regulate the sale of firearms, however, certain glaring exceptions made this section of the bill insignificant. Next, the bill permitted excessive wiretapping. Police are permitted to eavesdrop for a 48 hour period without a warrant, provided that, in their view, an "emergency exists." Finally, the bill, in effect overturned three key Supreme Court decisions. Those concerned here are: Mallory (dealing with preliminary hearings and lengthy detentions of defendants informing an individual of his rights before arrest); and Wade (the right to counsel in a police lineup). What is indeed frightening are the far-reaching implications of this bill. To date, the Justice Department and local police forces have not hesitated to put the bill into use: The Chicago 7 Trial—This is what many people have termed "the political trial of the century." In this instance, the Federal government has charged seven men with conspiring to cross state lines to incite a riot (the eight man, Bobby Seale, was sentenced to contempt when he requested to formulate his own defense). The prosecution cannot prove that these men did indeed incite a riot. Instead, it attacked the word "conspiracy" to the charges, making their case credible enough to warrant a trial. What is essential here is that all the defendants are key members in the New Left. Committed to social change, these men are not highly regarded by those wishing to perpetuate the status quo (the government for example). Any conviction of these charges would indeed imply political suppression. A conviction might also be indicative of a Constitutional test to follow. As the "Black Panthers"—in keeping with the desire to "improve police performance"—the police departments have been slain, many more wounded (or at least circumstances surrounding these Panther deaths have been dismissed as "justifiable homicide").

Speculations

Nearly all of the Party's prominent leaders are either dead (Fred Hampton and Bobby Hutton), in prison (the Party's founder, Huey Newton and Bobby Seale) or in self-imposed exile (Eldridge Cleaver, Eldridge Cleaverland Emory Douglas). Police harassment, often referred to as searches for concealed weapons, has been expressed with the discovery of a bomb by the plan calling for an all-out assault on the national headquarters of the Berkeley police. The Black Panthers are a revolutionary force, calling for economic, political, and social change in America. The Establishment's answer has been violence and suppression.

Rock groups—Police harassment in this area has increased in the last two years. Most of today's prominent rock groups have had frequent run-ins with the police. For many people, rock music embodies the fundamental principles and ideas of the Movement. It is not difficult to see that by jail, rock musicians, certain Establishment members could conceivably slow the spread of radical ideas. If anyone places any sort of credibility in the press releases made by Mr. Hoover, it appears that the Safe Streets Act has been a miserable failure. Instead of controlling crime, it has served as a weapon to crush the voices of dissent. Government prosecutors have not merely indicted a few longhairs and a block in Chicago. They have indicted generations. They are denying us the right, as John F. Kennedy said, to a peaceful revolution. By pushing us into the streets, the violent revolution will inevitably follow.

"FRAMING IT"

Donald Bissell

Did you wonder ever wonder why the President's public relations men function? Well, I have, and with your permission I'll take you on a trial. What is essential here is the fact that all the defendants are key members of the New Left. Committed to social change, these men are not highly regarded by those wishing to perpetuate the status quo (the government for example). Any conviction of charges would indeed imply political suppression. A conviction might also be indicative of a Constitutional test to follow. As the "Black Panthers"—in keeping with the desire to "improve police performance"—the police departments have been slain, many more wounded (or at least circumstances surrounding these Panther deaths have been dismissed as "justifiable homicide").

"In what way Fiedler?"

"Well, sir, how about a picture of a blonde in a robe representing the country as "justifiable homicide"."

"Throw Out the magazine!"
SECOND WIN FOR CAVALET'S

Susan Lawson leads scoring

The third quarter was Emory's turn for a scoring spree; they netted 12 points while C.V.C. could manage only 5. Emory scored on a field goal and four foul shots in the first half of the period to come within one point of Clinch Valley, with the score at 17-16. Susan Lawson drove in for 2 points, and then Emory hit three straight field goals to take a 22-19 lead with 1:33 left in the quarter. Then Susan Lawson scored on another driving layup and defensive player Paula Neely hit a foul shot to tie the score at 22-22.

Emory wasted no time regaining the lead in the fourth quarter, by hitting a two-pointer with only 17 seconds gone. Susan Lawson made still another layup to tie the score again at 24-all with 5:38 to go in the game. Emory hit a foul shot 10 seconds later, and Shirley Baker scored two points from the floor to give the lead back to C.V.C. at 26-25 with 3:17 left to play. A minute later Emory canned another field goal to regain the lead. With 1:47 left in the game, Debbie Boggs scored on one of two charity tosses to tie the score at 27-all and throw the game into overtime. The only scoring during the 3 minute overtime period was Shirley Baker's free throw with 30 seconds to go, which gave the Cavalets their well-earned 28-27 victory.

Susan Lawson netted 10 points to lead Clinch Valley's scorers; she was followed by Shirley Baker with 7, Debbie Boggs with 5, Mickey Dale with 4, and Sandy Chapman and Paula Neely with 1 each.

The Cavalets lost their last regular season gam to Sullins College by a 46-33 score. Sullins build up a 12-7 lead during the first quarter, and led by 14 points, 29-15, at halftime. Shirley Baker scored 5 points in the first half, Sandy Chapman scored 4, Debbie Boggs netted 3, and Susan Lawson hit 3 free throws.

Clinch Valley played on even terms with Sullins during the third quarter, scoring 6 points in two field goals by Sandy Chapman and a two-pointer by Shirley Baker while Sullins netted 7. The Cavalets outscored Sullins 12-10 in the final period of play. Susan Lawson was the star of the final quarter, hitting 10 out of C.V.C.'s 12 points, with Sandy Chapman hitting a field goal for the other 2.

Jerome Rife Comments

On Power Structure

The two resolutions passed by the faculty (stated in the news section) are of supposed value to the student body and faculty in the respect of clarification of rules that have existed in the past. These past practices include discrimination on the grounds of one's political and religious beliefs to the point that some students have not been allowed to publish articles in the newspaper, and other students were not allowed certain positions on the newspaper staff; also the refusal to allow students to attend class because of fines (library and parking) has been practiced.

In regard to the aforementioned policy of discrimination, the following can be said concerning the resolutions: In accordance with the faculty resolutions, one should be able to assume that past policies of discrimination will no longer exist in the future. However, before one can assume that discriminatory procedures have in actuality ceased to exist, and not merely gone under cover for the sake of expedience, two items must be taken into consideration: (1) One can speculate that the problem that existed in the past will exist in the future because of a desire by the administration to assert authoritarian powers or (2) because of a break down in dialogue, between the Faculty and Administration.

If, in fact, problems have occurred in the past because of Authoritarian Power on the part of Administration and a misuse of this power, then the idea that C.V.C. is a school whose policies are directed by the faculty is, in essence, a myth. Also the resolutions that were passed by the faculty would be completely without meaning; for if the faculty has no power in the field of policy-making, then the passage of resolutions is merely an exercise of futility. But let us hope, (and Mr. Corns might even pray a little) that for the betterment of C.V.C. as an educational institute that the 2nd reason above is the more valid explanation to use in exploring C.V.C.'s past conflicts. It's inconceivable for an educational institution to even give lip service to the ideas of democratic concepts which the assertions of Mr. Jefferson and still discriminate on the grounds of one's religious convictions. And the above concept is tradition, not some new radical anarchistic idea. So, actually the choice for C.V.C. to make is the choice between two traditional concepts of government: (1) A feudal-like society with an authoritarian leader that may be either a benevolent dictator or a tyrant or (2) a meaningful democratic system of policy-making that would be the final authority with their desires, not subject to approval from a supreme executive. Is the administration an administrative board that administers policy, or is the administration an Executive board that determines policy? Is Mr. Smiddy the Chief Administrator or the Chief Executive?

I might add that an answer to the above question such as, "The Chancellor combines both the characteristics of an Administrator and an Executive," is an evasion. The point this article intends to make is simply the question of absolute power and final authority that rests with one man. If absolute power of final approval resides in the office of the Chancellor, any credence that is given to the idea that C.V.C. accepts the formal and ideas of democracy is merely a facade, a hypocrisy, and such an aristocratic and subversive ideas should not be aired in an atmosphere of enlightenment. The inspired ideas of the Chancellor should merely be accepted as a revelation stemming from Mr. Olympus of Charlottesville and not to be questioned.

The Clinch Valley College Cavalets added their second win of the season on Saturday, March 7 by defeating Emory and Henry in the Fred B. Greear Gymnasium by a score of 28-27 in a thrill-packed contest which had to go into overtime. Emory scored its first field goal of the evening with only 40 seconds gone in the first quarter, and it was three minutes before C.V.C. scored, by way of a field goal by Shirley Baker. After Emory scored on another two-pointer, Susan Lawson hit two straight from the floor to give Clinch Valley a 6-4 lead with 2:34 to go in the period. However, Emory came back with two more field goals to give them an 8-6 lead at the end of the quarter.

C.V.C. appeared to be leading for a runaway victory in the second quarter when they scored 11 points while holding Emory to only 2. Shirley Baker chipped in 2 points early in the period, while Sandy Chapman added a free throw and Mickey Dale scored on two field goals. Debbie Boggs ended the scoring for the half with a pair of field goals, to give C.V.C. a comfortable 17-10 lead.

The Clinch Valley College Cavalets player Shirley Baker scored 5 points in the first quarter, while Sandy Chapman added a free throw and Paula Neely scored 2 points in the first quarter. C.V.C. scored its first field goal and four foul shots in the first half of the period to come within one point of Clinch Valley, with the score at 17-16. Susan Lawson drove in for 2 points, and then Emory hit three straight field goals to take a 22-19 lead with 1:33 left in the quarter. Then Susan Lawson scored on another driving layup and defensive player Paula Neely hit a foul shot to tie the score at 22-22.

The third quarter was Emory's turn for a scoring spree; they netted 12 points while C.V.C. could manage only 5. Emory scored on a field goal and four foul shots in the first half of the period to come within one point of Clinch Valley, with the score at 17-16. Susan Lawson drove in for 2 points, and then Emory hit three straight field goals to take a 22-19 lead with 1:33 left in the quarter. Then Susan Lawson scored on another driving layup and defensive player Paula Neely hit a foul shot to tie the score at 22-22.

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