A panel discussion in the main auditorium of the Technology campus examines the racism in America led by Pete Moskett.

By Pete Moskett

The panel was chaired by Professor Walter Rosenblith, Chairman of the Faculty, Members included Professors Philip Morrison, Physics; William Johnson, Political Science; Leonard Fein, Political Science; Thomas Mohoney, Humanities; Richard Klone, a recent graduate, and Al Silverstone, a graduate student, also part of the panel. "Professor Klone's Example" Introducing the panel, Prof. Rosenblith stated, "This morning will have it if we do not act in the fallen prophet's example," and quoted from the report of the Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders: "Our nation is moving towards two societies, a white, separate and unequal." It is our task to avoid this polarization of society.

Prof. Morrison traced the history of the "profound meaning of polymorphism in man," and predicted the eventual re-mixing of the races as a product of the machine age. He called for an approach to race problems, "in conclusion, a Declaration, so that we can proceed with hope."

Reestablish law: Klone Greatest audience reaction was given by Klone's speech. He called for a reexamination of the law, not as an instrument of oppression, but as "the only way to secure the fabric of society," and predicted "further violence and assassinations" if the law were further coerced. Noting that in the past groups such as the KKK and the Mafia have used violence to achieve their ends, Klone predicted a "proliferation of disobedience" by other minority groups in the same tradition. He called for respect for the law in all walks of life, specifically mentioning protection of ghetto businesses, support of the police, and a presentation of the Negro by the mass media, not as a "problem," but as a "human being."

The greatest sensational aspect of the day was produced when Klone stated: "We must reject domination with cheap, slick solutions, such as George Wallace, Solucky Cornichion, and Bobby Kennedy."

Kline that change should come not within the law, stating that he was not sure that the law was still sufficient to give the Negro full equality. Kline commented on the change from "perjorative" to "racist" in the last ten years, which he said was an admission that "the problem is embedded in our institutions -- we support an institutional en-