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The Daily Cardinal

Complete

Campus Coverage

University of Wisconsin, Madison Wisconsin, Saturday, March 31, 1962

(SEE PAGES 5-8)

WEATHER

CLOUDY—Mostly cloudy today with a chance of light rain or snow tonight. Forecast for Sunday: partly cloudy. High today 35-40; low tonight 25-30.

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King Says Non-Violence Key to Civil Rights Gain

By JOHN GRUBER

"We've come a long, long way, but we've got a long, long way to go." In the Negro's struggle for integration, Dr. Martin Luther King said Friday.

He told a jammed Union theater that the key to gains in the integration conflict lay in "non-violent resistance."

NON-VIOLENT action "is a potent weapon," the Civil Rights leader noted. "It disarms the opponent, it exposes his moral defense."

Violence by the Negro in the South would not work, King said, because "the whites control the instruments of techniques in violence." Non-violence, on the other hand, holds that the moral end is in complete accordance with the means used. It also can be expanded into a way of life, King said, because it says "hate the system, but not the perpetrators of that system."

Non-violence means, said King that "it is necessary to love in the struggle for an end to segregation; it is saying to the Southern whites 'We will endure what you will inflict'."

He declared that the "non-violent, disciplined, creative efforts" manifest in the sit-ins and



REV. KING

Freedom Rides which have occurred throughout the South, "and will continue to do so," are "nothing less than revolutionary." The Freedom Rides "have brought about something marvelous," he said.

THE realist approach to integration must say that many strides have been made, but much

work remains to be done. This, King said, was the best approach to civil rights.

King outlined the progress toward integration from segregation, beginning with the Fred Scott decision in 1857. This defined the Negro's status in slavery. "He was legally not a citizen, but property, subject to the dictates of his owner."

King said the nation has progressed since then in extending (continued on page 12)

Faculty Acts On Phy Ed Plan Monday

The University faculty Committee on Physical Education will unanimously recommend to the faculty Monday the reduction of student physical education requirements to a single semester, the award of a single academic credit for that work, and the expansion of intramural athletic opportunities for all students.

IF THE faculty approves the report, it will be referred to the Board of Regents, which earlier indicated that it favored abolishing all physical education requirements except remedial work for those who needed it.

Present regulations require two years of physical education for women and one year for men on the Madison campus, with some exemptions. Requirements vary at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and at the University Centers elsewhere in the state.

THE NEW recommendation, to be considered by the faculty, provides:

- That all freshmen, with the present exemptions, be enrolled in a one-semester, one credit course;

- That additional courses in physical education be open for election, with credit counting toward graduation;

- That intramural sports and recreational programs be expanded with facilities for "a wide variety of indoor recreational and outdoor recreational activities."

The committee recommended (continued on page 12)

Petrovich Says U.S. Must Improve Education System

By SERENE WISE

"If the United States does not try to imitate the educational system of the Soviet Union, but spends its energy to strengthen the healthy aspects of its own system, the pessimistic extremist will admit defeat," said Professor Michael B. Petrovich of the History Department at the Friday

night Randall House Lecture. He added that less luxuriating and more dedication would help U.S. aims.

AS all aspects of human life are the concern of the State, Soviet education is used as a weapon, said Petrovich. The desire to indoctrinate is foremost and education is employed to raise or oblige attitude and shape the culture. To erase all bourgeois and neutral tendencies and substitute them with Marxist and Lenin doctrine is the aim of the educational system, he stated.

Totalitarianism in its most complete sense demands the allegi-

(continued on page 12)



PETROVICH

Top Black Muslim Malcom X Will Speak at Rights Council

Malcolm X, a leader in the growing Black Muslim movement, will speak Monday night at 8:00 p.m. in the Union. His talk is sponsored by the Student Council on Civil Rights.

THE BLACK Muslim movement advocates Negro separation from the whites in this country on the grounds that no progress has been made toward effective integration, ever since the Supreme Court decision of 1954 affecting schools. They specifically call for the granting of a separate area of land by the United States to the Negroes.

Malcolm X will not be debating

the morality of the movement with any opposing groups, but an extensive question period will follow the talk. SCCR hopes to impress upon the audience the seriousness of the integration problem and the possible extent of its repercussions.

ORIGINALLY scheduled as a free lecture in February while the Muslim leader was in the Madison area, the talk was cancelled when bad weather made it impossible for him to appear.

Tickets for Monday's speech are available at the Union Box Office for 50c.



—Society delegate Bill Campbell makes an aggressive point at the Annual Mock U.N. Note clench fist at —Cardinal Photo by Dave Schwingel

Mock U.N. Opens as Speaker Stresses Importance of New Africa

By STEVE SOBOTA

There is a great deal at stake in the Southwest Africa. It is a lever, a focus on



LOWENSTEIN

Lowenstein called the national conference in Southwest Africa "a peon who have been too long the hands of the international community and who have suffered un-

der a brutal oppression."

Southwest Africa is a mandate under the control of the Union of South Africa, and the speaker declared that the natives in the mandate live under conditions even worse than those of the Negroes in the Union itself. The hated "pass laws" are enforced even more severely so that a native who wishes to make a visit anywhere in the territory must have a pass signed by the white man who controls his own district and by the person who controls the district he wishes to visit. As one native told Lowenstein, "the dogs of the white people live ten times better than I do."

Lowenstein, who visited Southwest Africa in the summer of 1959, reports in his book, Brutal Mandate, that the question of control will soon be decided by the World Court, which will likely rule against further handling of the (continued on page 12)

Tac Toe By Wire ...

Engineers Open Dazzling Show

Everything from jet engines to IBM computers that play the 1962 Engineering Exposition, "Engineering for the Future," opened Friday af-

VISITORS were confronted with a vast array of complex electrical and mechanical exhibits comprehensible only by the engineer.

One of the most fascinating exhibits is the IBM 1620 digital com-

puter which can play a variety of games such as tic-tac-toe and game designed by engineering students called "hex-a-pawn." Hex-a-pawn is sort of like playing chess on a cat and rat set up. The machine when first learning to play has no skill, but it gets smarter as it goes along.

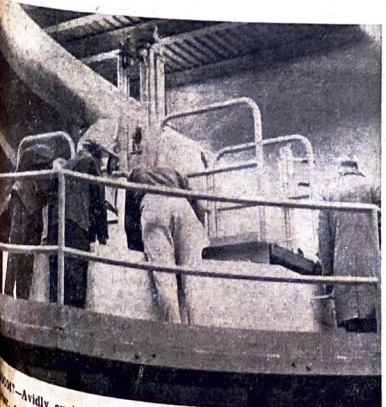
THE machine's intelligence is due to the fact that it never makes the same mistake twice, because it "remembers" every move that has been made.

Only a list complete with detailed explanations of every exhibit could do justice to engineers project which grew out of the traditional St. Pat battle between the lawyers and the engineers.

THE PURPOSE of the Exposition is to acquaint the public with the rapidly expanding engineering field and this it certainly does well.

Perhaps even more important was the exchange of ideas between engineering experts by such things as the presentation of technical papers by students.

Start at the Mechanical Engineering building and follow the arrow. It's a good show.



—Avidly curious students peer into the depths of a nuclear reactor, one of the leading exhibits of the Engineering Exposition —Cardinal Photo by Dick Kobussen

King . . .

(continued from page 1)

the frontiers of civil rights. He cited the Senate's recent vote calling for a constitutional amendment ending the poll tax as evidence of progress. He also said there had been voter registration growth.

KING added that there has also been some "economic justice," and stressed the 1954 Supreme Court school desegregation decision. This move, he said, ended the separate but equal dictum that had existed since a Supreme Court decision in 1896.

Warning that there is still "a long, long way to go" before the struggle for integration is ended, King said that "freedom is not yet a reality for all people."

KING called for "dynamic leadership from persons of good will in both the North and South" as a means of further ending dis-

Mock U.N. . . .

(continued from page 1)

territory by the Union of South Africa.

THE General Assembly was opened by general chairman Susan Hook. The delegates heard a message from CCUN regional director Miss Vina Hahn and from Secretary-General of the MUN, Anders Hellner. Hellner, a Bingham scholar from Sweden, asked the delegates to consider the tasks before them positively and maturely. The Assembly business was concluded by the opening speeches from the various delegates.

Phy Ed . . .

crimination and segregation. He also declared that legislative action, and more executive leadership were needed.

Specifically, King recalled the executive order forbidding housing discrimination in federally assisted areas which he said "is sitting on the President's desk."

He expressed hope that the president will "use moral persuasion" and give more adequate leadership in the executive area.

In the question and answer period, King noted that he had asked President Kennedy to "issue a second Emancipation Proclamation." This order would declare all segregation unconstitutional based on the provisions of the 14th amendment.

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