



THE JACOB RADER MARCUS CENTER OF THE
AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

Preserving American Jewish History

MS-603: Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum Collection, 1945-1992.

Series G: Speaking Engagements. 1975-1992

Box 106, Folder 2, Continental Action Assembly [Windsor, Ont.].
24 June 1975.



4. Preserving the scapegoat: does ecumenical benevolence have too high a price tag: emotionally, institutionally, economically?

For theological, institutional and pragmatic study, education and action on the following subjects:

The present state of Christian-Jewish dialogue; the Diaspora and Israel; the Holocaust; whether Jews should be expected to relate to non-Jews without reference to their survival and problems such as Israel, Russia, Latin America, etc; Judaism as a different form of religion from Christianity; whether Christians believe they have a special relationship and responsibility to Judaism and the Jewish people; what constitutes "the mission of the Church" and the relationship of the Jewish people to the world today; future directions for ecumenism; educational challenges to deal with scapegoat images in religious teaching, preaching and media presentations.

Registration

University of Windsor
University Centre
Windsor, Ontario
Canada

Arrangements include
single and double-occupancy rooms
and meals (tours extra)

Complete conference cost:

\$50.00 meals and room (shared)
\$60.00 single occupancy

Registration:

Tuesday, June 24, 1975
1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Adjournment:

Friday, June 27, 1975, 12:00 noon

Tuesday, June 24

1:00 p.m. Registration
1:00 p.m. until
5:00 p.m. Continuous AV presentation
5:30 p.m. until
6:45 p.m. Supper
7:00 p.m. Orientation
7:45 p.m. Official Opening (Plenary)
Speaker
Commentator

Wednesday, June 25 Analysis & Definition

9:00 a.m. 4 Caucus Groups
10:30 a.m. Sub-groups
12:00 noon Luncheon
1:30 p.m. Sub-groups
5:00 p.m. Suggested Recess
5:30 p.m. until
6:45 p.m. Supper
7:00 p.m. 4 Caucus Groups
8:30 p.m. Plenary Session

Thursday, June 26 Action Planning

9:00 a.m. Sub-groups
12:00 noon Luncheon
1:30 p.m. Sub-groups
5:00 p.m. Suggested Recess
5:30 p.m. until
6:45 p.m. Supper
7:00 p.m. 4 Caucus Groups
9:00 p.m. Suggested Recess

Friday, June 27 Action Decisions

9:00 a.m. Concluding Caucus Sessions
10:30 a.m. Conference Plenary Conclusion
11:30 a.m. Assembly Action (plenary)
12:00 noon Adjournment, Luncheon

Caucus sessions are grouped around each title; sub-groups are groups of 10 of the caucus groups.

A CONTINENTAL ACTION ASSEMBLY OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

"Violence, Terrorism and the
Death of Dialogue"

a preliminary announcement

june 24-27, 1975

university of windsor
windsor, ontario
canada

sponsors

canadian council of christians and jews
national conference of christians and jews
league for human rights, b'nai b'rith

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Dr. James M. Eagan
Rabbi Jordan Pearlson
Rev. Roland de Corneille
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Harvey Crestohl
E. James Cooper
William Dunphy
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Gordon Hamblin
Jacie Horwitz

purpose and content

The Assembly is an action oriented project which starts out with a framework of the experiences and concerns of Christians and Jews and applies it to the contemporary crisis. The theme of the Assembly is

"Violence, Terrorism and the Death of Dialogue"

Those invited include policy-making and expediting leaders who are Catholics, Protestants, Jews, youth and adults drawn from labour, management, media, education, multicultural groups, governmental agencies on all levels, politicians and community service groups, church and synagogue. Because the Assembly is designed for action, the number of participants will be limited to 200. While a limited amount of time will be devoted to analysis, the emphasis will be on designing and executing affirmative action programs.

The following are four major areas which concern Christians and Jews with a list of some of the serious issues to be included for consideration (which will be augmented by those introduced by participants at the Assembly.)

N.B. Simultaneous translation will be available in French and English at the conference.

1. Communication through violence and fear? What are the alternatives?

The problems facing North American society include confusion of values, loss of confidence, anti-rationalism, management of aggression, the "violence and counter-violence" syndrome, absence of channels of communication for the powerless and the provision of alliances for the powerless to achieve justice, etc.

2. Formal and Informal Education: Reinforcing the stereotypes which distort values and define social targets. What action can we take?

(a) Formal education, including textbooks and resource material, curriculum, teacher recruitment and training, guidance and counselling, rules regarding behaviour, etc.

(b) Informal education, including drama, passion plays, motion pictures, opera, and other art forms.

3. What values do the media communicate? Does indiscriminate reporting of violence trigger new violence? What are the responsibilities and options?

The purpose of the media is to inform, educate and entertain. The interplay between the media and the public is complex; nonetheless, the impact of the media on values and behaviour is incalculable. For analysis and action, the following subjects are included: The creation and reflection of values; stereotyping and caricaturing; "good taste" and "balance" in the choice of guests on talk shows, news coverage, etc.; the portrayal of violence; the "media coup"; use of controversy; media codes; citizens' advisory committees and censorship, etc.

*Conf on
Violence
Windsor*

August 18, 1975

Mr. Harvey Crestohl, Q. C.
National Chairman
The League for Human Rights of B'nai B'rith
921-1010 St. Catherine St., West
Montreal, Quebec, Canada *H3B 3R7*

My dear Mr. Crestohl,

I was delighted to meet you during our recent Conference on Violence at the University of Windsor. Jim Eagan informed me about the important role you played in connection with drafting the resolution on PLO, and I congratulate you for that achievement.

During the Windsor Conference, you were kind enough to make the introduction for my talk. It was such a beautiful statement that I would be most grateful if you would share a copy with me. Our public information people are pressing me for an up-to-date biographical sketch, and your formulation was so good that I would like to pass it on to them.

With warmest personal good wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
National Director
Interreligious Affairs

MHT:RPR

Enclosure

*International
& Times article*

April 15, 1975

Mr. George Cornell ✓
Religion Editor
Associated Press
50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y. 10020

Dear George:

I want to thank you for taking the time and trouble to be our guest on the WPIE-TV program that we did together last week.

You made a first-class contribution to the intelligent interpretation of Jewish-Christian relations and I wanted you to know of our deep appreciation. I am sure that it will do much good to that audience which normally does not read the Compendia or other professorial tracts.

Again, with many thanks, I am

Cordially as ever,

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
National Director
Interreligious Affairs

MHT:RR

**Educating for
Brotherhood**

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

43 WEST 57th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019

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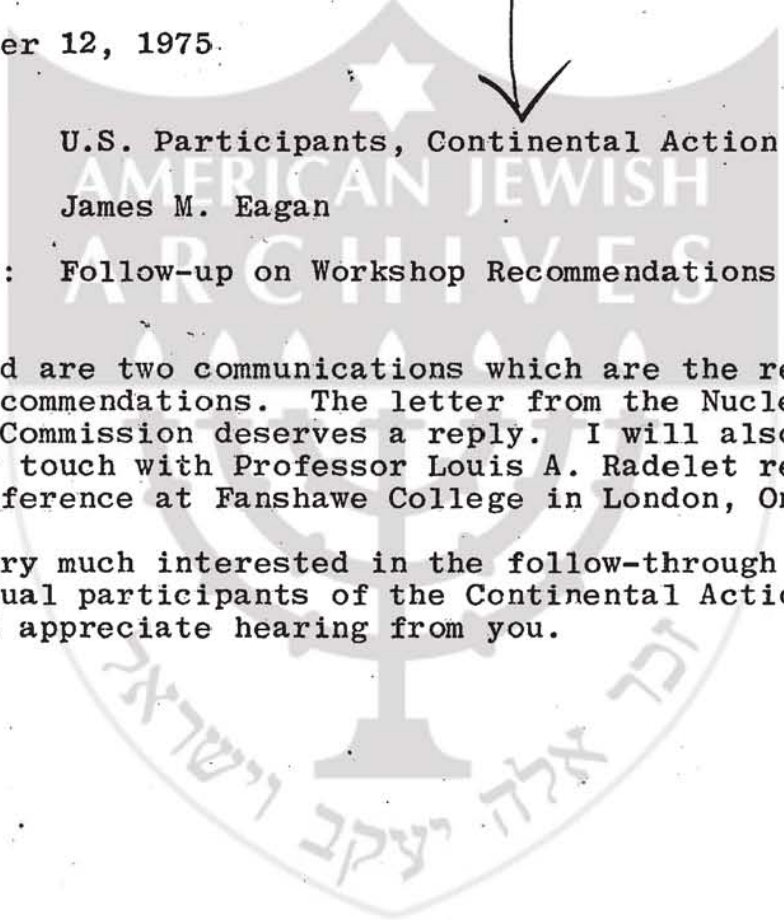
David Hyatt

September 12, 1975.

To: U.S. Participants, Continental Action Assembly
From: James M. Eagan
Subject: Follow-up on Workshop Recommendations

Appended are two communications which are the result of your recommendations. The letter from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission deserves a reply. I will also be in further touch with Professor Louis A. Radelet regarding the Conference at Fanshawe College in London, Ontario.

I am very much interested in the follow-through of the individual participants of the Continental Action Assembly. I would appreciate hearing from you.



MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE · SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

EAST LANSING · MICHIGAN · 48824

September 5, 1975

Dr. James M. Eagan, Vice President
National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc.
43 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019

Dear Jim:

As I return from vacation, I find a document sent to us by you in late July, containing recommendations produced by a June assembly at the University of Windsor on the subject of "Violence, Terrorism and the Death of Dialogue." My son, Joe, had told me something about this conference.

I assume you are inviting our reaction to a recommendation of the Assembly's Group Three, which was addressed jointly to this school and to the Canadian Centre for the Advancement of Justice and Community Relations at Fanshawe College in London. The suggestion is that, in our periodic joint consultations with that Centre, we consider the topic: "Effects of Media Reportage and Portrayal of Violence upon North American Society."

Our first joint consultation with the Centre was scheduled for late July, with a predetermined agenda. Regrettably, it had to be postponed because our friends in London could not mount a quorum; so, the present plan is to try again for mid-December. I would think that at that time, consideration could be given to placing the suggested topic on the agenda for the next meeting. If this seems rather long-range, I would agree that it is--but the difficulty is that the idea of the joint consultations is new, hasn't, as yet, been tested because of the postponement and already has a backlog of agenda items to be sorted out.

The topic is, of course, vital. I deal with it in Chapter 18 of my text, POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY. My treatment of it is not to be taken as the school's position by any means, but it does indicate the thought some of us here are giving to the matter.

Good to hear from you.

Warm wishes.

Sincerely,



Louis A. Radelet
Acting Director

LAR:br

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

August 18, 1975

Dr. James M. Eagan
Vice President
The National Conference of
Christians & Jews, Inc.
43 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10014

Dear Dr. Eagan:

Chairman Anders has asked us to reply to your recent letter and to thank you for the opportunity to comment on the recommendations of Group One of the Continental Action Assembly.

First, we should point out that many of the recommendations involve areas that are the responsibility of other agencies than the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

For example, the responsibility for approving the sale of arms abroad falls within the purview of the Departments of State and Defense and even licenses to export nuclear materials and facilities abroad, which must be approved by the NRC, first must be coordinated, for national security purposes, with the Department of State and the Energy Research and Development Administration.

Second, the responsibility for the development of alternate energy sources as well as further development of the nuclear option has been assigned to the Energy Research and Development Administration. ERDA also has the responsibility for developing, building and operating facilities for the storage or disposal of radioactive wastes. Eventually, the NRC will have the responsibility for determining if such facilities can be built and operated safely and in an environmentally compatible way.

Third, regarding the safety of nuclear power plants for which the NRC is responsible, Group One takes note of the 1957 "Brookhaven Report" but not the safety record of the commercial nuclear power industry to date or a far more recent study of reactor safety.

Since 1957, there have been well over 200 reactor years of operating experience with commercial nuclear power plants and there has not been a radiation-related injury to, or death of, a member of the public or a plant employee. In 1957, there virtually was no operating experience with commercial nuclear power plants, so the consequences described in the "Brookhaven Report" were based on a series of hypothetical, worst-case assumptions.

Dr. James M. Eagan

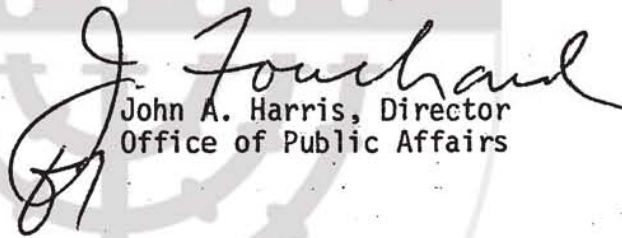
- 2 -

In August 1974, a two-year independent study of reactor safety--the most definitive ever undertaken--was published in draft form. It concluded that "...the risks to the public associated with nuclear power are 'very small,' and that the likelihood of reactor accidents is much smaller than many types of non-nuclear accidents with similar consequences."

While the NRC has not taken a position on the study and a final version is being prepared taking into account the large number of detailed comments which have been received, we are enclosing a "Summary Report" of the study for your information.

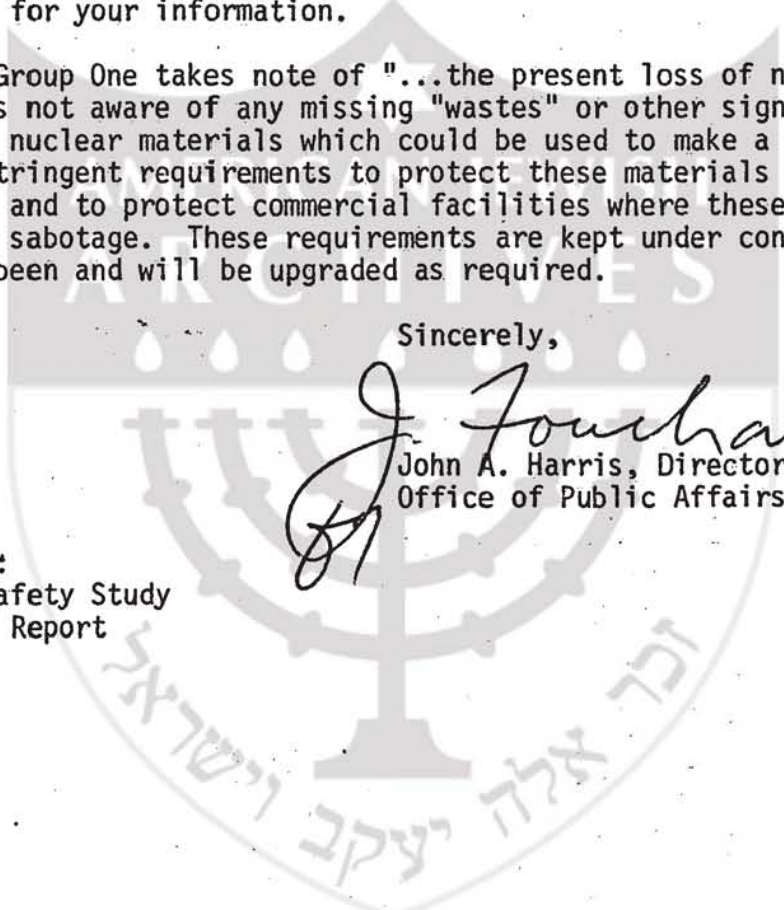
Finally, Group One takes note of "...the present loss of nuclear wastes...." The NRC is not aware of any missing "wastes" or other significant quantities of nuclear materials which could be used to make a bomb. The NRC has stringent requirements to protect these materials from theft or diversion and to protect commercial facilities where these materials are used from sabotage. These requirements are kept under continuous review and have been and will be upgraded as required.

Sincerely,



John A. Harris, Director
Office of Public Affairs

Enclosure:
Reactor Safety Study
Summary Report



ligue
pour les
droits de l'homme
DE B'NAI B'RITH, CANADA



league
for
human rights
OF B'NAI B'RITH, CANADA

*June 75
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7881 DECARIE BLVD., SUITE 200, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, H4P 2H2, TEL. : (514) 735-2700 / 735-0551

November 6, 1975.

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NATIONAL DIRECTOR
DIRECTEUR GENERAL
REV. ROLAND DE CORNEILLE

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum,
c/o American Jewish Committee,
165 East 56th Street,
New York, New York.
10022

Dear Rabbi Tanenbaum:

Further to my letter of October 1, 1975, I just discovered while doing some clean-up in my office a second file dealing with the Continental Assembly.

I went through that file and found that I had not discarded the notes relating to your introduction. I also found that my notes were a lot fuller than I had remembered them to be, so I have been able to reconstruct the introduction fairly accurately.

I, therefore, am pleased to enclose herewith the text as you had requested.

With my warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Harvey Crestohl, Q.C.
National Chairman

HC/jc
Encl.

TEXT OF INTRODUCTION

RABBI MARC H. TANENBAUM

CONTINENTAL ACTION ASSEMBLY

JUNE 1975 - Windsor, Ontario.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In introducing to you a man of the status of Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, one must be studiously careful to avoid the clichés. When I say, therefore, that I am honoured to be given this opportunity, I am being most careful in my choice of words. Because even to be on the same platform with such a person is indeed to be honoured.

There has surely never been such a man, certainly not within modern history who has so devoted his life's work to improving inter-religious relationships. He has taken the initiative in conceiving and organizing dialogues, seminars, colloquia and institutes, not only with the Christian religions and sects, but was also the first Jewish leader to establish contact with the Moslems, Hindus, Buddhists, Shintoists, and African religious leaders. And this, long before it became fashionable to relate to the Third World.

Rabbi Tanenbaum has been as well a major figure in the cause of world justice and peace. He was an organizer and programme chairman of the historic National Conference on Race and Religion in 1963 that provided the first national ecumenical platform for the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He organized the American Jewish Emergency Relief Programme for the victims of the Nigerian-Biafran conflict, and today stands out as the leading Jewish personality in the organization of relief efforts to aid the millions of victims of world famine.

With all this, Rabbi Tanenbaum has managed to find the time to lecture at major universities in the United States, Canada, Europe and Israel, and to write numerous scholarly and general essays, monographs, articles and books.

His teachings and writings have revealed a man of such vision, of such sensitivity, of such wisdom and insight that he became the only rabbi to be invited to the Second Vatican Council, and to the Conference of the World Council of Churches in Geneva. His essay on "The Holy Year and its origins in the Jewish Jubilee Year" became the first work of a Jewish scholar to be used by the Catholic Church as an official study document. He still serves as Co-Secretary of the liason body of the Vatican Secretariat for Christian Unity and the International Jewish Consultative Committee, and of a similar body with the World Council of Churches.

An indication of the high esteem in which he is held by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish leaders and institutions can be seen in the six honorary doctorates, numerous awards and tributes which have been conferred upon him.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I present to you a scholar and teacher, a writer and a visionary, and above all, a universally acclaimed and revered humanitarian, Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum.

*Conf on Violence
Windsor*

August 18, 1975

Mr. Harvey Crestohl, Q. C.
National Chairman
The League for Human Rights of B'nai B'rith
921-1010 St. Catherine St., West
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

My dear Mr. Crestohl,

I was delighted to meet you during our recent Conference on Violence at the University of Windsor. Jim Eagan informed me about the important role you played in connection with drafting the resolution on PLO, and I congratulate you for that achievement.

During the Windsor Conference, you were kind enough to make the introduction for my talk. It was such a beautiful statement that I would be most grateful if you would share a copy with me. Our public information people are pressing me for an up-to-date biographical sketch, and your formulation was so good that I would like to pass it on to them.

With warmest personal good wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
National Director
Interreligious Affairs

MHT:RPR

Enclosure

Heilbrunn, T. M.



OFFICES IN HALIFAX, MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA, WINNIPEG, CALGARY AND VANCOUVER

NATIONAL OFFICE - ROOM 506-8, 229 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT. M5B 1N9 - TEL.: 368-8026

THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

FEB. 16 - 23, 1975

June 30, 1975

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PRESIDENT
RICHARD D. JONES, O.C., L.L.D.

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum
American Jewish Committee
165 E. 56th Street
New York, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Rabbi Tanenbaum:

Please accept my sincerest appreciation for your magnificent effort on behalf of the Continental Action Assembly of Christians and Jews held at the University of Windsor, June 24-27, 1975. ← F

Without your support and cooperation the assembly would have been less than successful.

May I offer my services to you, in reciprocation, if there is any way I can be of help!

Yours truly,

Frazer Earle
National Program Director

JUNE 24th
F. Univ. of Windsor
Conference

March 19, 1975

Dr. James M. Eagan
Coordinator
A Continental Action Assembly of Christians and Jews
43 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Jim:

Thank you very much for your warm and thoughtful letter of March 14.

I am happy to accept your invitation to respond to the address by Senator Brooke on Tuesday, June 24th. Unfortunately I will not be able to stay over until the following Friday and therefore cannot accept your invitation to do the conference wrap-up.

I assume you will send me more details about the program as it shapes up.

Bert Gold has asked me to thank you for your kind invitation to him,, Regrettably he will not be able to attend but wants you to know of his appreciation for thinking of him.

With warmest personal good wishes, I am

Cordially,

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
National Director
Interreligious Affairs

MHT:rr

PS: May I ask you to share copies of this response with Frazer Earle, Jordan Pearlson and Roland Corneille.

A CONTINENTAL ACTION ASSEMBLY OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

la réunion continentale pour l'action chrétienne-juive

les parrains

le conseil canadien des chrétiens et des juifs
le congrès national des chrétiens et des juifs
ligue pour les droits de l'homme, b'nai b'rith

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William Dunphy
Max Shecter
Gordon Hamblin

43 West 57th Street
New York, N. Y. 10019
March 14, 1975

Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum
American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Marc:

The Planning Committee of the Continental Action Assembly of Christians and Jews has asked me to invite you to present a commentary at the opening session Tuesday night, June 24, at the University of Windsor, Windsor, Ont., Canada. Senator Brooke is being invited to open the conference and the Committee would like you to handle a commentary on Senator Brooke's presentation as well as you own comments on the subject of the present state of Christian-Jewish relations in the United States and Canada. If it is possible for you to be present for the entire conference, the Planning Committee would like for you to do the conference wrap-up on Friday morning, June 27. Both the opening and closing sessions will have full media coverage from the United States and Canada. However, if you are able to do only one of these, the Planning Committee would prefer the opening night.

I do hope that you will be able to do one or both of these tasks. I am appending a copy of the subject matter of the Assembly.

Sincerely,


Dr. James M. Eagan
Coordinator

JME/rt

Encl.

cc's: Frazer Earle
Rabbi Jordan Pearlson
Rev. Roland Corneille

PURPOSE AND CONTENT OF THE ASSEMBLY

The Assembly is an action-oriented project which starts out with a framework of the experiences and concerns of Christians and Jews and applies it to the contemporary crisis. The theme of the Assembly is

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The following are four major areas which concern Christians and Jewish with a list of some of the serious issues to be included for consideration (which will be augmented by those introduced by participants at the Assembly.)

1. COMMUNICATION THROUGH VIOLENCE AND FEAR? WHAT ARE THE ALTERNATIVES?

The problems facing North American society include confusion of values, loss of confidence, anti-rationalism, management of aggression, the "violence and counter-violence" syndrome, absence of channels of communication for the powerless and the provision of alliances for the powerless to achieve justice, etc.

2. FORMAL AND INFORMAL EDUCATION: REINFORCING THE STEREOTYPES WHICH DISTORT VALUES AND DEFINE SOCIAL TARGETS. WHAT ACTION CAN WE TAKE?

(a) Formal education, including textbooks and resource material, curriculum, teacher recruitment and training, guidance and counselling, rules regarding behavior, etc.

(b) Informal education, including drama, passion plays, motion pictures, opera, and other art forms.

3. WHAT VALUES DO THE MEDIA COMMUNICATE? DOES INDISCRIMINATE REPORTING OF VIOLENCE TRIGGER NEW VIOLENCE? WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND THE OPTIONS?

The purpose of the media is to inform, educate and entertain. The interplay between the media and the public is complex; nonetheless, the impact of the media on values and behavior is incalculable. For analysis and action, the following subjects are included: The creation and reflection of values; stereotyping and caricaturing; "good taste" and "balance" in the choice of guests on talk shows, news coverage, etc.; the portrayal of violence; the "media coup"; the use of "controversy"; Media codes, citizens' advisory committees and censorship, etc.

4. PRESERVING THE SCAPEGOAT: DOES ECUMENICAL BENEVOLENCE HAVE TOO HIGH A PRICE TAG: EMOTIONALLY, INSTITUTIONALLY, ECONOMICALLY?

For theological, institutional and pragmatic study, education and action on the following subjects:

The present state of Christian-Jewish dialogue; the Diaspora and Israel; the Holocaust; whether Jews should be expected to relate to non-Jews without reference to their survival and problems such as Israel, Russia, Latin America, etc.; Judaism as a different form of religion from Christianity; whether Christians believe they have a special relationship and responsibility to Judaism and the Jewish people; what constitutes "the mission of the Church" and the relationship of the Jewish people to the world today; future directions for ecumenism; educational challenges to deal with scapegoat images in religious teaching, preaching and media presentations.



CONTINENTAL ACTION ASSEMBLY, UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR, JUNE 24-27

Revised List, June 20, 1975

Group 1. Communication through Violence and Fear? What are the alternatives?

Prof. Lionel Rubinoff, Chairman
Edgar Armstead
Prof. John Burbridge
Rhea Eckels Clarke
R. K. Chalmers
Harvey Cristobol
Fr. Edward Duff

Prof. Ronald Ianni
Betty Lackey
Dr. Mark MacGuigan
Mark Nakamura
Rabbi Gunther Plaut
Mac Shecter
Sidney Spivak
Dr. James Wilkes

Group 2. Formal and Informal Education: Reinforcing the stereotypes which distort values and define social targets. What action can we take?

Dr. Garnet McDiarmid, Chairman
Paul Arrambide
Rabbi Bernard Baskin
Charles Benham
Rev. Canon James Brown
Josephine Casgrain
Mary Dunlop
Mrs. Lilian Genser

Joseph Gitler
Ralph King
Penney Love
Jacinto Marrero
Dean Marcell Maxwell
Prof. Gerald Meister
Tom Metevier
Dr. Dorothy Richardson
David Rome
Charles Sardeson III
Sheila Sklar

Group 3. What values do the Media communicate? Does indiscriminate reporting of violence trigger new violence? What are the responsibilities and the options?

Amanda Wallner, Chairman
Prof. Douglas Edwards
Ed Finn
Theo. Freedman
Edward C. Maxwell
Arch Napier
Robert Patchell
R. Lou Ronson

Prof. Sidlofsky
Borden Spears
Robert Starr
Dr. Bert Swanson
Mary Ann Travers
Rev. Gordon A. Walker
James Watt

Group 4. Preserving the Scapegoat: Does ecumenical benevolence have too high a price: emotionally, institutionally, economically?

Fr. John Pawlikowski, Chairman
Judge Harry Batshaw
Abe Foxman
Fr. Edward Flannery

Sr. Ann Gillen
Rev. Peter Gilbert
Dr. Arthur Herzberg
Norma Levitt

Group 4 - Continued.

Rev. Ed Lyman
Sr. Marie Noelle
Msgr. John Oesterreicher
Molly Posen
Joe Radelet
Rev. John Sheerin
Very Rev. Ronald Shepherd
Bishop Sherlock

Mrs. Deanna Skeoch
Rev. James Seunarine
Rev. Stephane Valiquette
Rev. William Weiler
Rev. Alex Zeidman
Mrs. Sam Zilly

Delegates not assigned to topics as yet: Max Enkin, Rev. Michael Kramer, Gordon Hamblin

COOPERATING AGENCIES:

Canada

1. Canadian Federation of Civil Liberties Associations
2. United Church of Canada
3. Presbyterian Church in Canada
4. Anglican Church in Canada
5. Canadian Jewish Congress
6. Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission
7. Ontario Federation of Labour
8. Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec

USA

1. Anti-Defamation League
2. American Jewish Congress
3. Institute of Judaeo-Christian Studies
4. American Jewish Committee
5. National Council of Churches of Christ
6. National Council of Catholic Women
7. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

DRAFT

To participants in the

CONTINENTAL ACTION ASSEMBLY OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

June 24-27, 1975

University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, Canada

NOTES ON PROGRAM

Tuesday
June 24

1:00 p.m.

Registration and Accommodation arrangements completed in University Center . . . until

6:00 p.m.

7:00 p.m.

General Orientation in Ambassador Auditorium
Official Opening

7:45 p.m.

RABBI MARC TANENBAUM, National Interreligious Director
American Jewish Committee, New York

REVEREND EDWARD A. SYNAN, President
Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto

10:30 p.m.

Wine and Cheese Reception Party

Wednesday
June 25

9:00 a.m.

Caucus Groups meet under leadership of Chairman (#)

Group I Prof. Lionel Rubinoff, Ph.D.
Department of Philosophy,
Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario

Group II Dr. Garnet McDiarmid
Ontario Institute in Studies in Education
Toronto, Ontario

Group III Amanda Wallner
Committee on Children's Television
New York

Group IV Rev. John Pawlikowski, Ph.D.
Professor of Social Ethics
Catholic Theological Union
Chicago, Ill.

1:30 p.m.

Sub-Group Meetings under resource persons

Group I (a) Rhea Eckel Clarke, New York

Group II (a) Rabbi Bernard Baskin, Hamilton
(b) Dean Marcella Maxwell, New York

Group III (a) Rev. John B. Sheerin, New York

Group IV (a) Dr. Arthur Herzberg, New York
(b) Rev. Stephane Valiquette, Montreal
(c) Rev. William Weiler, New York

(#) Biographies Attached

253-
4232
- vocal
357

Wednesday, continued

June 25	7:00 p.m.	Caucus Groups Meet
	8:30 p.m.	Plenary Session
Thursday	9:00 a.m.	Sub-Groups Meet
June 26	1:30 p.m.	Sub-Groups continue
	7:30 p.m.	<u>Hon. Otto Lang,</u> <u>Minister of Justice, Canada</u>
Friday	9:00 a.m.	Concluding Caucus Sessions
June 27	10:30 a.m.	Concluding Plenary Session
	11:30 a.m.	Assembly Action
	12:00 noon	Luncheon and Adjournment

Recreation

Depending on the wishes of groups of delegates, arrangements will be made on your behalf for the following recreational activities - ~~tours~~

tours
swimming
social programs

These arrangements will be made ad hoc as the conference progresses and as the desire is expressed.

Information for individual recreation will be available from the conference coordinators,

BIOGRAPHIES

Rev. John T. Pawlikowski, OSM, Ph.D., is Associate Professor of the Catholic Theological Union, 5401 South Cornell Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60615. Father Pawlikowski will serve as Chairperson of Group 4 which will deal with the whole question of the death of the dialogue and the present state of ecumenical relations in the United States.

He is a scholar specializing in New Testament period, especially of the Pharisees. He is the author of numerous scholarly articles on the subject.

He is a member of the National Council of Churches' Faith and Order Commission. He is also Chairman of the Protestant-Catholic Theological Dialogue Group; a member of the Commission of Ecumenism for the Archdiocese of Chicago; a member of the Catholic Bishop's Secretariat on Catholic-Jewish Relations.

Father Pawlikowski is author of Catechetics and Prejudice: How Catholic Teaching Materials View Jews, Protestants and Racial Minorities.

He has been active in warning of the possibility of a "new holocaust" in the Middle East, suggesting that Israel support groups be organized in the U.S.

6/13/75

U. S. PARTICIPANTS

A Continental Action Assembly
of Christians and Jews

"VIOLENCE, TERRORISM AND THE DEATH OF DIALOGUE"

University of Windsor
Windsor, Ontario, Canada

June 24 - 27, 1975

- ARRAMBIDE, Paul, Director, Rural Relationships, Boy Scouts of America and Member of National Program Committee, NCCJ, New Brunswick, N. J. 08902
- ATKIN, Dr. Charles, Communication Department, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48823
- BALDWIN, Dr. Thomas, Television and Radio Department, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48823
- BENHAM, Charles, Director, NCCJ, 150 West Boston Blvd., Detroit, Mich 48202
- BROWN, Eleanor D., Teacher and Researcher, 32 N. Helderberg Pkwy., Slingerlands, N. Y. 12159
- BROWN, Dr. William P., Professor, School of Criminal Justice, State University of N. Y., 32 N. Helderberg Pkwy, Slingerlands, N. Y. 12159
- CASGRAIN, Josephine, Copy Editor and Graduate Student, Wayne State University, Detroit, 5200 Anthony Wayne Drive #1111, Detroit, Mich. 48202
- CLARKE, Mrs. Rhea M. Eckel, Member of National Program Committee, NCCJ, Jefferson Tower Apts., 50 Presidential Plaza, Syracuse, N. Y. 13202
- DUFF, Fr. Edward, Political Scientist and Professor, Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. 01610
- EAGAN, Dr. James M., Vice President in Charge of Youth-Adult Communication, NCCJ, 43 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. 10019
- EAGAN, Mary C., Women's Strike for Peace, 43 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
- FINN, James, Editor and Writer, Council on Religion & International Affairs, 170 E. 64th St., New York, N. Y. 10021

FLANNERY, Fr. Edward, National Conference of Catholic Bishops, Bishops' Committee for Ecumenical & Interreligious Affairs, Secretariat for Catholic-Jewish Relations, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20005

FOXMAN, Abe, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 10006

FREEDMAN, Theo., Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Ave. New York, N. Y. 10006

GENSER, Mrs. Lilian, Director, Institute of Teaching War and Peace to Children, Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich. 48202

GILLEN, Sr. Ann, National Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry, 1307 South Wabash, Chicago, Ill. 60605

GITTLER, Joseph B., Dean, Yeshiva University, 55 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003

GREENBERG, Dr. Brad, Communication Dept., Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48823

HERZBERG, Dr. Arthur, American Jewish Congress, 15 E. 84th St., New York, N. Y. 10028

KING, Ralph, Director, NCCJ, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219

LEVITT, Ms. Norma, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 838 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10021

LOVE, Penny, Counselor, Board of Education, 813 Hopewood Road, Baltimore, Md. 21208

MARRERO, Jacinto, Director, NCCJ, 790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. 07102

MAXWELL, Edward C., 35 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11215

MAXWELL, Dr. Marcella, Dean of Adult Education, Medgar Evers College, City University, 35 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11215

MEISTER, Gerald M., Member of National Program Committee, NCCJ, 2 Stockbridge, Suffern, N. Y. 10901

MILLER, Clarence, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 2990 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich. 48202

NAPIER, Arch, Freelance Writer, 2221 E. Mitchell St., Tucson, Ariz. 85719

- OESTERREICHER, Msgr. John M., Institute of Judaeo-Christian Studies, Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J. 07079
- PAWLIKOWSKI, Rev. John T., Professor, Catholic Theological Union, 5401 S. Cornell Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60615
- PRESTON, Ms. B., National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 2990 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich. 48202
- RADELET, JCE, NCCJ, 150 West Boston Blvd., Detroit, Michigan 48202
- ROBINSON, Harry, Vice President in charge of Public Relations, NCCJ, 43 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y. 10019
- SARDESON, Charles T. III, NCCJ, 111 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn. 06103
- SAVAGE, Dr. Gerald, Superintendent of Schools, Jackson Township, Jackson, N. J. 08526
- SHEERIN, Rev. John B., National Conference of Catholic Bishops, Bishops' Committee for Ecumenical & Interreligious Affairs, Secretariat for Catholic-Jewish Relations, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20005
- SKLAR, Mrs. Sheila, Director, NCCJ, 105 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11201
- SWANSON, Dr. Bert E., Professor of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, 32601
- TANNENBAUM, Rabbi Marc, American Jewish Committee, 165 E. 56th St., New York, N. Y. 10022
- THERING, Sr. Rose, Institute of Judaeo-Christian Studies, Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J. 07079
- TRAVERS, Mary Ann, NCCJ, 300 Equitable Bldg., 12 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. 21202
- WALLNER, Ms. Amanda, President of Executive Committee, Lansing Committee for Children's Television, East Lansing, Mich. 48823
- WEILER, Dr. William L., Executive Director, Office of Christian-Jewish Relations, National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y. 10027
- ZILLY, Mrs. G. Sam, President, National Council of Catholic Women, 380 Merriweather Road, Goose Pointe Farms, Mich. 48236

RELIGIOUS NEWS SERVICE

FOREIGN SERVICE

-4-

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1975

CONTINENTAL CHRISTIANS & JEWS ASSEMBLY
WILL DISCUSS VIOLENCE AND TERRORISM

By Religious News Service (6-13-75)

WINDSOR, Ont. (RNS) -- "Violence, Terrorism and the Death of Dialogue" will be the theme of a Continental Action Assembly of Christians and Jews, to be held at the University of Windsor June 24-27.

Jointly sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews (U.S.), the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews and the League for Human Rights, B'nai B'rith, of Canada, the assembly is designed to be "an action-oriented project which starts out with a framework of the experiences and concerns of Christians and Jews and applies it to the contemporary crisis."

Four major areas of study and discussion at the conference will focus on alternatives to violence, the role of education, the mass media, and problems in intergroup relations.

A group working on alternatives to "communication through violence and fear" will discuss such problems as "confusion of values, loss of confidence, anti-rationalism, management of aggression, the 'violence and counter-violence' syndrome, absence of channels of communication for the powerless and the provision of alliances for the powerless to achieve justice."

Action that can be taken against value-distorting stereotypes through formal and informal education will be the subject of the second group. Under formal education, it will consider textbooks, teacher training, rules of behavior and related topics, while under informal education, it will discuss drama, passion plays, motion pictures, opera, and other art forms.

In the group studying the impact of violence in the media, subjects for analysis and action will include the creation and reflection of values, stereotyping and caricaturing, "good taste" and "balance" in the choice of guests on talk shows and news coverage, the portrayal of violence, use of controversy, media codes, citizens' advisory committees, and censorship.

The fourth group will tackle the question, "Does ecumenical benevolence have too high a price tag emotionally, institutionally, economically?" Subjects to be discussed will include the present state of Christian-Jewish dialogue, the Diaspora and Israel, the Holocaust, Judaism as a different form of religion from Christianity, and future directions for ecumenism.

Participants in the four-day assembly will include young people and adults drawn from labor, management, media, education, multi-cultural groups, governmental agencies, community service groups, and religious institutions.

Cooperating organizations for the assembly from the United States are the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, American Jewish Congress, Institute of Judeo-Christian Studies, American Jewish Committee, National Council of Churches, National Council of Catholic Women, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Canadian groups serving as cooperating organizations are the Canadian Federation of Civil Liberties Associations, United Church of Canada, Presbyterian Church in Canada, Anglican Church in Canada, Canadian Jewish Congress, Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission, Ontario Federation of Labor and the Baptist Convention of Ontario & Quebec.

NEWS FROM

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

43 WEST 57TH STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019

HARRY A. ROBINSON
Vice President
for Public Relations

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTINENTAL ACTION ASSEMBLY TO BE HELD ON VIOLENCE, TERRORISM AND DEATH OF DIALOGUE

WINDSOR, Ont.--The National Conference of Christians and Jews will co-sponsor a continental action assembly of Christians and Jews on "Violence, Terrorism and the Death of Dialogue" from June 24-27 here at the University of Windsor.

The Canadian Council of Christians and Jews and the League for Human Rights of B'nai B'rith of Canada are the other co-sponsors of the four-day conference which is expected to draw approximately 100 people from the United States and Canada. Those participants will include young people and adults from labor, management, media education, multi-cultural groups, governmental agencies, community service groups and religious institutions.

The assembly is designed to be an action-oriented project which will draw from the experiences and concerns of Christians and Jews and apply them to contemporary problem situations.

The Coordinators of the assembly, Dr. James M. Eagan, vice president, NCCJ; Frazer Earle, CCCJ, Rabbi Jordan Pearlson, representing the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and

(more)

Rev. Roland de Corneille, League for Human Rights, B'nai B'rith, explained that four major areas of study and discussion will be the focus of the conference.

One group will tackle alternatives to communication through violence and fear. Among the specific issues to be discussed are confusion of values, loss of confidence, lack of channels of communication for the powerless and anti-rationalism.

A group focusing on the role of education will consider action that can be taken against value-distorting stereotypes through formal and informal education. The subjects will include textbooks, teacher training, rules of behavior, drama, passion plays, movies and other art forms.

A third group will study the impact of violence in the media, analyzing such subjects as the creation and reflection of values, stereotyping and caricaturing, censorship, controversy, good taste and balance in news coverage.

The fourth group will seek to deal with the question, "Does ecumenical benevolence have too high a price tag emotionally, institutionally, economically?" The subjects will include the current state of Christian-Jewish dialogue, the Diaspora and Israel, the Holocaust, Judaism as a different form of religion from Christianity and future directions for ecumenism.

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AMANDA WALLNER of 5229 Park Lake Road, East Lansing, Michigan, will act as Chairperson for Group 3 which deals with values being communicated by the mass media. Ms. Wallner will serve as representative for Action for Children's Television. ACT is a grass roots organization which has worked to improve the quality of programming on children's TV. ACT has been successful in persuading the Federal Communications Commission and the major networks to either eliminate advertising of harmful products for children or lessening the number of commercials on children's TV programs.

Ms. Wallner serves on the Executive Board of the Lansing, Michigan, Committee for Children's Television. This branch of ACT has been successful in challenging Michigan TV stations which have violent and stereotyped children's programs. Ms. Wallner has worked to improve the picture of minority groups presented in such programs. She has been assisted by the Communications Department and the TV and Radio Department of Michigan State University.

Lionel Rubinoff, Ph.D., University of Toronto. Has published widely in scholarly journals and has written and edited the following books: A Critical edition of F.H. Bradley's THE PRESUPPOSITIONS OF CRITICAL HISTORY (1968) FAITH AND REASON (1968) THE PORNOGRAPHY OF POWER (1968) COLLINGWOOD AND THE REFORM OF METAPHYSICS (1970) TRADITION AND REVOLUTION (1971) A new book LORDSHIP AND BONDAGE: The Master-Slave theme in Hegel and Marx, co-authored with John O'Neill is scheduled for publication in the Fall 1976. Taught at University of Toronto and York University, currently Professor of Philosophy at Trent University and chairman of the Academic Board of Julian Blackburn College of Part-Time Studies. CEC and ETV commentator. Papers include: "Auschwitz and the Theology of the Holocaust" in SPEAKING OF GOD TODAY, Paul D. Opsahlund, edited by Marc H. Tanenbaum, and a chapter: "Violence and the Retreat from Reason" in REASON AND VIOLENCE, edited by Sherman M. Stanga.

incomplete draft only

Watkins

Retiree Louis Burns wades through his yard on McKay Avenue

TORONTO

body from

A Windsor Police Department investigation is continuing.

CONTINUED on page 4

Rabbi says Nazi killing of Jews eroded sanctity of life

By KEITH ROLLAND

The genocidal campaign of the Nazis against the Jews eroded belief in the sanctity of human life and is of ultimate importance to man in his attempt to understand himself, an American religious leader said in Windsor Tuesday night.

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, national inter-religious director of the American Jewish Committee, discussed genocide in the opening session of a four-day assembly held at the University of Windsor University Centre.

About 70 delegates were on hand for the conference.

which is focussing on the rise of violence and terrorism, and the death of dialogue in the world today.

In another address Tuesday night, Rev. Edward Synan, president of the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies in Toronto, said that violence is "an omnipresent human trait" and that sovereign states institutionalize violence by conducting wars.

In his address, Rabbi Tanenbaum pointed out that the measures taken against the Jews were done in a disciplined, systematic and methodical manner, as in the manufacture of a Leica camera or a Mercedes car.

The Nazi measures were the work of a large bureaucracy dehumanized to the extent of eliminating love, hatred and personal emotions, he noted.

Also facilitating the Nazi measures was a process of secularization, which meant that men and women no longer felt bound by God-ordained laws or fearful of God's judgment, he added. "The state thus becomes the only true God on earth."

Rabbi Tanenbaum, who said the Nazi campaign of genocide must not be seen as "a Jewish obsession," observed that the campaign was unique and in many ways unprecedented. He

quoted an author who recently wrote that the Nazi war against the Jews was the first time in modern history that one people had made the killing of another the fulfillment of an ideology.

As a result of the Nazi campaign, which killed six million Jewish persons, the extermination of millions of citizens will forever be one of the capabilities and temptations of government, said the religious leader.

Overpopulation and scarcity of food mean that the temptation of states to dispose of surplus population will likely be increased, Rabbi Tanenbaum said.

He recommended that a

tribunal of the United Nations be set up to try persons who make genocidal attempts anywhere in the world.

Rabbi Tanenbaum, who holds six honorary doctorate degrees and who was the only rabbi invited to the second Vatican Council, gave an overview of a "functionally godless and increasingly lawless" world.

The rabbi underscored the capacity of religious leaders to have a positive impact on social problems. A coalition of Christians, Jews and Protestants succeeded in pushing a food aid bill through Congress last year

after it had earlier been defeated, he recalled.

Rabbi Tanenbaum's address Tuesday night was primarily based on a paper delivered at a conference in Germany earlier this year.

Fr. Synan challenged the delegates to face, rather than skirt, "unwelcome truths" at the conference.

Discussing misguided predictions made in the "golden twenties" in Germany, he advised renouncing pretensions about what the future will hold.

Fr. Synan said that in Toronto there is an ominous

CONTINUED on page 4



BI TANENBAUM



REV. EDWARD SYNAN

members of Laborers
led the strike against

Officials of Local 625 could not be
reached to verify the report.

Rabbi says

(Continued from Page Three)

increase in violence which afflicts cities like New York and Detroit, and added that not all of the violence in Toronto is being reported in newspapers there.

A highlight of the Continental Action Assembly of Christians and Jews will be an address by Justice Minister Otto Lang Thursday night. The subject of his address is not known.

The conference is being sponsored by the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, the U.S. National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the B'nai B'rith League for Human Rights.

Analysis of issues of violence and terrorism will be conducted in workshops today and Thursday.

throughout the tri-county
Thursday.
High is expected to reach 28C under partly
skies, with a chance of showers or
undershowers in the late afternoon or evening.
Thursday is expected to bring more of the same.

The low tonight will be 17C and the high Thursday
29C. The high Tuesday was 27C and the low was
18C. A year ago the high and low were 24C and 11C,
compared to the record high of 36C set in 1932 and
the record low of 9C set in 1885.

The sun will set tonight at 9:11 and rise Wednesday
morning at 5:57. Winds today will be from the north
to northeast at 10 to 15, gusting during thunder-
storms.

MARINE FORECAST: Winds will be east to
northeast at 10 to 15 knots on Lake St. Clair today
with waves of one to two feet. Winds on Lake Erie
will be north to northeast at eight to 15 knots with
waves of one to three feet.

AIR POLLUTION INDEX: Seven in Windsor,
four in Toronto, 17 in Hamilton, zero in Sudbury,
three in Welland and six in Niagara Falls. Under the
index, which measures two of the many air
pollutants, any reading below 32 is considered
acceptable, over 100 serious.

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Street,

The Canadian Council of Christians and Jews
The National Conference of Christians and Jews
The League for Human Rights of B'nai B'rith

present



AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

An Interim Report on

"A CONTINENTAL ACTION ASSEMBLY OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS"

June 24-27, 1975

University of Windsor

in cooperation with

Anglican Church of Canada
Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith
American Jewish Congress
American Jewish Committee
Baptist Convention of Ontario-Quebec
Canadian Jewish Congress
Centre Mi-Ca-El
Conference Catholique, Office National d'Oecuménisme
Institute of Judeo-Christian Studies
National Council of Catholic Women
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Presbyterian Church in Canada
Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission
United Church of Canada

Preamble

The idea behind the Assembly was discussed at length by representatives of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews and the League for Human Rights in Canada, and the National Conference of Christians and Jews in the United States.

It was planned to explore what Christians and Jews, in concert, could do about the increasing reality of "Violence, Terrorism and the Death of Dialogue" in the '70's. It was agreed that individuals should be invited to meet and work out a number of affirmative action programs which would meet this increasing reality, programs which could be implemented in the "back home" situation after the Assembly adjourned.

With this in mind, Dr. James M. Eagan, National Vice-President of NCCJ, Reverend Roland deCorneille, Director, League for Human Rights and Frazer Earle, Program Director, CCCJ met in exploratory sessions to produce a plan of action which was then submitted to the boards of each organization. The original design to budget for an Assembly of 160 delegates, all subsidized for travel and accommodation, was revised to a contribution from each organization to cover preliminary and administrative costs and each organization to recruit and, if necessary, fund delegates. Following this stage, Rabbi Jordan Pearlson, Temple Sinai, was added to the coordination team as a citizen-representative.

The coordinators' group conceived a framework for the Assembly and devised principal thrusts for the topic (these became subjects for four caucus groups, listed under Introduction). Also, individuals who had national and/or international stature for research and authority in each of the suggested topic areas were sought out, interviewed and committed to take on this voluntary assignment. They were:

Prof. Lionel Rubinoff, Ph.D., Philosophy, Trent University, Canada
Prof. Garnet McDiarmid, Ph.D., Education, O.I.S.E., Canada
Amanda Wallner, Children's TV critic, East Lansing, U.S.A.
Rev. John Pawlikowski, Ph.D., Ethics, Catholic Theological Union, U.S.A.

Our work progressed satisfactorily and we were able to secure teams of resource persons to assist on each of the caucuses on a volunteer basis of participation.

The final stage of coordination was the selection of a site - University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario - the recruitment of delegates, each of whom could make a meaningful contribution to styling affirmative action programs, an invitation for media participation, the completion of "housekeeping details" to ensure a smooth operation during the Assembly.

The University Centre staff headed by William Bridgman were truly expeditors in every sense of the word.

Frazer Earle

July 10, 1975
Toronto

Introduction

Subject Matter of the Assembly (as phrased by Rabbi Jordan Pearlson)

I. Communication through Violence and Fear? What are the Alternatives?

The Democratic dream (which envisages the parliamentary process as a device for the peaceful resolution of conflicting interests) seems to be giving way to a Third World configuration which seems to legitimize violence as a means of expediting social change. What are the patterns of violence? Are there alternatives which work? Does publicizing an ideology which "understands" the motivations for violence act to encourage violence?

II. Formal and Informal Education: Reinforcing the stereotypes which distort values and define social targets. What action can we take?

The dishonest classic stereotypes of the Oberammergau Passion Play reappear in Jesus Christ Superstar; textbooks continue to reinforce socially damaging presuppositions by both sins of commission and sins of omission. What progress is being made in textbook revisions? Is self-hate a product of distorted self-definition, reinforced by stereotypical presumptions? To what degree does crippled self-definition lead to overcompensation and "cathartic violence?" Where does the re-drawing of images begin? How do corrective images become normative presumptions?

III. What Values do the Media Communicate? Does Indiscriminate reporting of violence trigger new violence? What are the responsibilities and the options?

Barbara Tuchman "The Guns of August" suggests the reporting of violence over the media increases the incidence of the violent act by factor "n". Is there truth in her assumption? Do the news media now fully aware of the danger of terrorist use of the "media coup" have an obligation to self-censorship? Does the obligation to report the bizarre take precedence over an obligation to communicate and reinforce the "normal?"

IV. Preserving the Scapegoat: Does ecumenical benevolence have too high a price tag: emotionally, institutionally, economically?

Any politician knows more elections are won by creating hostility for his opponent than by love for himself. Do our religious institutions cling to the use of hostility while preaching the dogmas of reconciliation? What has encumbered the process of dialogue since the hopeful beginnings of New Delhi for Protestants and Vatican II for Roman Catholics? Why has the Jewish community - whose stake is so pronounced - backed away? Must the pathological byproducts of economic contraction come into being before we can come together to begin resisting them?

The Program

Tuesday

June 24, 1975

- 7:00 p.m. General Orientation - Ambassador Auditorium
7:45 p.m. Official Opening of Assembly
RABBI DR. MARC TANENBAUM
American Jewish Committee, New York
and
REVEREND EDWARD A. SYNAN, President,
Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto
- 10:30 p.m. Wine and Cheese Social,
Penthouse, Electa Hall

Wednesday

June 25

- 9:00 a.m. Caucus Groups meet with Chairmen
- Group I "Communication through violence and fear:
What are the alternatives?"
PROF. LIONEL RUBINOFF, Ph.D.
Department of Philosophy,
Trent University, Peterborough
- Group II Formal and Informal Education, etc.
DR. GARNET McDIARMID
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education,
Toronto
- GROUP III What values do the media communicate? etc.
AMANDA WALLNER, President,
Lansing Committee for Children's Television,
East Lansing
- GROUP IV Preserving the Scapegoat, etc.
REV. JOHN PAWLIKOWSKI, Ph.D.
Professor of Social Ethics
Catholic Theological Union, Chicago
- 1:30 p.m. Sub-group meetings with resource persons
- Group I Rhea Eckel Clarke, New York
Group II Rabbi Bernard Baskin, Hamilton
Dr. Marcella Maxwell, Brooklyn
Group III Mr. Borden Spears, Toronto
Group IV Rev. Stephane Valiquette, Montreal
Rev. William Weiler, New York
- 7:00 p.m. Caucus Groups reconvene
8:30 p.m. Plenary Session in Ambassador Auditorium

The Program (cont'd.)

Thursday

June 26, 1975

- 9:00 a.m. Sub-groups reconvene
- 7:30 p.m. Address by HONOURABLE OTTO LANG
Minister of Justice, Canada

Friday

June 27

- 9:00 a.m. Concluding Caucus meetings
- 10:30 a.m. Concluding Plenary Session - Ambassador Auditorium
- 11:30 a.m. Assembly Action
- 12:00 noon Luncheon and Adjournment

It should be stated here that the program did not proceed in a precisely structured manner, many changes and adjustments were made in times of meetings, format of meetings, and the utilization of delegates as resource persons. For example, rather than following our original design to have sub-groups function outside the caucuses, the sub-groups were incorporated in the caucuses and each caucus spun off "buzz groups" as members permitted. This change was mandatory because of the large number of "no shows" among delegates and organizations who had indicated their attendance prior to the Assembly. An advantage was gained in that each caucus thereby sustained a continuing process characterized by immediate contact among the members.

While we have indicated in the program outline (preceding page) the names of various resource persons attached to each caucus, the quality of delegates made each one, in reality, a highly qualified resource person.

It may also be stated that a goodly number of "young" people were in attendance and they contributed in a very substantive way to the discussion and the ultimate affirmative action designs.

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In the following pages, we have compiled the resolutions and reports of the four caucuses as presented in plenary session on the final day of the Assembly. Also, we have included a special resolution. At this mailing, we are yet unable to include the speeches of Rabbi Tanenbaum and Hon. Otto Lang because of lack of transcripts. When they are available, they will be shared. (F.E.)

A Special Resolution

We, the delegates to the Continental Action Assembly of Christians and Jews, representing citizens of Canada and the U.S. of different walks of life and various religious beliefs, called to analyze and act upon the growing phenomenon of violence and terror in civilized societies;

Being cognizant of the possibility that representatives of the P.L.O. may be permitted to enter Canada to attend an International Conference on Crime and Crime Prevention:

Although sensitive to the desire of Canada to comply fully with her international obligations as a member of the United Nations;

In Plenary Session assembled do hereby urge the Government of Canada to uphold the cause of morality and justice on the international level by refusing permission to the P.L.O. to enter Canada for any U.N. or any other purpose.

Moved by Reverend Roland deCorneille
Seconded by Mr. Harvey Crestohl, Q.C.

Those participating wished the voting recorded: For - 33; Against - 3;
Abstentions - 9.

The resolution was subsequently presented to the Honorable Otto Lang, Canada's Minister of Justice, on the occasion of his address to the Assembly.

CAUCUS I

Chaired by Dr. Lionel Rubinoff

We, the participants of the Continental Action Assembly, do deplore the acceleration of the arms race, both conventional and nuclear, as leading to more violence.

We deplore especially the role of the United States, the Soviet Union, France and England, as arms suppliers to the world regardless of their particular ideology. Our supply of arms and nuclear facilities, especially to nations with aggressive tendencies, is a threat to world peace and the existence of peaceful nations. Twenty billion dollars are spent annually on arms. In 1974 the U.S. Arms sales were 8.2 billion dollars. Sales in 1975 will total 10.2 billion. Soviet Union sales in 1974 were 4 billion.

Most funds appropriated for research in energy have gone to expansion of research in nuclear research. Funds for alternative forms of peaceful sources of energy have been neglected. Since there is no absolute fail-safe means of developing nuclear plants without at the same time providing the means for the most extreme forms of violence - total obliteration of peoples and nations, we urge all groups and individuals here present to educate the general public on the dangers of supplying nuclear wastes for the Bomb; to educate the public on the scientific studies of scientists on the changes of the "maximum credible incident" as described in the Brookhaven Report which shows the possibility of killing 5 million people over a 100 mile perimeter.

We urge U.S. and Canadian participants to consider the mutual danger to residents of both countries in proposed nuclear plants being built on Lake Erie and Ontario.

We urge means of educating the general public on the dangers of transportation of nuclear wastes to west New York and across the country to the State of Washington.

We urge education of the public on the dangers of the existence for 5,000 years of nuclear waste.

We urge awareness of the general public of the fact that the present loss of nuclear wastes make it possible for terrorists to have access to the Bomb, the laser technique, and the existence of loose techniques make it possible for any state, such as a Third World State or Israel, to be wiped out in seconds.

We urge the public to be educated to the fact that the U.S. has produced the ultimate instrument of violence - nuclear proliferation. The competition of nations in providing nuclear information to other nations ought to be stopped immediately. We have produced the means of immediate extinction of peoples and nations. All other weapons are obsolete. The public must be educated to that fact.

Resolution 1

WHEREAS violence in society has as one of its causes an almost casual acceptance of violence by government and governmental agencies in both the international, national and local levels;

WHEREAS it is considered necessary that an informed citizenry accept its responsibility to arouse government to act against violence;

It is therefore resolved that each of the sponsoring and co-operating groups and organizations to this Assembly structure a permanent committee to examine governmental activity in all spheres and to arrange to speak out against issues, causes and incidents of violence in society; That they seek coalitions with other groups having similar objectives.

That a permanent liaison committee be structured by the sponsors of this Assembly to facilitate the performance of the task;

Resolution 2

WHEREAS we acknowledge that the principle of creating a climate of mutual understanding and self-respect amongst all our citizens is a universal principle to be upheld by all nations and their governments;

WHEREAS we acknowledge that lack of communication and arbitrary action on the part of government and their departments and agencies may lead to the development of alienation from and frustration and anger against governments and their respective departments and agencies;

AND WHEREAS polarization and violence may manifest themselves if such is allowed to continue without remedy;

Not foregoing the above, it is therefore resolved that, with specific reference to the Native peoples of North America, that government departments, bureaus and agencies have endeavoured to develop programmes based upon the concept of "affirmative action" in order to remedy injustice and prevent the development of tension and violence, that we support such programmes, we applaud the government departments, bureaus, and agencies that have fostered such programmes, and, we advocate that they be continued and improved upon;

It is further resolved that the governments of the United States and Canada and their respective departments, agencies, and bureaus, continue to fully consult with the Native people in order to gain consensus with respect to programmes of such a nature;

Finally, it is also resolved that special education programmes at the post secondary level not be cut back and/or discontinued, for although we appreciate that there are many issues that governments must address themselves to in times of economic difficulty, that the issues and programmes brought forth with respect to human rights not be sacrificed, bearing in mind their ameliorative effects upon the quality of life, and their tension reducing and violence avoiding effects, while similarly being sensitive to the negative perceptions that will be received by the Native community with respect to government and the possible further eruption of violence if such programmes are cut back or discontinued.

Resolution 3

WHEREAS this Assembly views that among the various roots of violence in present day society are: (a) the frustration felt by citizens in not having a medium of expressing their views to governmental authorities : (b) being excluded from the decision-making process, and (c) the break-down of the community in the sense that many have a feeling of not belonging, and thus become polarized.

WHEREAS the seeming indifference of authority, and the lack of response to the needs, aims, and objectives of citizens leaves many with no perceived alternative but to communicate these needs, aims, and objectives by violent means.

It is therefore resolved that Government authorities at all levels give priority to the maintenance of effective dialogue with its citizens.

And, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, there be no changes, alterations, development or re-development of housing or unborn life without prior consultation with the people concerned and their involvement in the decision-making process.

And, that all organizations participating in this assembly communicate this resolution to their Federal, State / Provincial, and Municipal Government.

WHEREAS this Assembly recognizes that feelings of impotence, isolation, and despair are among the causes leading man to violence, it therefore encourages those working in religion and education to increase their support and encouragement of people through the religious understanding of man. Such an understanding recognizes that ambiguity is natural to man's situation, that struggle is necessary to personal growth, and that the holding of power is a privilege, not a right.

This assembly further encourages a continual updating of the religious understanding of man which takes account of contemporary sociological and psychological thought.

End of Caucus I.

CAUCUS II

Chaired by Dr. Garnet McDiarmid

Following the identification of four broad problems, Caucus II developed a number of methods, techniques and principles through which these problems could be answered. We submit these plans for action and request the support and sponsorship of the Council of Christians and Jews in implementing them.

(1) Human relations training is an important part of education to attain the goals expressed by this conference.

a) How can we increase community awareness of the need for human relations training?

In our view, the sponsoring organizations must assume responsibility for public relations and community involvement leading toward the achievement of this goal. Perhaps some of these organizations can sponsor training sessions or provide scholarships for teachers and other interested people who wish to attend human relations courses. This is particularly addressed to the Canadian Council because of lack of acceptance of Human Relations courses on Canadian campuses.

b) With whom and how do we provide Human Relations training?

Schools of education should include accredited courses in Human Relations training. It is also necessary to establish programmes of continuing education seminars, and members of the community in general in an effort to improve and to institutionalize the role of human relations in education.

(2) The elimination of stereotypes in the schools requires concrete action on many levels.

a) School boards must be encouraged to strive for a balance of faculty members of various ethnic backgrounds to serve as adult models for students.

b) Educational administrators and teachers should utilize both schools and community resources, (both human and physical) in order to broaden the exposure of all students to multi-cultural experiences in all areas, including the curriculum.

c) Teachers and administrators should be trained in programmes dealing with the nature of conflict, personal, interpersonal, group, institutional, the sources of frustration that lead to conflict, and the resolution of conflict so that they may in turn initiate such programmes at all levels of the educational process.

d) The Christian Churches should give renewed attention to the way in which, through sermons and religious education generally, they often project a negative and rejective image of Jews and Judaism such as ... 1) a presentation of first century Judaism as a moribund religion, 11) a misrepresentation of the Pharisees, 111) an insensitive handling of the narrative of the crucifixion.

e) Diverse religious groups should be encouraged to exchange textbooks in order to expose possible stereotypes and to facilitate the elimination and correction of those that may exist.

- (3) We encourage the Council and its supporting groups to sponsor workshops on, and to assist in the formation of coalitions of interested groups. Such participation assists people to work through existing power structures - formal and informal - to oppose discrimination and to seek non-violent solutions to social problems.

The following steps were seen as some of the necessary conditions that must exist for effective coalitions:

- a) Involve those who have problems in the solution of their problems.
- b) In schools, students and faculty should be brought together so that each group may become apprised of their mutual rights and obligations: Students have a right to relevance and competence in instruction: teachers have a right to teach in accordance with traditional canons of academic freedom.
- c) Participants must have equal power and responsibilities and should have prospects of results;
- d) There should be constant reassessments of goals and accomplishments.
- e) Coalition groups must learn to identify clientele:

who can help?

who are the restraining forces?

how can they be moved towards action that leads to justice?

- (4) This group is concerned that the present economic situation with its extensive unemployment provides a regrettable seed bed for insecurity, fear and scapegoating against weak segments of society. The Council should seek ways to bring to the attention of interested parties this additional factor that could lead to hate and violence and to urge study of remedial economic and other social action.

End of Caucus II

CAUCUS III

Chaired by Amanda Wallner

- (1) The media, as established, are not sufficiently addressing themselves to the pressing problem of lack of sensitivity to the increasingly pervasive manifestation of violence; therefore this body recommends;

That the sponsors of this Continental Action Assembly work toward the establishment, in each of our two countries, of a permanent, representative citizen watchdog council to monitor the performance of the media in the reportage and portrayal of violence. This council should enlist the participation of national religious and human rights organizations and other concerned groups.

That this monitoring agency provide regular reports of violence on television. These reports should be made public on T.V., radio and the press. The violence profile should indicate a) the proportion of violence to total program content, b) which networks and stations and c) the number of estimated viewers at the time.

Directed to:

NCCJ	ACRT News Eds.
CCCJ	NBC
American Newspapers Pub. Ass'n.	CBS
Canadian Daily Newspapers Pub. Ass'n.	ABC
American Society of Newspaper Eds.	CPB
Associated Press Managing Eds. Ass'n.	CBC
Canadian Managing Eds. Ass'n.	CTV
Ed. and Pub. Sigma Delta Chi	Global TV
FCC	Business Week
CRTC	Wall Street Journal
CAB	Motion Picture Producers Ass'n.
NAB	Variety.
Broadcasting Magazine	

- (2) The media, as established, are not sufficiently addressing themselves to the pressing problem of the lack of sensitivity to the increasingly pervasive manifestation of violence; therefore this body recommends;

That the professional and trade associations of the newspaper, television, radio, magazine and motion picture industries initiate studies of the effects of the reportage and portrayal of violence on their separate and special audiences. These studies should involve media experts, audience groups and the full resources of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews.

TO: (See above list)

- (3) The media, as established, are not sufficiently addressing themselves to the pressing problem of lack of sensitivity to increasingly pervasive manifestation of violence; therefore this body recommends;

Since there is a need for more quality T.V. programming, the networks should consider social and artistic values as well as ratings in scheduling. They should not pit these quality programs against one another at the same time on the same day.

Directed to: see list under (1)

Regarding radio and television, the studies should focus on:

- a) how to produce more desirable programming
- b) how to release Competition's hold on programming
- c) how to construct meaningful everyday action from what social science has revealed and can learn in future studies.

TO: School of Criminal Justice Systems,
Michigan State University,
Centre for the Advancement of Justice and Community Relations, London, Ontario

- (4) The media, as established, are not sufficiently addressing themselves to the pressing problem of the lack of sensitivity to the increasingly pervasive manifestation of violence; therefore this body recommends;

That the School of Criminal Justice Systems, Michigan State University -- Centre for the Advancement of Justice and Community Relations, London, Ontario, consider the topic, "Effects of Media Reportage and Portrayal of Violence upon North American Society" at their next meeting. The results of their deliberations shall be reported to the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews.

The media, as established, are not sufficiently addressing themselves to the pressing problem of the lack of sensitivity to the increasingly pervasive manifestation of violence; therefore this body recommends;

That a children's advocate be appointed to the FCC and in Canada, the CCCJ convene a resource committee for the purpose of submitting a brief to the LaMarsh Commission on Television Violence.

TO: President Ford of United States
CCCJ
FCC
Hon. Judy LaMarsh

- (5) The media, as established, are not sufficiently addressing themselves to the pressing problem of the lack of sensitivity to the increasingly pervasive manifestation of violence; therefore this body recommends;

That since television has a tremendous potential for good, children's TV shows should go beyond mere escapist entertainment and provide stimulating content that is at the same time constructive. Therefore we urge the U.S. Congress to increase financial support of public TV for development of such constructive programming.

TO: U.S. Senate
United States House of Representatives
Chairman of the House Committee on Education
Chairman of the Senate Committee on Health, Education and Welfare (HEW)
Corporation of Public Broadcasting
Broadcasting Variety Magazines

- (6) The media, as established, are not sufficiently addressing themselves to the pressing problem of the lack of sensitivity to the increasingly pervasive manifestation of violence; therefore this body recommends;

That the N.C.C.J. and C.C.C.J. should disseminate information to the public on the concerns of educators, psychologists and sociologists about the indiscriminate use of television by children and stimulate parental responsibility for the wise use of television by children.

TO: NCCJ
CCCJ

- (7) There are powerless groups in society who feel they do not have access through the media as channels of communication. Their inability to find a means of expression often leads to violence. We recognize that media audiences have their own responsibility to improve the quality of media performance by making their views known to the owners and operators but we recognize also that many citizens are unfamiliar with the means of access to the publishers and broadcasters, and with the opportunities now available for the redress of grievances. We therefore urge the NCCJ and the CCCJ to commission the preparation of a simple manual on media accountability. This manual would advise on how to approach newspapers and broadcast stations with news statements, complaints and policy statements. It would also give information on such institutions as press councils, monitoring organizations, where they exist and on how to promote their inception where they do not exist. It would also describe the operation of the editorial ombudsman system now in effect in a number of U.S. and Canadian newspapers, and give such other practical advice as might assist those who now feel that media institutions are remote, inaccessible, and unresponsive to the needs and interests of individuals and unorganized segments of the population.

Directed to: see list under (1)

- (8) The media, as established, are not sufficiently addressing themselves to the pressing problem of the lack of sensitivity to the increasingly pervasive manifestation of violence; therefore this body recommends;

That, at a time when the public feels that many institutions and government bodies are failing to respond to the critical needs of our era, many citizens expect a hearing in the mass media and, at times, a media campaign for remedies. We praise the media for the initiatives they have taken, but remind them of the special expectations of powerless groups. They have a moral responsibility in this age of intergroup conflicts and, as one means of assisting these groups, they should appoint editorial ombudsmen. In addition, and in order to remain accountable to the communities they serve, they should take the lead in the establishment of local and regional media (press, radio, T.V.) councils.

Directed to: see list under (1)

- (9) We believe that the Motion Picture Producers Association ratings of movies are based mainly on maturity of sex and language, but are ignoring excesses of violence. While we do not advocate censorship, we believe that parents should have guidelines on the violence content in the films their children see. We urge the motion picture industry to consult with child psychologists, parents and teachers and develop a dual rating to clarify the content of films. We direct this resolution to the film industry and the appropriate state and provincial review agencies.

TO: MPPA
Variety
Boards of Censorship in each of the Canadian Provinces.

- (10) And finally, we, the members of the workshop on media, request that the NCCJ and the CCCJ communicate with the members of this committee not later than three months from this day, with regard to the follow-up of these resolutions and recommendations.

Dr. Brad Greenberg - Communications Dept., Michigan State University,
East Lansing, Michigan 48823
Edward C. Maxwell, 35 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11215
Arch Napier, Freelance Writer, 2221 E. Mitchell St., Tucson, Ariz. 85719
Joe Radelet, 150 West Boston Blvd., Detroit, Michigan 48202
Mary Ann Travers, 300 Equitable Bldg., 12 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. 21202
Ms. Amanda Wallner, Pres. Exec. Comm., Office of Christians & Jews,
East Lansing, Michigan 48823
Ms. Jackie Boyle, Toronto SUN, 333 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.
Miss Marguerite Flanagan, U. of T., 70 Galbraith Ave., Toronto, Ont.
Art Forester, Ontario Prov. Police No. 1 District Hdq., Box 990, Chatham, Ont.
Robert C. McEwan, Box 4005, Terminal C, London, Ont.
David Rome, CJC, 6055 Mountain Sights Ave., Montreal, Quebec
Prof. Sidlofsky, University of Guelph, 34 Strathmore Place, Guelph, Ont.
Borden Spears, Toronto Star, 1 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.
Rev. Gordon A. Walker, Baptist Convention of Ontario-Quebec, 3504-3 Massey Square,
Toronto, Ont.

End of Caucus III

CAUCUS IV

Chaired by Rev. John Pawlikowski

- (1) As we look at the world beset by hunger, violence and oppression, we are often discouraged. Nevertheless we are heartened by efforts presently being made to influence public morality in pursuit of justice, peace and reverence for human life. We join people everywhere in rejecting violence and terror as a means of achieving goals. We urge the religious leaders of our society to reaffirm the prophetic element in religion. And, while avoiding partisan political entanglements, to pronounce firm and unhesitating judgements on any violations of the highest standards of public morality.

We commend the following as examples of efforts worthy of emulation:

- (a) The sending of observers by the Churches of Canada to the U.N. Food Conference who conferred with and influenced the view of official Governmental delegates.
- (b) Co-operative efforts of Canadian Jewish Congress, Canadian Council of Churches and Canadian Catholic Conference in examining various issues of public concern.
- (c) Secretaries-General of the Synagogues Council, Conference of Catholic Bishops, and the National Council of Churches in U.S.A., who have formed a common action group.

As long as we are divided, we are not able to influence public morality effectively. Therefore ... we urge all religious bodies to re-inforce and expand such efforts to move governmental and social agencies to action for the common good.

We urge our leaders to search for new structures and channels whereby Jews and Christians can more effectively exercise a growing influence upon public morality.

- (2) Wishing to further promote respect for life, we point to the following problem areas:

Exploitation of sex; sexism; need for loving concern for unborn life; incurably ill people and the dying; hunger; exploitative and hazardous labour practices.

Economic stringencies may tempt us to compromise in matters relating to human welfare, and we would warn against and deplore such tendencies, urging upon governments and social agencies appropriate actions in the above areas which will prevent any deterioration in the quality of life.

- (3) We urge that Churches and Synagogues make it first order of business that every member of the congregation know the name and address of each of his/her elected government representatives in order to forward opinion and expression of moral concerns.

- (4) We urge the expression of our public opinion to our public servants on both the local and national levels about our concern for the sanctity of life, especially acts of terrorism. In particular, the police and the external/foreign affairs offices in our respective countries should be contacted in this regard.
- (5) Acknowledging that unanimity cannot always be achieved within our organizational frameworks, we encourage individuals and groups after an attempt at consensus to articulate minority positions on moral issues.
- (6) We urge member organizations to couple a commitment to social action with a close examination of its theological roots. This should include interreligious dialogue as well as secular-religious dialogue.
 - a) We encourage Christians and Jews to find ways of studying together their common traditions in the Hebrew scriptures with a view to cooperative social action.
 - b) We recommend the recently published Vatican guidelines as a model to encourage and intensify efforts in the area of Christian-Jewish relations.
- (7) We reiterate the importance of wholesome family life as a means of developing respect for others and thereby preventing violence on society. We urge our member organizations to frame position programmes to help families achieve this goal. Churches and Synagogues themselves should serve as extended families with a special responsibility for providing surrogate parents and support for family life.

End of Caucus IV

ASSEMBLY ROSTER

- Dr. Maurice Adelman, Head, Dept. of Chemical Engineering, University of Windsor,
Windsor, Ontario
- Mr. Paul Arrambide, Rural Relationships, Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, N.J.
- Rabbi Bernard Baskin, Temple Anshe Sholom, Hamilton, Ontario
- Mr. Charles Benham, Director, Detroit Round Table, NCCJ, 150 W. Boston Blvd.,
Detroit, Michigan
- Ms. Jackie Boyle, Toronto SUN, 322 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario
- Rev. Canon James Brown, Principal, St. John's College, 400 Dysart Road, Winnipeg,
Manitoba
- Ms. Josephine Casgrain, student, Wayne State University, 5200 Anthony Wayne Drive,
Detroit, Michigan
- Ms. Rhea Eckel Clarke, National Committee NCCJ, Jefferson Towers Apts., Syracuse, N.Y.
- Dr. W. C. Clarke, National Committee, NCCJ, Syracuse, N.Y.
- Rev. Brian Clough, Chancellor, Archdiocese of Toronto, 55 Gould Street, Toronto, Ontario
- Mr. Harvey Crestohl, Q.C., National Chairman, League for Human Rights,
921 - 1010 Ste. Catherine Street West, Montreal, Quebec
- Rev. Roland de Corneille, Director, League for Human Rights, Toronto, Ontario
- Rev. Andrew Denholm, Ph.D., United Church of Canada, 85 Holton Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario
- Rev. Edward Duff, Political Scientist, Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.
- Ms. Mary Dunlop, Baptist Convention of Ontario-Quebec, 1 Sir Ector Court, Markham, Ont.
- Dr. James M. Eagan, National Vice-President, NCCJ, New York, N.Y.
- Ms. Mary C. Eagan, Women's Striek for Peace, New York, N.Y.
- Mr. Frazer Earle, National Program Director, CCCJ, Toronto, Ontario
- Ms. Marguerite Flanagan, student, University of Toronto, 70 Galbraith Avenue, Toronto,
Ontario
- Inspector A. A. Forester, Ontario Provincial Police, Chatham, Ontario
- Mr. Theo Freedman, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N.Y.
- Rev. Peter Gilbert, Director, Christian-Jewish Dialogue, 272 Dunview Avenue,
Willowdale, Ontario
- Rev. Sr. Ann Gillen, National Interreligious Task Force on Soviet Jewry,
1307 Wabash Avenue S., Chicago, Illinois
- Mr. Eli Goldin, LL.D., National Committee, CCCJ, Windsor, Ontario
- Dr. Brad Greenberg, Communications Dept., Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.
- Mr. Maurice Hurwitz, 3807 Strathmore Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland
- Ms. Valerie Kasurak, Commissioner, Ontario Human Rights Commission, Windsor, Ontario

Mr. Edward Keinerman, student, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario

Mr. Ralph King, Director, NCCJ, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ms. Toba Korenblum, Canadian Jewish News, Toronto, Ontario

Mr. Leroy Lambert, Language Program Technician, Toronto, Ontario

Dr. Samuel Lewin, Canadian Jewish Congress, 1590 McGregor Avenue, Montreal, Quebec

Ms. Penny Love, Board of Education, 813 Hopewood Road, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Jacinto Marrero, Director, NCCJ, 790 Broad Street, Newark, N.J.

Dr. Marcella Maxwell, Dean, Adult Education, Medger Evers College, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. Edward C. Maxwell, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. Clarence Miller, NAACP, 2990 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

Msgr. Philip Mugan, Vicar General, Diocese of London, Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Arthur McBeath, Regina University, Regina, Sask.

Ms. Jane McCartney, student, York University, 33 Holland Street, Toronto, Ontario

Prof. Garnet McDiarmid, Ph.D., O.I.S.E., Toronto, Ontario

Mr. Robert McEwan, Director, Centre for Justice & Community Relations,
Fanshawe College, London, Ontario

Mr. Mark Nakamura, Supervisor, Southwestern Region, Ontario Human Rights Commission,
London, Ontario

Mr. Arch Napier, freelance writer, Tucson, Arizona

Rev. Sr. Marie Noelle, Centre Mi-Ca-El, Montreal, Quebec

Msgr. John Oesterreicher, Institute of Judeo-Christian Studies, Seton Hall University,
So. Orange, N.J.

Ms. F. Y. Osborne, Director of Education, Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Rev. John Pawlikowski, Ph.D., Assoc. Prof., Catholic Theological Union, Chicago, Ill.

Rabbi Jordan Pearlson, Temple Sinai, Toronto, Ontario

Ms. Mollie Posen, Canadian Panel of Women, 301 - 650 Briar Hill Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Ms. B. Preston, NAACP, 2990 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Michigan

Mr. Joseph Radelet, Detroit Round Table NCCJ, Detroit, Michigan

Mr. Harry Robinson, Vice-President, Public Relations, NCCJ, New York, N.Y.

Mr. David Rome, Canadian Jewish Congress, Montreal, Quebec

Ms. David Rome, Canadian Jewish Congress, Montreal, Quebec

Mr. R. Lou Ronson, League for Human Rights, Toronto, Ontario

Prof. Lionel Rubinoff, Ph.D., Dept. of Philosophy, Trent University, Peterborough, Ont.

Mr. Charles T. Sardeson, Program Coordinator NCCJ, 111 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.

Rev. James Seunarine, Religious Affairs & Int'l. Affairs, United Church of Canada,
Toronto, Ontario

Rev. John B. Sheerin, Bishop's Committee for Ecumenical Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Ms. N. Shepherd, League for Human Rights, Toronto, Ontario

Prof. Sam Sidlofsky, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario

Ms. Deana Skeoch, United Church of Canada, Toronto, Ontario

Ms. Sheila Sklar, Director, NCCJ, 105 Court Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. Borden Spears, editorial, Toronto STAR, Toronto, Ontario

Rev. Edward Synan, President, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies,
Toronto, Ontario

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, American Jewish Committee, New York, N.Y.

Ms. Shelagh Towson, O.I.S.E., Toronto, Ontario

Ms. Mary Ann Travers, Director, NCCJ, 12 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

Rev. Stephane Valiquette, S.J., co-director, Office of Ecumenism, 214 - 1452 Drummond St.,
Montreal, Quebec

Rev. Gordon A. Walker, Baptist Convention of Ontario-Quebec, Toronto, Ontario

Ms. Amanda Wallner, Vice-President, Lansing Committee for Children's Television,
East Lansing, Michigan

Dr. William Weiler, Director, Office of Christian-Jewish Relations, National Council
of Churches, New York, N.Y.

Mr. J. Pat Whealen, editorial, Windsor STAR, Windsor, Ontario

Dr. James R. Wilkes, psychiatrist, 2901 Lawrence Avenue E., Scarborough, Ontario

Ms. J. Wilkins, League for Human Rights, Toronto, Ontario

Rev. Alex Zeidman, Presbyterian Church in Canada, Toronto, Ontario

Ms. Sam G. Zilly, President, National Council of Catholic Women, Grosse Pointe
Farms, Michigan

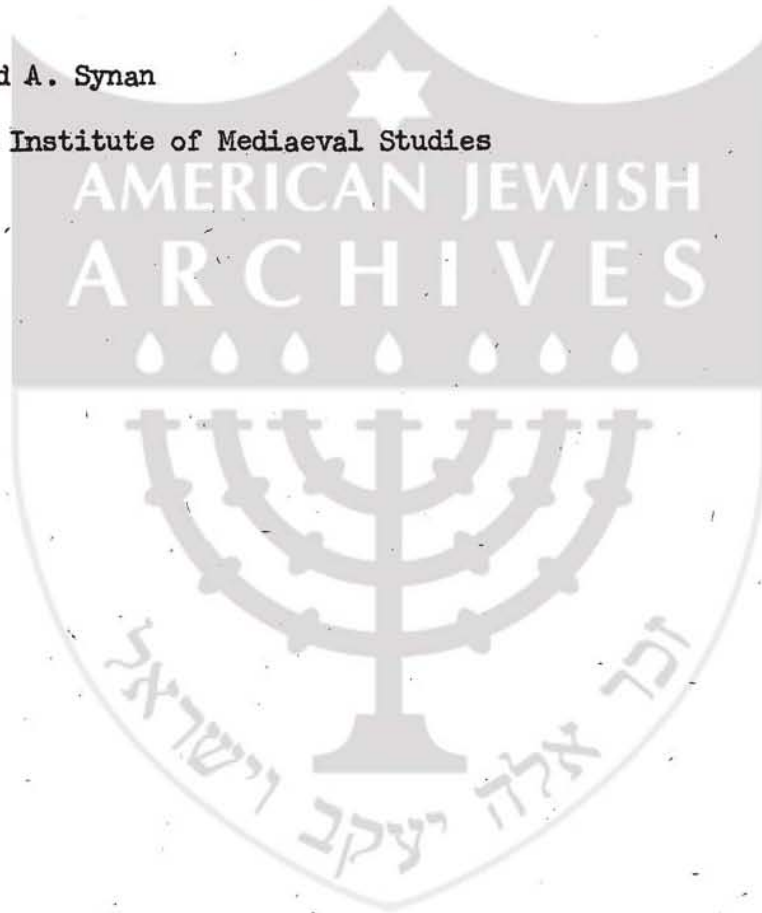
Mr. V. Zolobko, Canadian Polish Congress, Windsor, Ontario

APPENDIX

Key-note address:

"Violence, Terror, and the Intelligentsia"

Reverend Edward A. Synan
President
The Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies
Toronto



University of Windsor,
Windsor, Ontario
June 24, 1975

VIOLENCE, TERROR, AND THE INTELLIGENTIA

TODAY

As all Canadian readers of Time now know, Toronto has a serious claim to be the model of what a North American city ought to be (Time, Canadian edition, 23 June 1975, 8-17). A point the Time story did not make, but could have made, is that Toronto's streets and subway are relatively safe. 'Relatively'? Even in Toronto there is an ominous increase in violence of the sort that afflicts New York, Dallas, Detroit -- not all of it, incidentally, reported in the Toronto press. No doubt we shall have occasion to consider the advantages and disadvantages of the ways in which the media do or do not cover violence before the week is out.

One instance of unreported violence came close to home at our College about two years ago. A distinguished bio-chemist lives with our staff people on campus; more than fifty years ago he was one of the Banting-Best team that developed insulin. Now more than eighty, he is still a productive scientist, but this did not save him from an assault by three thugs on a Toronto street, within two blocks of Yonge Street and well before dark. Two held him so that the third could beat him into unconsciousness; when two passers-by happened on the scene the three heroes fled. It is heartening to note that, despite the perils that attend the Good Samaritan in our time, one of the passers-by took the victim to hospital -- his own father, we learned, had been killed by muggers on the street in New York City.

Nor is random violence of this type the only sort that mars life in Toronto. Our home-grown 'Western Guard' holds meetings, makes demonstrations, defaces hoardings with racial slurs. At the moment, to be sure, the posturings of the Western Guard seem innocuous and faintly dotty.

YESTERDAY

Surely the Muse of History will excuse us if we think that things are getting worse, if we think that the old days were also the good old days. The Muse may excuse us, but having done so, Clio will proceed to our instruction.

For, whether we look to the past of a single city, or to the wider past, violence will be seen to have been always, as it now is, an omnipresent human trait. Charles Dickens published his American Notes in 1842, impressions he had gathered in the course of a tour that took him through Toronto: Dickens had acidulous observations on a political murder, the culprit protected from prosecution by the Toronto Orange Lodge.

On a less parochial front, we may have remembered last Wednesday that it was the 160th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, the issues of which only our historians can recall. 40,000 to 50,000 dead or wounded fell that day on little more than three square miles of farmland between 11:30 in the morning and 9:00 in the evening. Yet this Gargantuan slaughter was well below half the number of victims destroyed by a single bomb at Hiroshima or at Nagasaki, now thirty years in the past. Do institutions inhibit violence? Sovereign states institutionalize violence. Their standing armies have ever been a 'temptation to foreign adventure' and their foreign adventures have an ugly name: They are wars.

As for our unsafe streets, gentlemen went armed through the streets of England well into the 18th century; when a regular police force was established in London in 1829 to deal with intolerable disorders, the measure was bitterly

VIOLENCE, TERROR, AND THE INTELLIGENTIA

TODAY

As all Canadian readers of Time now know, Toronto has a serious claim to be the model of what a North American city ought to be (Time, Canadian edition, 23 June 1975, 8-17). A point the Time story did not make, but could have made, is that Toronto's streets and subway are relatively safe. 'Relatively'? Even in Toronto there is an ominous increase in violence of the sort that afflicts New York, Dallas, Detroit -- not all of it, incidentally, reported in the Toronto press. No doubt we shall have occasion to consider the advantages and disadvantages of the ways in which the media do or do not cover violence before the week is out.

One instance of unreported violence came close to home at our College about two years ago. A distinguished bio-chemist lives with our staff people on campus; more than fifty years ago he was one of the Banting-Best team that developed insulin. Now more than eighty, he is still a productive scientist, but this did not save him from an assault by three thugs on a Toronto street, within two blocks of Yonge Street and well before dark. Two held him so that the third could beat him into unconsciousness; when two passers-by happened on the scene the three heroes fled. It is heartening to note that, despite the perils that attend the Good Samaritan in our time, one of the passers-by took the victim to hospital -- his own father, we learned, had been killed by muggers on the street in New York City.

Nor is random violence of this type the only sort that mars life in Toronto. Our home-grown 'Western Guard' holds meetings, makes demonstrations, defaces hoardings with racial slurs. At the moment, to be sure, the posturings of the Western Guard seem innocuous and faintly dotty.

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opposed as an infringement of liberty. The rest of England adopted the measure so slowly that it was not until 1856 that the whole country had come under the system.

WORDS AND WORKS

This Action Assembly has deliberately gathered 'policy-making and expediting leaders' from various sectors of the community. Certainly the organizers and planners behind this Assembly have been right in their intentions and, if we may say so without wounding modesty, they may have been right in their choice of us. Still, to choose 'the right people' guarantees nothing when the Assembly is oriented, not to abstractions, but to action. The preliminary roster of participants, Canadian and from the United States, in yesterday's mail shows a suspicious prevalence of professors, clergy, and other Public Relations types. Without for a moment suggesting that inconsiderate action is anything but fatuous, we ought to reflect on how given our guild is to endless discussion, to endless weighing of all alternatives, possible and impossible, worst of all, to resting in what has been put into the right words; Only for the Holy One -- Blessed be the Name! -- is to speak the same thing as to create ...

THE GERMAN 'GOLDEN TWENTIES'

Is it wrong that a 'key-note' address should review as a kind of laboratory experiment a few aspects of the paradoxical fifteen years, 1918-1933?

During those years the cultural and intellectual elite of Germany easily led the world in music, literature, art, and science, yet remained helpless as terror and violence drowned in blood their ineffective dialoguing. Let us begin by citing an unimpeachable witness to the heady air of 'The Golden Twenties,' Die goldenen zwanziger Jahre, that were to end with Hitler as Chancellor of the Reich. Rabbi Joachim Prinz used to preside (and may still do so) over a Temple in Newark, New Jersey, just a block from a Church where a classmate of my own was Pastor:

If I could choose a time to live in (he said), any time,
any place, I'd choose the 1920's in Berlin ...
(O. Friedrich, Before the Deluge (New York: 1972) p. 28).

Berlin is precisely where the young Prinz did live during those years. And why not? Nightclubs that never closed were only one of the attractions. In opera Bruno Walther, Otto Klemperer, and Erich Kleiber were all three running companies in Berlin alone; Max Reinhardt presided over his 'Theatre of the 5000,' Vladimir Nabokov gave lessons in tennis and in English, to be sure, but he also was writing an incomparable series of 'Berlin novels.' In architecture the Bauhaus School, dedicated to the renewal of architecture and allied industrial arts, was to be dissolved in 1933; Hitler, it is well known, fancied himself an architect. Physics was dominated by German scientists: Heisenberg, vog Neumann, and above all others, Einstein (Friedrich op. cit. p. 24).

It is difficult to conceive how this vibrant cultural life could have run parallel to the appalling growth of violence between the abdication of the Kaiser and the accession of Adolph Hitler. What is most astonishing of all is the repeated report that episodes of savage violence were occurring, and were known to be occurring, without notably disturbing the fascination of intellectuals and artists with their chosen concerns.

Count Harry Kessler kept a diary for a generation. One of Kessler's

reports on Berlin during the Revolution of November 1918 has been quoted widely:

In the city everything is peaceful today and the factories are working again. Nothing has been heard of shootings. Noteworthy is that during the days of revolution the trams, irrespective of street-fighting, ran regularly. Nor did the electricity, water, or telephone services break down for a moment. The revolution never created more than an eddy in the ordinary life of the city which flowed calmly along on its customary course. Moreover, though there was so much shooting, there were remarkably few dead or wounded. The colossal, world-shaking upheaval has scurried across Berlin's day-to-day life much like an incident in a crime film. (The Diaries of Count Harry Kessler, Eng. transl. p. 11)

A month later he had a similar observation to make:

The Christmas Fair carried on throughout the blood-letting. Hurdy-gurdies played ... street-vendors sold indoor fireworks, gingerbread, and silver tinsel. Jewellers' shops in Unter den Linden remained unconcernedly open, their windows brightly lit and glittering ... the Christmas tree was lit and the children played around it with their presents from Daddy, Mummy and Auntie dear. In the Imperial Stables lay the dead, and the wounds freshly inflicted on the Palace and on Germany gaped into the Christmas night. (Ibidem, pp. 41, 42)

February 1919 -- Kessler's friends 'abducted' him to a bar 'where the dancing goes on until morning.' As he remarked, 'There are hundreds of such places now' (Ibidem p. 67) and the next evening, he:

... went to a lecture on Bolshevism which was followed by a disgracefully trivial discussion. The overwhelming fact of Bolshevism, for all that Berlin had a week of Spartacus, has left very little mark on the middle classes (Ibidem p. 67).

Is it possible that the rapid adaptation to violence in the streets, juxtaposed with superficially normal daily routines, insidiously conditioned a whole population to accept without much inquiry what might or might not be going on in the camp over the next hill ...?

Count Harry Kessler's diaries provide a rich documentation on the way in which German personalities, not unlike the participants in this Assembly in their talent, good-will, and 'influence,' proved incapable of defending their society as it guttered down into Nazi terrorism. Kessler himself was to end as a fugitive from that violence and, although not without his share of inept guesses about the future, he was never deceived as to the fact of the German tragedy. How many times his diary at the turn of a year expresses present agony or apprehension for the future? As 1918 came to an end Count Kessler wrote:

1918 is likely to remain the most frightful date in German history. (Ibidem p. 47)

On January 10, 1920:

Today the Peace Treaty was ratified at Paris; the War is over.

A terrible era begins for Europe, like the gathering of clouds before a storm, and it will end in an explosion probably still more terrible than that of the World War. (Ibidem p. 117)

31 December 1931:

A melancholy New Year's Eve, the end of one catastrophic year and probably the beginning of an even more catastrophic one ... (Ibidem p. 408)

Sunday, New Year's Eve 1933:

A quiet New Year's Eve because I am still weak. Before midnight in bed. Thus ends this tragic year. (Ibidem p. 464)

31 December 1936:

1936 has been a cheerless, unhappy year full of worry (Kessler wrote from his exile in Paris). The prospects for 1937, contrary to Léon Blum's optimistic broadcast in a slightly quavering, indistinct voice, are not rosy. (Ibidem p. 480).

Kessler received more than enough bad analysis from his friends. At Warsaw in December of 1918 he heard an old Polish noble condemn Pilsudski as 'a Bolshevik' (Ibidem p. 27) and a month later in Berlin he agreed with a friend in the German diplomatic corps that Rosa Luxemburg had pressed for the Spartacus rising, whereas it is now known that she had done exactly the contrary (Ibidem pp. 63, 495). In April of 1932 at a lunch in Berlin he heard the view that the 'Hitler movement has passed its peak and is already on the way down' (Ibidem p. 412). As warnings came to Kessler to leave Germany before it might be too late for him, he was hearing that 'Fortunately the horrible state of affairs cannot last much longer because the Nazis and the Papen-Hugenberg lot must come to blows' (Ibidem p. 447); when he arrived in Paris he heard from an Ambassador that Stresemann 'was far more dangerous to France than Hitler is' (Ibidem p. 451). Gloomily meditating in Paris, Kessler added to the inept analyses of his friends one of his own that was no better:

... a sort of Bolshevism lies ahead. Eventually it will be countered by a revolt among the preponderant part of the German nation — Socialists, Communists, conservatives, farmers, Catholics, Protestants, industrialists, and the merchant communities of the Hansa cities — which Hitler will be unable to handle ... once the first spark of revolt has been struck, the whole ramshackle Hitler structure will go up in flames ... (Ibidem p. 461)

COMPASS HEADINGS

It is no function of a key-note address to anticipate the work of the days that follow. What can be done is to suggest points of reference, perhaps better 'compass headings,' that may help us to escape avoidable blunders.

What conclusions for our task can be drawn from the experience of the German 'Golden Twenties'?

That experience must impose a certain humility upon us for nothing can be clearer than the vulnerability of our ideological counterparts as terrorism took over in Germany. Unless we think ourselves the superiors of Count Kessler and his friends, we cannot promise ourselves more success than they achieved in appraising and solving the enigmas that stem from human cruelty and wrath.

In consequence of this, we shall be well advised to renounce all pretensions to read the future:

When prophecy was taken from the Prophets of Israel, it was given to fools and children!

Our capacity and our obligation coincide exactly: We can and we must act in our own present. We cannot blame Kessler and his friends because they did not read their future adequately. If they are to be judged, this must be on how they responded to their present -- for us, a grim and meticulously documented past.

We can and we ought to be candid and even-handed in facing the violence and terror of our time. If our old men are unsafe on the streets of our cities, we must say so and act to guard them; if our unborn are in peril of pre-natal violence -- as conscience demands I acknowledge -- then I must be as concerned to defend them as to defend the old men whose names we know.

Random violence by political terrorists is abominable; reprisal against peasants who take no political initiatives is no less so. One need not be a Kantian of the strict observance to hold that a moral imperative defends individuals only at the price of acknowledgement as a universal law.

Last, we cannot ignore the fact that we meet precisely as Jews and Christians. Our own histories, biblical and post-biblical, are budgets of violence. The 'ascent of conscience,' to borrow a phrase of Raissa Maritain (The Bridge I, New York: 1955, lead article of that name), has been for both communities excessively prolonged, and the end is not yet. Once more, the past is beyond our power; it cannot be undone. The unknown and unknowable future is ours only to the point that our present decisions shape it.

Our meetings in the days that lie ahead are intended by those who have organized them to achieve a practical goal. We shall proceed within the guidelines of 'violence,' 'terror,' and 'the death of dialogue.' The polarity between dialogue on one side and violence-terror on the other provides us with a useful rubric for our working sessions. To paraphrase what Florence Nightingale is alleged to have remarked about hospitals and disease, whatever else dialogue ought to do, it ought not to engender the offenses and tensions that end in violence. Rationality and order and patience must mark our common search for peace.

Yet our dialogue, if it is to be more than a kind of minuet, stylized advances and retreats, all marked by a plethora of bows, must deal with what Dante long ago named 'unwelcome truths,' veri invidiosi. The inevitable dismay and malaise that such truths provoke may be lessened to a point by this reflection: Respect for 'the other' is better expressed by a candid invitation to discuss sensitive issues than by the endless skirting of what can only fester in the dark.

May we have the courage to entrust our misgivings to each other!

March 19, 1975

Dr. James M. Eagan
Coordinator
A Continental Action Assembly of Christians and Jews
43 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Jim:

Thank you very much for your warm and thoughtful letter of March 14.

I am happy to accept your invitation to respond to the address by Senator Brooke on Tuesday, June 24th. Unfortunately I will not be able to stay over until the following Friday and therefor cannot accept your invitation to do the conference wrap-up.

I assume you will send me more details about the program as it shapes up.

Bert Gold has asked me to thank you for your kind invitation to him,, Regrettably he will not be able to attend but wants you to know of his appreciation for thinking of him.

With warmest personal good wishes, I am

Cordially,

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
National Director
Interreligious Affairs

MHT:rr

PS: May I ask you to share copies of this response with Frazer Earle, Jordan Pearlson and Roland Corneille.

A CONTINENTAL ACTION ASSEMBLY OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

la réunion continentale pour l'action chrétienne-juive

les parrains

le conseil canadien des chrétiens et des juifs
le congrès national des chrétiens et des juifs
ligue pour les droits de l'homme, b'nai b'rith

Sponsors

Canadian Council of Christians and Jews
National Conference of Christians and Jews
League for Human Rights of B'nai B'rith

MAR 11 1975

43 West 57th Street
New York, N. Y. 10019
March 10, 1975

Co-Chairmen/Presidents

Nicholas V. Petrou
R. Lou Ronson
Peter Godsoe

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Executive Committee**

William F. May
Robert D. Murphy
Oscar S. Straus II
Harvey Crestohl
E. James Cooper
Jacie C. Horwitz, Q.C.
William Dunphy
Max Shecter
Gordon Hamblin

Mr. Bertram H. Gold
Executive Vice President
American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Gold:

This is an invitation for the American Jewish Committee to join with the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the League for Human Rights of B'nai B'rith of Canada in a Continental Action Assembly of Christians and Jews to be held June 24-27 at the University of Windsor, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

I would like very much to have your organization listed as one of the sponsors of the conference. Each sponsoring organization will undertake to bring two participants to the Assembly. Would it be possible to have your answer by March 21 so that your organization may be listed on the preliminary program?

Sincerely,


Dr. James M. Eagan
Coordinator

JME/rt
Encl.

**Educating for
Brotherhood**

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

43 WEST 57th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019

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Oscar S. Straus, II

TREASURER

Lawrence H. Bober

SECRETARY

Oscar M. Lazrus

PRESIDENT

David Hyatt

July 28, 1975

**TO: U.S. Participants, the Continental Action
Assembly**

FROM: Jim Eagan

SUBJECT: Follow-up on Windsor Conference

In accordance with your wishes, the Recommendations and lists of Participants have been distributed widely to:

1. Each Regional office of NCCJ and members of the National Staff.
2. President Ford; Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, Vice President Nelson D. Rockefeller; Senators Edward Kennedy and Mondale, and the House Education and Labor Committees.
3. American Newspaper Publishers Assn; Sigma Delta Chi; Associated Press Managing Editors Assn; Federal Communications Commission; National Association of Broadcasting; Broadcasting Magazine; NBC; CBS; ABC; Global TV; Business Week; Wall St. Journal; Motion Picture Producers Assn; RNS, and Variety.
4. Approximately 350 youth-serving organizations and 135 prominent theologians; community organization leaders, and educators.
5. The NEA, AFT, AFL-CIO.
6. School of Criminal Justice System, Michigan State University.
7. The Major Human Relations Agencies of the U.S.

I should be glad to receive the names and addresses of any additional organizations and individuals to whom you may wish the Recommendations addressed.

When replies are received, these will be forwarded to you as well.

The appended RNS release shows the immediate action taken by the Canadian government with respect to the PLO.

Please let me know what action you are taking with respect to the Recommendations.

Shalom!

JME:hb
Encs.



R E L I G I O U S N E W S S E R V I C E

DOMESTIC SERVICE

-18-

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1975

PLO ATTENDANCE SPURS CANADA
TO DROP U.N. CONFERENCE

By Religious News Service (7-21-75)

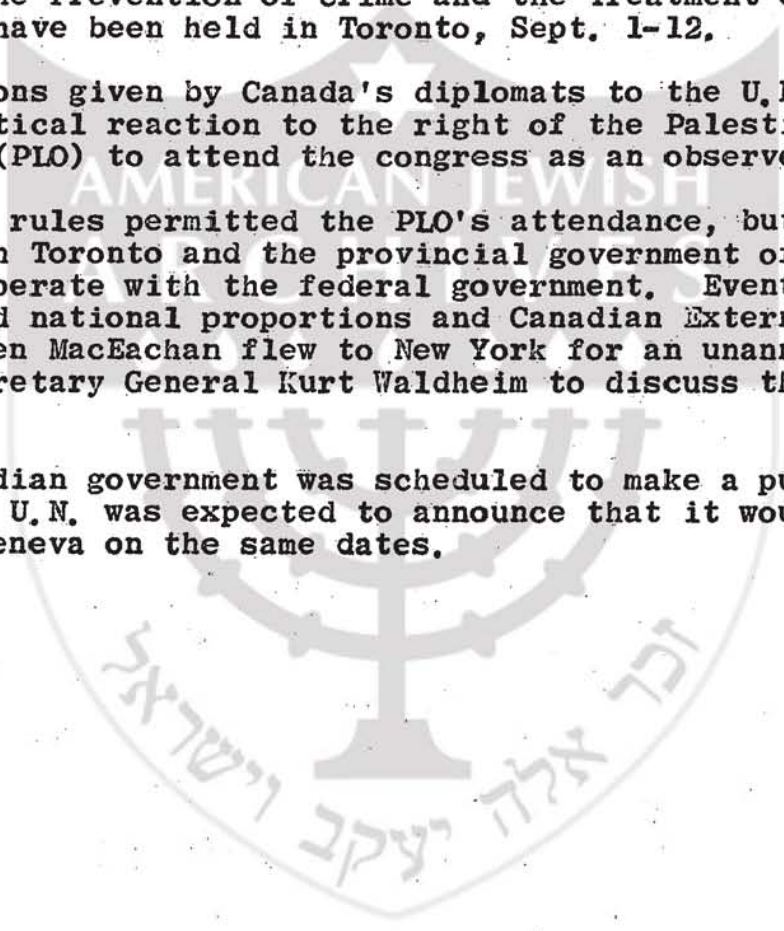
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (RNS) -- Canada has informed the United Nations that it has decided to withdraw as host of the Fifth U.N. Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders which was to have been held in Toronto, Sept. 1-12.

The reasons given by Canada's diplomats to the U.N. concerned Canadian political reaction to the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to attend the congress as an observer.

The U.N. rules permitted the PLO's attendance, but the municipal authorities in Toronto and the provincial government of Ontario declined to cooperate with the federal government. Eventually, the crisis reached national proportions and Canadian External Affairs Secretary Allen MacEachan flew to New York for an unannounced visit with U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to discuss the matter in secret.

The Canadian government was scheduled to make a public announcement, and the U.N. was expected to announce that it would hold the congress in Geneva on the same dates.

PAGE - 18-



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PRESIDENT
David Hyatt

July 29, 1975

**Chairman
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C.**

Dear Sir:

The participants of the Continental Action Assembly
wished you to see the recommendations in Group One
with respect to Nuclear Energy.

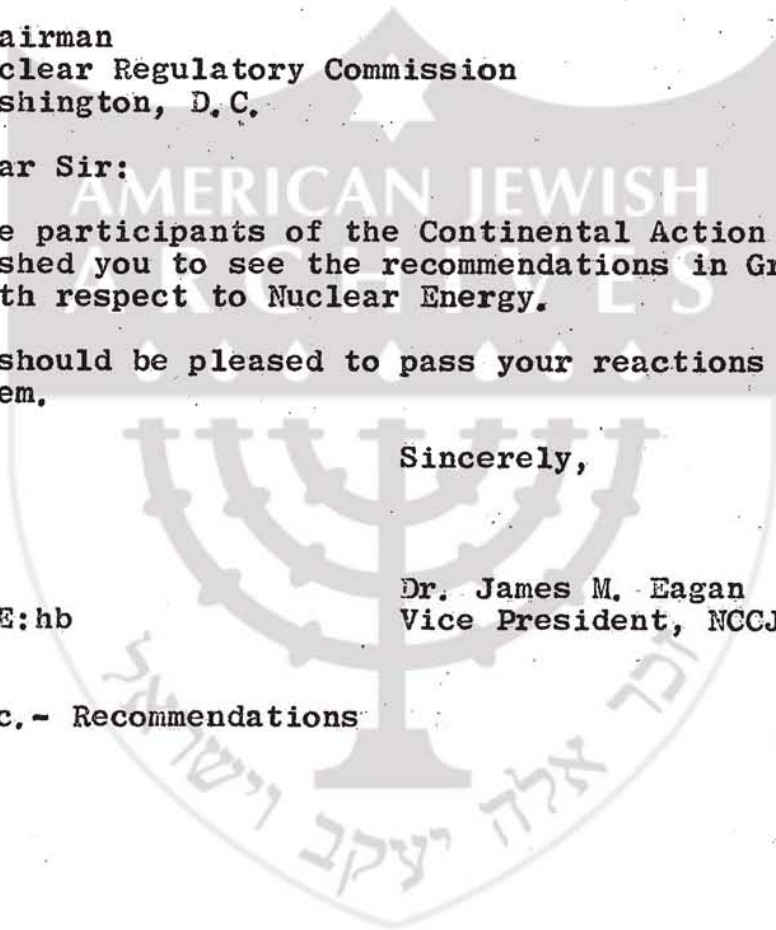
I should be pleased to pass your reactions along to
them.

Sincerely,

**Dr. James M. Eagan
Vice President, NCCJ**

JME:hb

Enc. - Recommendations



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David Hyatt

July 28, 1975

TO: The Presidents of American Broadcasting Co.,
Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broad-
casting Co., National Association of Broad-
casters, Public Broadcasting Service and
Global T.V. Enterprises

FROM: Dr. James M. Eagan, National Vice President, NCCJ

SUBJECT: Recommendations of participants of the
Continental Action Assembly of Christians
and Jews

The participants of the Continental Action Assembly of
Christians and Jews met at the University of Windsor,
Windsor, Canada, June 24-27, 1975. The subject was
"Violence, Terrorism and the Death of the Dialogue."

They requested me to forward to you a copy of the re-
commendations, especially those of Group III which
discussed the values communicated by the media.

The participants would like to be kept informed of
action taken by the networks in terms of their recom-
mendations for a lessening of the depiction of vio-
lence on TV.

Thank you.

JME:hb

Appended: Program
Recommendations
List of Participants

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David Hyatt

**TO: Editors of Business Week, Wall Street Journal,
Variety, Broadcasting Magazine**

FROM: Dr. James M. Eagan, National Vice President, NCCJ

**SUBJECT: Continental Action Assembly of Christians and
Jews**

The Canadian and U.S. participants in a Continental Action Assembly of Christians and Jews met at the University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, Canada, June 24-27, 1975. The subject was "Violence, Terrorism and the Death of the Dialogue."

The participants recommended that their resolutions be forwarded to you.

Please let me know of whatever use to which you put the recommendations.

JME:hb

**Appended: Program
Recommendations
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PRESIDENT

David Hyatt

July 28, 1975

TO: The Presidents, American Newspaper Publishers Association, Motion Picture Association of America and Associated Press Managing Editors Association

FROM: Dr. James M. Eagan, National Vice President, NCCJ

The participants of the Continental Action Assembly meeting at the University of Windsor, Windsor, Canada, wished you to have a copy of their recommendations on the subject of "Violence, Terrorism and the Death of the Dialogue."

Your attention is drawn especially to the recommendations of Group III which discussed the values communicated by the media.

The participants requested me to report back to them the action taken by the media.

JME:hb

**Appended: Program
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PRESIDENT

David Hyatt

TO: Director, School of Criminal Justice System
FROM: Dr. James M. Eagan, National Vice President, NCCJ

The participants of the Continental Action Assembly meeting at the University of Windsor, Ontario, Canada, June 24-27, 1975 wished to bring their recommendations on "Violence, Terrorism and the Death of the Dialogue" to your attention.

I should be happy to relay your reactions to these recommendations to the participants.

JME:hb

**Appended: Program
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PRESIDENT

David Hyatt

**TO: The Presidents of NEA, AFT, AFL-CIO, and the
Executive Officer of Sigma Delta Chi**

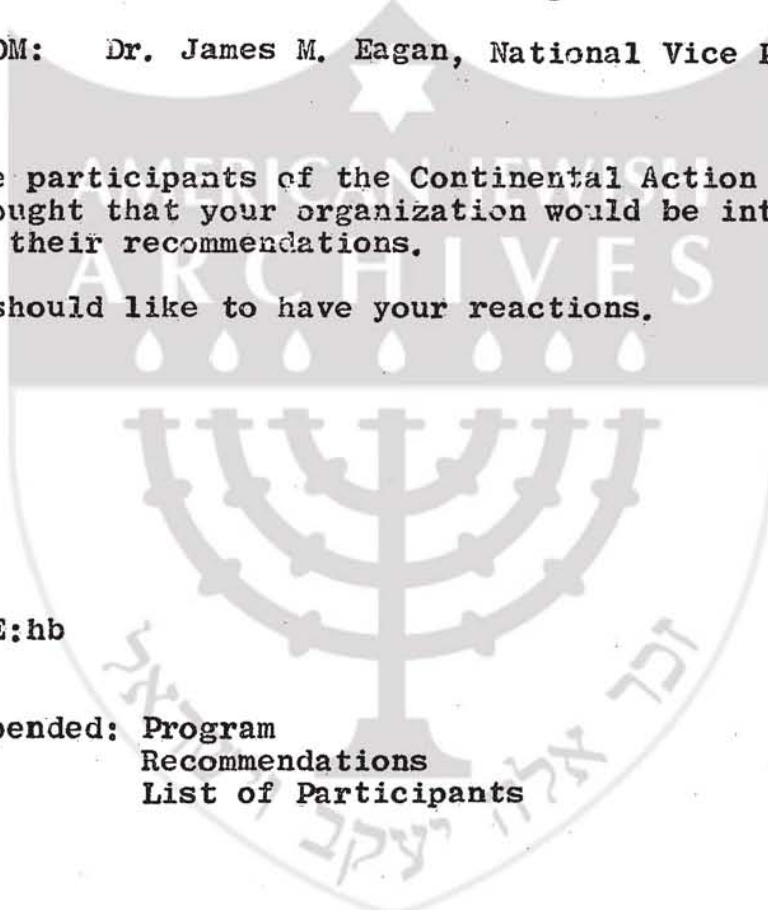
FROM: Dr. James M. Eagan, National Vice President, NCCJ

The participants of the Continental Action Assembly
thought that your organization would be interested
in their recommendations.

I should like to have your reactions.

JME:hb

**Appended: Program
Recommendations
List of Participants**



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PRESIDENT

David Hyatt

TO: Senators Edward Kennedy and Walter Mondale

FROM: Dr. James M. Eagan, National Vice President, NCCJ

A group of distinguished U.S. and Canadian theologians, educators and community workers, met in a Continental Action Assembly to discuss "Violence, Terrorism and the Death of the Dialogue" at the University of Windsor, Ontario, Canada, June 24-27, 1975.

Their recommendations are enclosed. I hope that those pertinent to education, the mass media and disarmament will receive your attention and support.

JME:hb

**Appended: Program
Recommendations
List of Participants**



F
S
United States Holocaust Memorial Council

July 1, 1982

MEMORANDUM

TO : COUNCIL MEMBERS, SPECIAL ADVISERS

FROM: MONROE H. FREEDMAN

When it was extremely dangerous to do so, Tibor Baranski was one of the few who was willing to aid those who so desperately needed help. Yad Vashem has officially recognized Tibor's courageous work, alongside of Raoul Wallenberg, in saving Jewish victims of the Holocaust.

Today, Tibor Baranski needs our help. He has no job and no other means to support his family. I am enclosing Tibor's resume. If anyone on the Council is able to help him in any way, I hope you will do so.

Suite 832, 425 13th Street, NW Washington, DC 20004
202-724-0779

CURRICULUM VITAE

Tibor Baranski
4722 Main St.
Snyder, NY 14226

Tibor Baranski, M.A.

Personal Data

Born: June 11, 1922 Budapest HUNGARY
Citizenship: USA (Naturalized on May 1, 1967)

Education

- 1941 - 1944 College of Veszprem
and
College of Kassa Baccalaureatus (=B.A.) Philosophy, Theology, Sociology
Latin, German, Slovak, etc.
- 1946 - 1948 Royal Hungarian
Pazman Peter University
Budapest Licentiatius (more then M.A.) Theology, History, Sociology,
Church Law, Latin, German, other lang.
- 1948 Royal Hung. P.P. Univ.
Budapest Absolutorium (=Leaving Certificate)
- 1962 - 1964 University of Buffalo A few subjects in education and history
1971 - 1973 (and SUNY at Buffalo)
- 1970 Permanent Certificate in Latin and German (for H.Sch. Gr. 7-12)
- 1973 Permanent Certificate in Social Studies (for H. Sch. Gr. 7-12)
- 1976 All required courses (in New York State) in Educ. Administration

Experience

- Fall 1944 Executive Secretary of the
Jewish Protection Movement Rt. Rev. Angelo Rotta Apostolic Nuntius
of the Holy See at Budapest, Hungary
Awarded by the Yad Vashem, Israel, 1979
- 1943 - 1948 Public Speaker and Lecturer
(topics: educational, sociological,
religious) Invited by adult- and youth organizations
- 1948 - 1953 Imprisoned by the communists
(3 1/2 year in AVO's prisons) Got amnesty after the death of Stalin
- Fall - 1956 Freedomfighter of the
Hungarian Revolution Deputy of the Freedomfighters to
organize help
- 1956 - 1957 Organizer and Teacher of the
Hungarian Refugee-School at Rome, Italy Supported by the International Red
Cross and the Italian Government
- 1958 - 1981 Teacher of Latin, German, History
Sociology, English, etc. In different High Schools in Canada
and in the United States of America
- 1957 - 1981 Public Speaker (Radio Commentator)
Lecturer, Advisor Invited by different Institutions and
Organisations
- 1932 - 1981 Poet, writer and essayist His writings are published in Hungarian
and American papers and magazines.
Received the Teacher Medal Award by the
Valley Forge Freedoms Foundation for his
NEW AMERICAN'S CREED

From 1941 until June 1948 I studied the following subjects:

Philosophy	5 w.	for 3 years
Phil.disputations	2 w.	" 2 "
Dogmatics	5 w.	" 5 "
Dogm.Disputations	2 w.	" 2 "
Moral Theology	5 w.	" 3 "
Fundamental Dogmatics	2w.	" 4 "
Semin.of Moral Theol.	2 w.	" 1 "
Church (=Canon)Law	4 w.	" 2 "
Semin.of Canon Law	2 w.	" 2 "
Old Testament	4 w.	" 1 "
New Testament	4 w.	" 1 "
Exeg.of Old Test.(Heb)	2w.	" 2 "
Exeg.of New Test.(Gr)	2 w.	" 2 "
Rhetorics	2 w.	" 1 "
Publ.speech&acting	2 w.	" 2 "
Homiletics	2 w.	" 2 "
Liturgy	2 w.	" 7 "
Pastoral Studies	2 w.	" 1 "
Catechesis	2 w.	" 1 "
Gregorian Music	2 w.	" 7 "
Sociology	2 w.	" 3 "

World History	3 w.	" 3 years
History of the Rom.Cath.Church	3w.	" 3 "
History of Dogmatics	2 w.	" 2 "
Compar.Hist.of Religions	2 w.	" 2 "
Compar.Hist.of Ancient Lang.	2 w.	" 2 "
History of Art	2 w.	" 3 "
History of Philosophy	4 w.	" 1 "
Hebrew Language & Literature	2 w.	" 2 "
Aram - " - & - " -	2 w.	" 1 "
Old Syriac " & - " -	2 w.	" 1 "
Old Greek- " - & - " -	4 w.	" 2 "
Latin - " - & - " -		
(=Pagan&Christian Literature)	3 w.	" 2 "
Dogm.Phil.Morals,Canon Law lectured in		LATIN
German Language & Literature	3 w.	" 3 years
- " - Seminar	2 w.	" 1 "
French - " - & - " -	2 w.	" 2 "
English - " - & - " -	4 w.	" 4 1/2 yr
Italian - " - & - " -	2 w.	" 2 years
Slovak - " - & - " -	4 w.	" 2 "
Spanish - " - & - " -	2 w.	" 2 "

I received my LICENTIATUS (=M.A.+30 credits) and [3] my Absolutorium in June 1948 at the PAZMANY

PETER UNIVERSITY BUDAPEST

A CONTINENTAL ACTION ASSEMBLY OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

la réunion continentale pour l'action chrétienne-juive

les parrains

le conseil canadien des chrétiens et des juifs
le congrès national des chrétiens et des juifs
ligue pour les droits de l'homme, b'nai b'rith

Sponsors

Canadian Council of Christians and Jews
National Conference of Christians and Jews
League for Human Rights of B'nai B'rith

43 West 57th Street
New York, N. Y. 10019
April 21, 1975

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Nicholas V. Petrou
R. Lou Ronson
Peter Godsoe

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Executive Committee

William F. May
Robert D. Murphy
Oscar S. Straus II
Harvey Crestohl
E. James Cooper
Jacie C. Horwitz, Q.C.
William Dunphy
Max Shecter
Gordon Hamblin

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
National Director
Interreligious Affairs
The American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Marc:

Enclosed is a copy of the tentative program. I have talked with our Canadian confreres about the opening session and we have now agreed that the opening session should consist of remarks in the discussion by a Canadian Cardinal and yourself. This eliminates the necessity of making remarks on the speech by Senator Brooke. Unfortunately, he will not be present at the conference.

I do hope that this is agreeable to you.

Sincerely,


Dr. James M. Eagan
Coordinator

JME/rt

Encl.

cc's: Frazier Earle
Rabbi Jordan Pearlson
Rev. Roland de Corneille

INTRODUCTION

The Continental Action Assembly held at the University of Windsor, Windsor Ontario, Canada, June 24-27, 1975 was a meeting of Catholics, Protestants and Jews on the subject of "Violence, Terrorism and the Death of the Dialogue". The participants met in four groups to come up with recommendations. The Groups were as follows:

- Group One: Communication through violence and fear? What are the alternatives?
- Group Two: Formal and Informal Education: Reinforcing the stereotypes which distort values and define social targets. What action can we take?
- Group Three: What values do the media communicate? Does indiscriminate reporting of violence trigger new violence? What are the responsibilities and options?
- Group Four: Preserving the scapegoat: does ecumenical benevolence have too high a price tag: emotionally, institutionally, economically?

GROUP ONE: COMMUNICATION THROUGH VIOLENCE AND FEAR. WHAT ARE THE ALTERNATIVES?

We, the delegates to the Continental Action Assembly of Christians and Jews, representing citizens of Canada and the U. S. of different walks of life and various religious beliefs, called to analyze and act upon the growing phenomenon of violence and terror in civilized societies;

Being cognizant of the possibility that representatives of the P.L.O. may be permitted to enter Canada to attend an International Conference on Crime and Crime Prevention;

Although sensitive to the desire of Canada to comply fully with her international obligations as a member of the United Nations;

In Plenary Session assembled do hereby urge the Government of Canada to uphold the cause of morality and justice on the international level by refusing permission to the P.L.O. to enter Canada for any U.N. or any other purpose.

The participants wished the vote recorded. It was 33 for, 3 against and 9 abstentions.

GROUP 1 - Communication through violence and fear. What are the alternatives?

We, the participants of the Continental Action Assembly do deplore the acceleration of the arms race, both conventional and nuclear, as leading to more violence.

We deplore especially the role of the United States, the Soviet Union, France, and England as arms suppliers to the world regardless of their particular ideology. Our supply of arms and nuclear facilities, especially to nations with aggressive tendencies, is a threat to world peace and the existence of peaceful nations. Twenty billion dollars are spent annually in international arms trade. The United States arms' sales were 8.2 billion dollars in 1974 - sales in 1975 will total 10.2 billion. Soviet Union sales in 1974 were 4 billion.*

Most funds appropriated for research in energy have gone to expansion of research in nuclear research. Funds for alternative forms of peaceful sources of energy have been neglected. Since there is no absolute fail-safe means of developing nuclear plants without at the same time providing the means for the most extreme forms of all violence - total obliteration of peoples and nations, we urge all groups and individuals here present to educate the general public on the dangers of supplying nuclear wastes for the Bomb; to educate the public on the scientific studies of scientists on the changes of the "maximum credible incident" as described in the Brookhaven Report which shows the possibility of killing 5 million people over a 100 mile perimeter.

We urge both U. S. and Canadian participants to consider the mutual danger to residents of both countries in proposed nuclear plants being built on Lake Erie and Ontario.

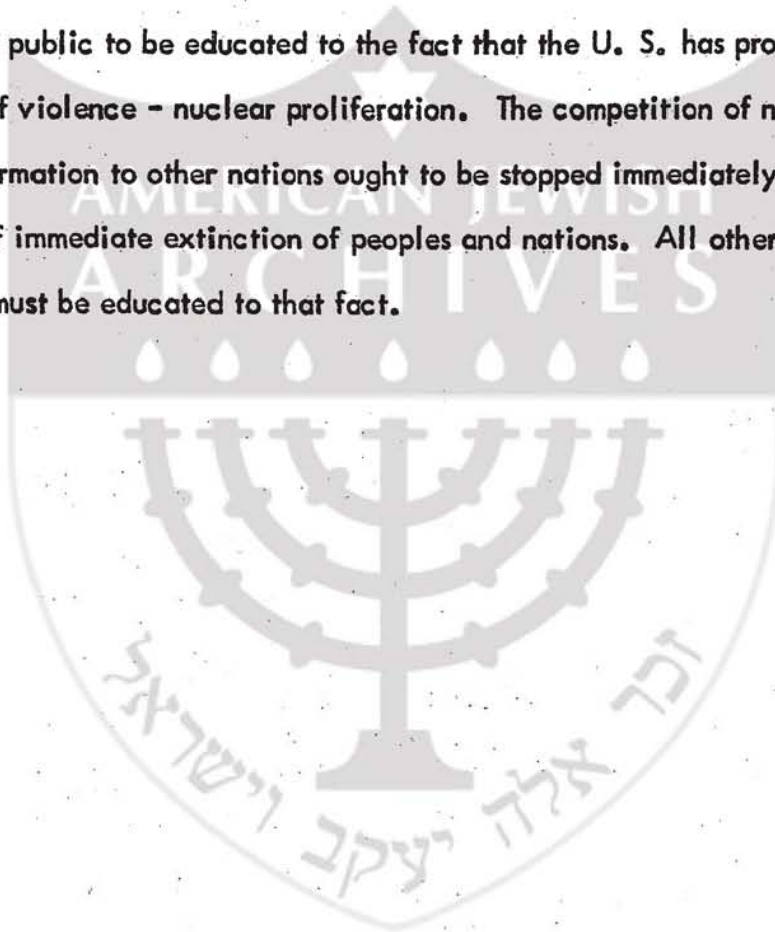
We urge means of educating the general public on the dangers of transportation of nuclear wastes to west New York and across the country to the State of Washington.

We urge education of the public on the dangers of the existence for 5,000 years of nuclear waste.

*New York Times, 6/27/75, page 2.

We urge awareness of the general public of the fact that the present loss of nuclear wastes make it possible for terrorists to have access to the Bomb, the laser technique and the existence of loose techniques make it possible for any state, such as a third World State or Israel to be wiped out in seconds.

We urge the public to be educated to the fact that the U. S. has produced the ultimate instrument of violence - nuclear proliferation. The competition of nations in providing nuclear information to other nations ought to be stopped immediately. We have produced the means of immediate extinction of peoples and nations. All other weapons are obsolete: The public must be educated to that fact.



GROUP I

WHEREAS this Assembly views that among the various roots of violence in present day society are: (a) the frustration felt by citizens in not having a medium of expressing their views to governmental authorities: (b) being excluded from the decision-making process, and (c) the breakdown of the community in the sense that many have a feeling of not belonging, and thus become polarized.

WHEREAS the seeming indifference of authority, and for the lack of response to the needs, aims, and objectives of citizens leaves many with no perceived alternative but to communicate these needs, aims, and objectives by violent means.

It is therefore resolved that Government authorities at all levels give priority to the maintenance of effective dialogue with its citizens.

And, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, there be no changes, alterations, development or re-development of housing or unborn life without prior consultation with the people concerned and their involvement in the decision-making process.

And, that all organizations participating in this assembly communicate this resolution to their Federal, State, Provincial, and Municipal Government.

WHEREAS violence in society has as one of its causes an almost casual acceptance of violence by government and governmental agencies in both the international, national and local levels;

WHEREAS it is considered necessary that an informed citizenry accept its responsibility to arouse government of act against violence;

It is therefore resolved that each of the sponsoring and co-operating groups and organizations to this Assembly structure a permanent committee to examine governmental activity in all spheres and to arrange to speak out against issues, causes and incidents of violence in society;

That they seek coalitions with other groups having similar objectives;

That a permanent liaison committee be structured by the sponsors of this Assembly to facilitate the performance of the task;

GROUP I

WHEREAS this Assembly recognizes that feelings of impotence, isolation, and despair are among the causes leading man to violence, it therefore encourages those working in religion and education to increase their support and encouragement of people through the religious understanding of man. Such an understanding recognizes that ambiguity is natural to man's situation, that struggle is necessary to personal growth, and that the holding of power is a privilege not a right.

This assembly further encourages a continual updating of the religious understanding of man which takes account of contemporary sociological and psychological thought.

WHEREAS we acknowledge that the principle of creating a climate of mutual understanding and self respect amongst all our citizens is a universal principle to be upheld by all motions and their governments;

WHEREAS we acknowledge that lack of communication and for arbitrary action on the part of government and their departments and agencies may lead to the development of alienation from and frustration and anger against government and their respective department and agencies;

AND WHEREAS polarization and violence may manifest themselves if such is allowed to continue without remedy;

Not foregoing the above, it is therefore resolved that, with specific reference to the Native peoples of North America, that government departments, bureaus and agencies have endeavored to develop programs based upon the concept of "affirmative action" in order to remedy injustice and prevent the development of tension and violence, that we support such programs, we applaud the government departments, bureaus, and agencies that have fostered such programs, and, we advocate that they be continued and improved upon;

It is further resolved that the governments of the United States and Canada and their respective departments, agencies, and bureaus, continue to fully consult with the Native people in order to gain consensus with respect to programs of such a nature;

GROUP I

Finally, it is also resolved that special education programs at the post secondary level, that have been initiated, not be cut back and/or discontinued for although we appreciate that there are many issues that governments must address themselves to in times of economic difficulty, that the issues and programs brought forth with respect to human rights not be sacrificed, bearing in mind their ameliorative effects upon the quality of life, and their tension reducing and violence avoiding effects, while similarly being sensitive to the negative perceptions that will be received by the Native community with respect to government and the possible further eruption of violence if such programs are cut back or discontinued.



GROUP II - FORMAL AND INFORMAL EDUCATION

Following the identification of four broad problems, Group II developed a number of methods, techniques and principles through which these problems could be answered. We submit these plans for action and request the support and sponsorship of the Council of Christians and Jews in implementing them.

1) Human relations training is an important part of education to attain the goals expressed by this conference.

a) How can we increase community awareness of the need for human relations training?

In our view, the sponsoring organizations must assume responsibility for public relations and community involvement leading toward the achievement of this goal. Perhaps some of these organizations can sponsor training sessions or provide scholarships for teachers and other interested people who wish to attend human relations courses. This is particularly addressed to the Canadian Council because of lack of acceptance of Human Relations courses on Canadian campuses.

b) With whom and how do we provide Human Relations training?

Schools of education should include accredited courses in Human Relations training. It is also necessary to establish a programmes of continuing education seminars, and members of the community in general in an effort to improve and to institutionalize the role of human relations in education.

11) The elimination of stereotypes in the schools requires concrete action on many levels.

a) School boards must be encouraged to strive for a balance of faculty members of various ethnic backgrounds to serve as adult models for students.

b) Educational administrators and teachers should utilize both schools and community resources, (both human and physical) in order to broaden the exposure of all students to multi-cultural experiences in all areas, including the curriculum.

c) Teachers and administrators should be trained in programmes dealing with the nature of conflict, personal, interpersonal, group, institutional, the sources of frustration that lead to conflict, and the resolution of conflict so that they may in turn initiate such programmes at all levels of the educational process.

GROUP II

d) The Christian Churches should give renewed attention to the way in which, through sermons and religious education generally, they often project a negative and rejective image of Jews and Judaism such as ... 1) a presentation of first century Judaism as a moribund religion, 11) a misrepresentation of the Pharisees, 111) an insensitive handling of the narrative of the crucifixion.

e) Diverse religious groups should be encouraged to exchange textbooks in order to expose possible stereotypes and to facilitate the elimination and correction of those that may exist.

III) We encourage the Council and its supporting groups to sponsor workshops on, and to assist in the formation of coalitions of interested groups. Such participation assists people to work through existing power structures - formal and informal - to oppose discrimination and to seek non-violent solutions to social problems.

The following steps were seen as some of the necessary conditions that must exist for effective coalitions.

a) Involve those who have problems in the solution of their problems.

b) In schools, students and faculty should be brought together so that each group may become apprised of their mutual rights and obligations: Students have a right to relevance and competence in instruction: teachers have a right to teach in accordance with traditional canons of academic freedom.

c) Participants must have equal power and responsibilities and should have prospects of results;

d) There should be constant reassessments of goals and accomplishments.

e) Coalition groups must learn to identify clientele:

who can help?

who are the restraining forces?

how can they be moved towards action that leads to justice?

GROUP II

- IV) This group is concerned that the present economic situation with its extensive unemployment provides a regrettable seed bed for insecurity, fear and scapegoating against weak segments of society. The Council should seek ways to bring to the attention of interested parties this additional factor that could lead to hate and violence and to urge study of remedial economic and other social action.



GROUP THREE - WHAT VALUES DO THE MEDIA COMMUNICATE? DOES INDISCRIMINATE REPORTING OF VIOLENCE TRIGGER NEW VIOLENCE? WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND OPTIONS?

To: NCCJ-CCCJ

American Newspaper Publishers Association
Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association
American Society of Newspaper Editors
Associated Press Managing Editors Association
Canadian Managing Editors Association
Editor and Publisher Magazine
Sigma Delta Chi

Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
Canadian Radio-TV Commission (CRTU)
Canadian Association of Broadcasters (CAB)
Broadcasting Magazine (U.S.)
Broadcasting Magazine (Canada)

Association of Radio & Television News Editors (Canada)
National Broadcasting Company
American Broadcasting Company
Columbia Broadcasting System
Corporation of Public Broadcasting
CTV Television Network
Global Television Network
Motion Picture Producers Association
Variety

Business Week
Wall Street Journal
News Agencies, Critics, etc.

The media, as established, are not sufficiently addressing themselves to the pressing problem of the lack of sensitivity to the increasingly pervasive manifestation of violence; therefore this body recommends:

That the sponsors of this Continental Action Assembly work toward the establishment, in each of our two countries, of a permanent, representative citizen watchdog council to monitor the performance of the media in the reportage and portrayal of violence. This council should enlist the participation of national religious and human rights organizations and other concerned groups.

That this monitoring agency provide regular reports of violence on television. These reports should be made public on TV, radio and the press. The violence profile should indicate a) the proportion of violence to total program content, b) which networks and stations and c) the number of estimated viewers at the time.

GROUP THREE - What Values Do the Media Communicate? Does Indiscriminate Reporting of Violence Trigger New Violence? What are the Responsibilities and Options?

**To: President Ford of United States
CCCJ
FCC
Judy LaMarsh
United States Senate
United States House of Representatives
Chairman of the House Committee on Education
Chairman Senate Committee on Health, Education and Welfare (HEW)
Corporation of Public Broadcasting
Broadcasting Variety Magazines.**

The media, as established, are not sufficiently addressing themselves to the pressing problem of the lack of sensitivity to the increasingly pervasive manifestation of violence; therefore this body recommends;

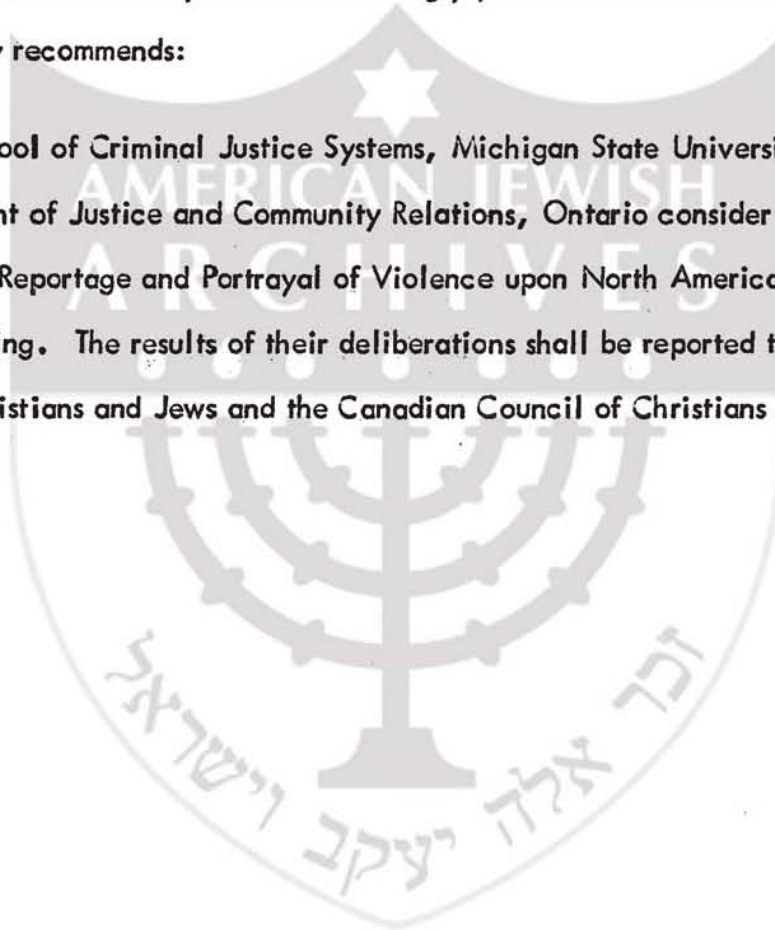
That since television has a tremendous potential for good, children's TV shows should go beyond mere escapist entertainment and provide stimulating content that is at the same time constructive. Therefore we urge the U. S. Congress to increase financial support of public TV for development of such constructive programming.

GROUP THREE - What Values Do the Media Communicate? Does Indiscriminate Reporting of Violence Trigger New Violence? What are the Responsibilities and Options?

**To: School of Criminal Justice Systems
Michigan State University
Centre of the Advancement of Justice and Community Relations, Ontario**

The media, as established, are not sufficiently addressing themselves to the pressing problem of the lack of sensitivity to the increasingly pervasive manifestation of violence; therefore this body recommends:

That the school of Criminal Justice Systems, Michigan State University -- Centre of the Advancement of Justice and Community Relations, Ontario consider the topic, "Effects of Media Reportage and Portrayal of Violence upon North American Society" at their next meeting. The results of their deliberations shall be reported to the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews.

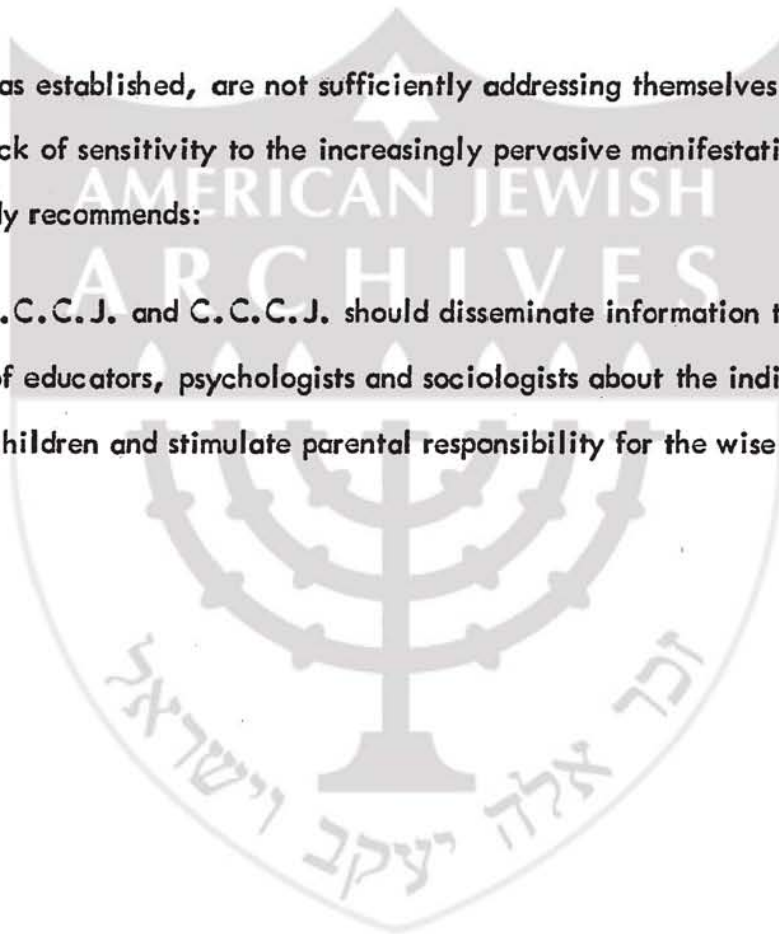


GROUP THREE: What Values Do the Media Communicate? Does Indiscriminate Reporting of Violence Trigger New Violence? What are the Responsibilities and Options?

**To: National Conference of Christians and Jews
Canadian Council of Christians and Jews**

The media as established, are not sufficiently addressing themselves to the pressing problem of the lack of sensitivity to the increasingly pervasive manifestation of violence; therefore this body recommends:

That the N.C.C.J. and C.C.C.J. should disseminate information to the public on the concerns of educators, psychologists and sociologists about the indiscriminate use of television by children and stimulate parental responsibility for the wise use of television by children.



GROUP THREE: What Values Do the Media Communicate? Does Indiscriminate Reporting of Violence Trigger New Violence: What are the Responsibilities and Options?

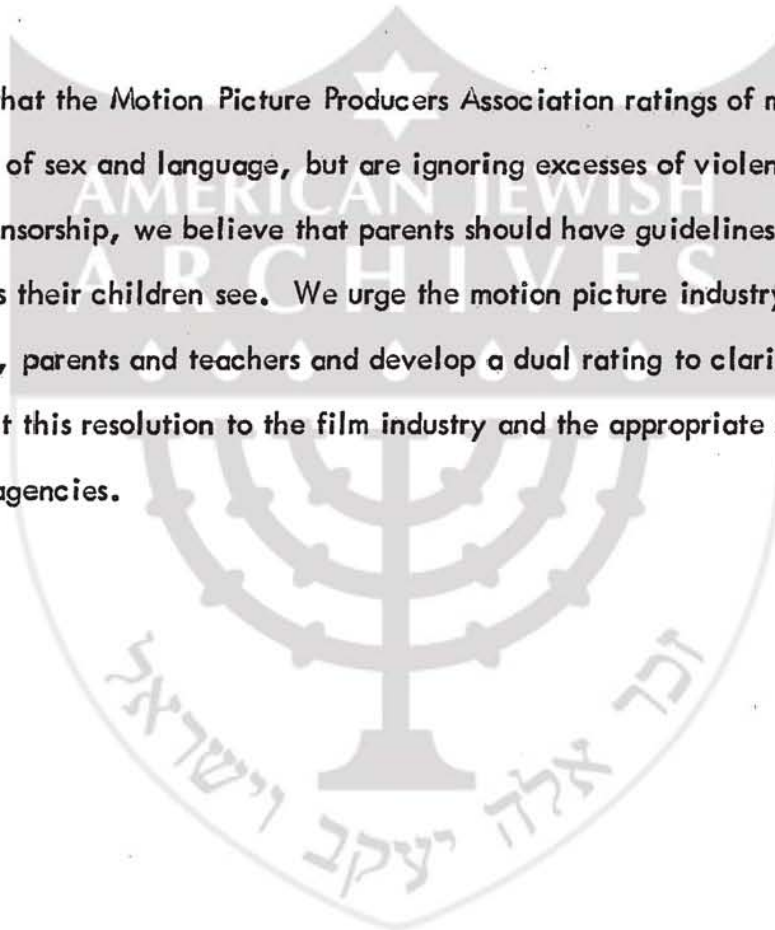
**To: National Conference of Christians and Jews
Canadian Council of Christians and Jews**

There are powerless groups in society who feel they do not have access through the media as channels of communication. Their inability to find a means of expression often leads to violence. We recognize that media audiences have their own responsibility to improve the quality of media performance by making their views known to the owners and operators but we recognize also that many citizens are unfamiliar with the means of access to the publishers and broadcasters, and with the opportunities now available for the redress of grievances. We therefore urge the NCCJ and the CCCJ to commission the preparation of a simple manual on media accountability. This manual would advise on how to approach newspapers and broadcast stations with news statements, complaints and policy statements. It would also give information on such institutions as press councils, monitoring organizations, where they exist and on how to promote their inception where they do not exist. It would also describe the operation of the editorial ombudsman system now in effect in a number of United States and Canadian newspapers, and give such other practical advice as might assist those who now feel that media institutions are remote, inaccessible, and unresponsive to the needs and interests of individuals and unorganized segments of the population.

GROUP THREE: What Values Do the Media Communicate? Does indiscriminate reporting of Violence Trigger New Violence: What are the Responsibilities and Options?

**To: Motion Picture Producers Association
Variety
Boards of Censorship in each of the Canadian Provinces**

We believe that the Motion Picture Producers Association ratings of movies are based mainly on maturity of sex and language, but are ignoring excesses of violence. While we do not advocate censorship, we believe that parents should have guidelines on the violence content in the films their children see. We urge the motion picture industry to consult with child psychologists, parents and teachers and develop a dual rating to clarify the content of films. We direct this resolution to the film industry and the appropriate state and provincial review agencies.



GROUP THREE: What Values Do the Media Communicate? Does indiscriminate reporting of Violence Trigger New Violence: What are the Responsibilities and Options?

To: American Newspapers Publishers Association
Canadian Newspapers Publishers Association
American Society of Newspaper Editors
Associated Press Managing Editors Association
Canadian Managing Editors Conference
Editor and Publisher Magazine
Sigma Delta Chi
CRTV
National Association of Broadcasters (NAB)
Canadian Association of Broadcasters (CAB)
Broadcasting Magazine (United States)
Broadcasting Magazine (Canada)
Association of Radio and Television News Editor (Canada)
National Broadcasting Company
American Broadcasting Company
Columbia Broadcasting System
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
CTV Television Network
Global Television Network

The media, as established, are not sufficiently addressing themselves to the pressing problem of the lack of sensitivity to the increasingly pervasive manifestation of violence; therefore this body recommends:

That, at a time when the public feels that many institutions and government bodies are failing to respond to the critical needs of our era, many citizens expect a hearing in the mass media and, at times, a media campaign for remedies. We praise the media for the initiatives they have taken, but remind them of the special expectations of powerless groups. They have a moral responsibility in this age of intergroup conflicts and, as one means of assisting these groups, they should appoint editorial ombudsmen. In addition, and in order to remain accountable to the communities they serve, they should take the lead in the establishment of local and regional media (press, radio, T.V.) councils.

GROUP THREE

**To: National Conference of Christians and Jews
Canadian Council of Christians and Jews**

And finally, we, the members of the workshop on media, request that the NCCJ and the CCCJ communicate with the members of this committee not later than three months from this day, with regard to the followup of these resolutions and recommendations.

Dr. Brad Greenberg - Communication Dept., Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Edward C. Maxwell - 35 Prospect Park West, Vrooklyn, N. Y. 11215

Arch Napier, Freelance Writer, 2221 E. Mitchell Street, Tucson, Arizona 85719

Joe Radelet - 150 West Boston Blvd., Detroit, Michigan 48202

Mary Ann Travers - 300 Equitable Building, 12 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Ms. Amanda Wallner, Pres. Exec. Committee, Office of Christians and Jews, East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Ms. Jackie Boyle - Toronto SUN, 333 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario

Miss Marguerite Flanagan - U. of Toronto, 70 Galbraith Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Art Forester - Ontario Prov. Police No. 1 District Headquarters, Box 990, Chatham, Ontario

Robert C. McEwan - Box 4005, Terminal C, London, Ontario

David Rome - CJC, 6055 Mountain Sights Avenue, Montreal, Quebec

Prof. Sidlofsky - University of Guelph, 34 Strathmore Place, Guelph, Ontario

Borden Spears, Toronto Star - 1 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario

Rev. Gordon A. Walker - Baptist Convention of Ontario-Quebec, 3504-3 Massey Square
Toronto, Canada

GROUP IV - Preserving the scapegoat: does ecumenical benevolence have too high a price tag: emotionally, institutionally, economically?

I) As we look at the world beset with hunger, violence and oppression, we are often discouraged. Nevertheless we are heartened by efforts presently being made to influence public morality in pursuit of justice, peace and reverence for human life. We join people everywhere in rejecting violence and terror as a means of achieving goals. We urge the religious leaders of our society to reaffirm the prophetic element in religion. And, while avoiding partisan political entanglements, to pronounce firm and unhesitating judgements on any violations of the highest standards of public morality.

We commend the following as examples of efforts worthy of emulation:

- 1) The sending of observers by the Churches of Canada to the U.N. Food Conference who conferred with and influenced the view of official Governmental delegates.
- 2) Co-operative efforts of Canadian Jewish Congress, Canadian Council of Churches and Canadian Catholic Conference in examining various issues of public concern.
- 3) Secretaries General of the Synagogues Council, Conference of Catholic Bishops, and the National Council of Churches in U.S.A. who have formed a common action group.

As long as we are divided, we are not able to influence public morality effectively.

Therefore ... we urge all religious bodies to re-inforce and expand such efforts to move governmental and social agencies to action for the common good. We urge our leaders to search for new structures and channels whereby Jews and Christians can more effectively exercise a growing influence upon public morality.

II) Wishing to further promote respect for life, we point to the following problem areas;

- 1) Exploitation of sex; sexism; need for loving concern for unborn life; incurably ill people and the dying; hunger; exploitative and hazardous labour practices.
- 2) Economic stringencies may tempt us to compromise in matters relating to human welfare, and we would warn against and deplore such tendencies, urging upon

GROUP IV

governments and social agencies appropriate actions in the above areas which will prevent any deterioration in the quality of life.

- III) We urge all Churches and Synagogues to make it first order of business that every member of the congregation know the name and address of each of his/her elected government representatives in order to forward opinion and expression of moral concerns.
- IV) We urge the expression of our public opinion to our public servants on both the local and national levels about our concern for the sanctity of life, especially acts of terrorism. In particular, the police and the external/foreign affairs offices in our respective countries should be contacted in this regard.
- V) Acknowledging that unanimity cannot always be achieved within our organizational frameworks, we encourage individuals and groups after an attempt at consensus to articulate minority positions on moral issues.
- VI) We urge member organizations to couple a commitment to social action with a close examination of its theological roots. This should include interreligious dialogue as well as secular-religious dialogue.
- 1) We encourage Christians and Jews to find ways of studying together their common traditions in the Hebrew scriptures with a view to cooperative social action.
 - 2) We recommend the recently published Vatican guidelines as a model to encourage and intensify efforts in the area of Christian-Jewish relations.
- VII) We reiterate the importance of wholesome family life as a means of developing respect for others and thereby preventing violence on society. We urge our member organizations to frame position programmes to help families achieve this goal. Churches and Synagogues themselves should serve as extended families with a special responsibility for providing surrogate parents and support for family life.

8/14

Educating for
Brotherhood

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

43 WEST 57th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019

NATIONAL CO-CHAIRMEN

William F. May
Robert D. Murphy
Nicholas V. Petrou
Oscar S. Straus, II

TREASURER

Lawrence H. Bober

SECRETARY

Oscar M. Lazrus

PRESIDENT

David Hyatt

August 6, 1975

TO: Participants, Windsor Continental Assembly

FROM: James M. Eagan

Dear Participants:

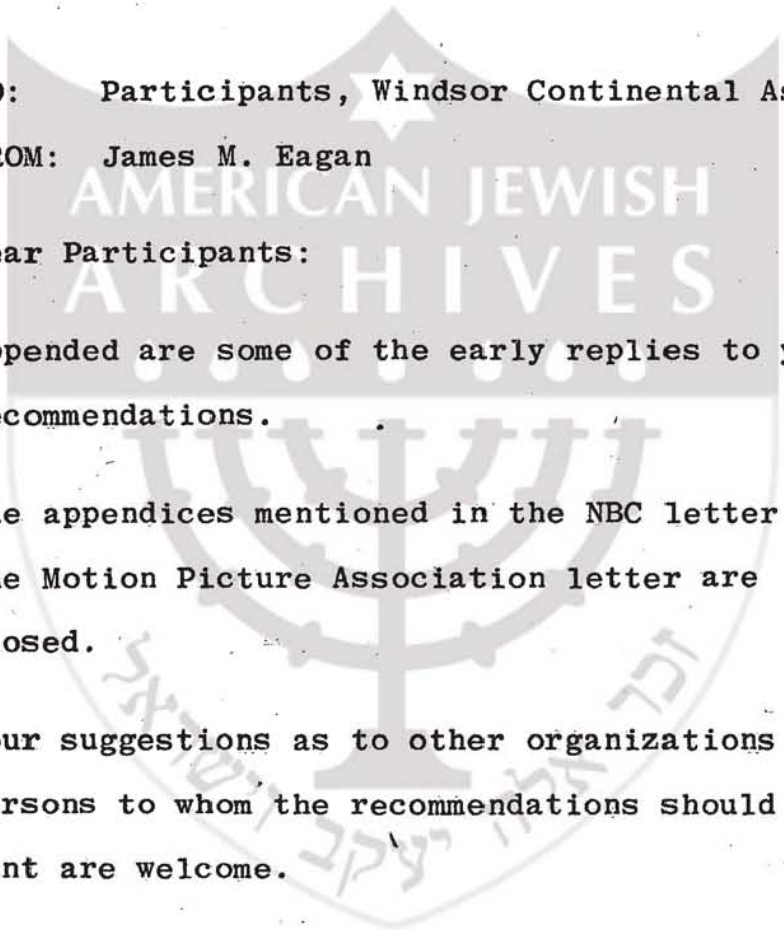
Appended are some of the early replies to your recommendations.

The appendices mentioned in the NBC letter and the Motion Picture Association letter are enclosed.

Your suggestions as to other organizations or persons to whom the recommendations should be sent are welcome.

Sincerely,

James M. Eagan
J. M. Eagan



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

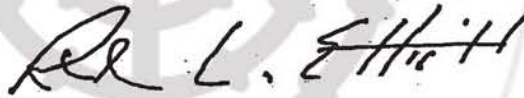
July 30, 1975

Dear Dr. Eagan:

On behalf of President Ford, I want to acknowledge your letter of July 24 forwarding the recommendations on "Violence, Terrorism and the Death of Dialogue" made by the Continental Action Assembly of Christians and Jews. It was thoughtful of you to direct this material to the President, and you may be sure the recommendations will be brought to the attention of the appropriate Executive branch officials.

With the President's appreciation and best wishes,

Sincerely,



Roland L. Elliott
Director of Correspondence

Dr. James M. Eagan
National Vice President
The National Conference of
Christians and Jews, Inc.
43 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

THIRTY ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020, CIRCLE 7-8300

WILLIAM M. PLACEK
Administrator
Corporate Communications

August 1, 1975

Dr. James M. Eagan
Vice President
NCCJ
43 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Dr. Eagan:

NBC's President, Herbert Schlosser, has asked me to reply to your letter and to thank you for sending us the results of the recent Continental Action Assembly of Christians and Jews.

The views of serious and well-intentioned groups such as yours are useful to us, and we were particularly interested in your discussions about the values communicated by the media. On this subject, you may be interested in the attachment to this letter which briefly describes some NBC positions. You may find it helpful.

We appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,



William M. Placek

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

DOW JONES & COMPANY, INC.

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ROBERT L. BARTLEY

EDITOR OF THE
EDITORIAL PAGE

July 30, 1975

Dr. James M. Eagan
National Vice President
The National Conference of Christians
and Jews
43 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Dr. Eagan:

Thank you for your letter on the resolutions
of the Continental Action Assembly of Christians
and Jews, which I have passed along to the appropriate member of my staff.

Sincerely,



RLB:pei



MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA, INC.
1600 EYE STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

JACK VALENTI
PRESIDENT

1 August 1975

KENNETH CLARK
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Dr. James M. Eagan
Vice President
The National Conference of
Christians and Jews, Inc.
43 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Dr. Eagan:

It is helpful to us to know the views of the Continental Action Assembly, especially the recommendations of Group III, and I thank you in behalf of our president, Mr. Valenti, for giving us the benefit of them.

Group III suggests that the movie ratings are based "mainly on maturity of sex and language, but are ignoring excesses of violence."

If this is the belief then I can only feel we are guilty of laches in not making the purposes and meanings of the ratings more widely known to moviegoers and to the public. Violence has always been one of the essential elements in determining the rating of a film.

Perhaps I can best illustrate this by enclosing a statement which Mr. Valenti has recently written and circulated. It describes the rating system in considerable detail and I hope it may be of value to you and to the members of Group III. You can all be sure that violence will always be a major ingredient considered by the Rating Board in reaching a decision on an appropriate rating as information to parents in guiding the moviegoing of their children.

It would be a pleasure to keep in touch with you and I hope you would let me know whenever you have questions, comments or criticisms. We would always try to learn and benefit from them.

Every good wish.

Sincerely,

Herbert Clark



NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY
STATEMENT OF PROGRAM STANDARDS

NBC exercises a systematic and continuing effort, through two separate departments -- the Broadcast Standards Department and the Program Department -- both guided by management policy, to assure that its programming meets the public's general standards of acceptability for the television medium. NBC recognizes that this home medium requires stricter standards than other media.

Given the nature of television, which reaches viewers of all levels of taste and interest, NBC regards the application of proper standards as a substantial responsibility it has a duty to meet.

NBC has operated under its own Code of Broadcast Standards for almost 30 years and has revised that Code as new developments have required. It also adheres to the Television and Radio Codes of the National Association of Broadcasters. The standards set forth in the NBC and NAB Codes are necessarily statements of general principles which must be applied to specific program material. This application requires sensitive case-by-case judgments that strike a proper balance between meeting the public interest in responsible and creative entertainment, including programs dealing with social concerns or employing realistic treatments, while adhering to standards of taste and propriety appropriate to television.

The following restates and supplements the provisions of the NBC Code of Broadcast Standards to incorporate practices now followed and to be followed in connection with the treatment and scheduling of network entertainment programs containing elements of sex or violence.

(more)

1. Responsibility. NBC accepts an important responsibility for seeking to ensure that where its entertainment programs contain depictions of violence or present sexual themes, such program elements do not violate standards generally acceptable to the public. It maintains a substantial staff which exercises care in following procedures for the review of program material, through all stages of production, so that this responsibility is properly fulfilled.

2. Sex. Explicit, graphic or undue presentations of sexual matters and activities will be avoided. Sexual themes should not be gratuitously injected into story lines. When they are involved as a natural part of plot or characterization, they will be treated with intelligent regard for commonly accepted standards of taste and perception, and not in a manner that would be offensive to general audiences.

3. Violence. Violence will be shown only to the extent appropriate to the legitimate development of theme, plot, or characterization. It should not be shown in a context which favors it as a desirable method for solving human problems, for its own sake, for shock effect, or to excess.

4. Scheduling. In exercising its responsibility for programming and the proper application of broadcast standards, NBC will take into account the suitability of the program for the time period for which it is scheduled. This includes many considerations, such as subject matter, composition of audience, manner of treatment, whether the portrayal deals with themes of fiction, fantasy or contemporary reality, whether it presents pro-social or anti-social behavior and similar matters calling for a case-by-case judgment. NBC's policy is reflected by its present schedule (1974-75) in which the television network's

(more)

prime time programming opens, each evening of the week, with a series suitable for general family viewing. NBC expects to continue and expand this policy effective September, 1975, so that the first hour of its prime time network schedule will be devoted to programming of this type. If any program in the opening hour might be fairly considered as unsuitable for children, NBC will apply the system of warnings described in the following section.

5. Warnings. Programs suitable for general audiences may in certain cases contain material regarded by some parents as unsuitable for their children or other members of their family. NBC will make case-by-case judgments on whether the circumstances -- including the subject, treatment and time period -- warrant special precautions. When NBC judges that such precautions are necessary, it will pre-screen the program for affiliated stations and follow a system of audience warnings. These audience warnings will include advisories in audio and video form at the beginning of the program and also at a later point in the program and warnings in advance of the program where possible, in appropriate promotional material. This system is designed to alert viewers to the situation in advance, so that they can determine whether they care to view the program or permit children or other members of their family to do so. NBC has recently expanded its procedures in publicizing advance warnings along the foregoing lines, and will apply this expanded procedure when appropriate.

6. Application. The foregoing standards are not self-executing and will be applied conscientiously by an experienced staff in the Program Department and the Broadcast Standards Department. They represent the principles and procedures learned from experience and they will be modified, supplemented and expanded, as necessary, in the light of future experience.

8/1

Educating for
Brotherhood

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

43 WEST 57th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019

NATIONAL CO-CHAIRMEN
William F. May
Robert D. Murphy
Nicholas V. Petrou
Oscar S. Siraus, II

TREASURER
Lawrence H. Bober

SECRETARY
Oscar M. Lazrus

PRESIDENT
David Hyatt

July 31, 1975

Dear Participants:

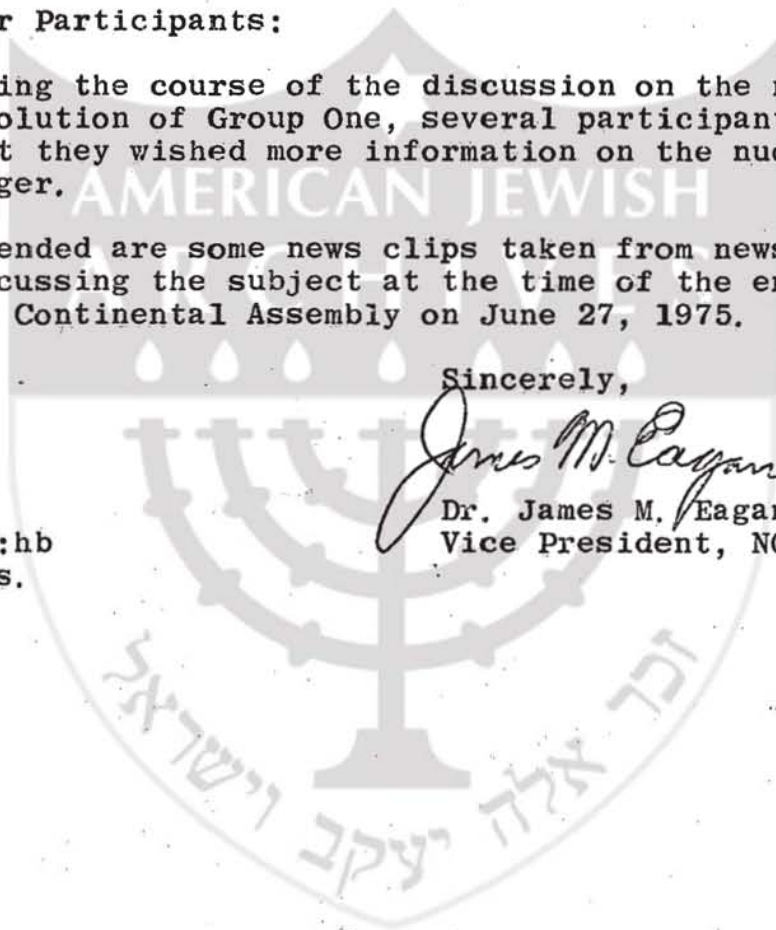
During the course of the discussion on the nuclear resolution of Group One, several participants said that they wished more information on the nuclear danger.

Appended are some news clips taken from news articles discussing the subject at the time of the ending of the Continental Assembly on June 27, 1975.

Sincerely,

James M. Eagan
Dr. James M. Eagan
Vice President, NCCJ

JME:hb
Encs.



A Continental Action Assembly
of Christians and Jews

"VIOLENCE, TERRORISM AND THE DEATH OF DIALOGUE"

University of Windsor
Windsor, Ontario, Canada

June 24-27, 1975

Advance Registrations (U.S. Participants)

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THE MOVIE RATING SYSTEM

How It Began

*

Its Purpose

*

How It Works

*

The Public Reaction

*

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

by JACK VALENTI
President, Motion Picture Association of America

Motion Picture Association of America

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THE MOVIE RATING SYSTEM

by JACK VALENTI

* * *

HOW IT ALL BEGAN

By the summer of 1966, it had become clear to knowledgeable observers that the U.S. film industry was in radical change. Where the change specifically started, and why, are obscured in a mix of social and economic upheaval.

But change there was.

Perhaps it started in the early 1950s when the Department of Justice, following a U.S. Supreme Court decision, brought about the divorcement of studio-and-theater ownership. When the big studios relinquished their theaters, the power that existed in my predecessors, Will H. Hays and Eric Johnston, and the Hollywood establishment was forever broken. From that collapse of authority came, slowly, the onward thrust of the filmmaker to garner a larger share in the creative command decisions.

When I became president of the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA)*, and the Association of Motion Picture and Television Producers (AMPTP)**, in May 1966, the slippage of Hollywood studio authority over the content of films collided with an avalanching revision of American mores and customs.

* Member Companies of MPAA: Allied Artists, Avco-Embassy, Columbia Pictures, MGM, 20th Century-Fox, Paramount Pictures, United Artists, MCA-Universal, Warner Brothers.

** Member Companies include: 72 organizations producing theatrical motion pictures and television material.

The national scene was marked by insurrection on the campus, riots in the streets, rise in women's liberation, protest of the young, questioning of church, doubts about the institution of marriage, abandonment of old guiding slogans, and the crumbling of social traditions. It would have been foolish to believe that movies, that most creative of art-forms, could have remained unaffected by the change and torment in our society.

A New Kind of American Movie

The result of all this was the emergence of a "new kind" of American movie -- frank and open, and made by filmmakers subject to very few self-imposed restraints.

Almost within weeks in my new duties I was confronted with controversy neither amiable nor fixable. The first issue was the film "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?", in which for the first time on the screen the word "screw" and the phrase "hump the hostess" were heard. In company with the MPAA's general counsel, Louis Nizer, I met with Jack Warner, the legendary chieftain of Warner Bros. and his top aide, Ben Kalmenson. We talked for three hours, and the result was deletion of "screw" and retention of "hump the hostess", but I was uneasy over the meeting.

It seemed wrong that grown men should be sitting around discussing such matters. More, I was uncomfortable with the thought that this was just the beginning of an unsettling new era in film, in which we would lurch from crisis to crisis, without any suitable solutions in sight.

The second issue surfaced only a few months later. This time it was Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and the Antonioni film "Blow-Up." I met with the company head, Bob O'Brien, for this movie also represented a first -- the first time a major distributor was marketing a film with nudity in it. The Production Code Administration in California had denied the seal. I backed the decision whereupon MGM distributed the film through a subsidiary company, thereby flouting the voluntary agreement of MPAA member companies that none would distribute a film without a code seal.

Finally, in April 1968, the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutional power of states and cities to prevent the exposure of children to books and films which could not be denied to adults.

It was plain that the old system, begun with the formulation of MPAA in 1922, had broken down. What few threads holding together the structure created by Will H. Hays had now snapped.

I knew that the mix of new social currents, the irresistible force of creators determined to make "their " films (full of wild candor, groused some social critics), and the possible intrusion of government into the movie arena demanded my immediate action.

Within weeks, discussions of my plan for a movie rating system began with the president of the National Association of Theater Owners (NATO), and with the governing committee of the International Film Importers & Distributors of America (IFIDA), an assembly of independent producers and distributors.

Over the next five months, I held more than 100 hours of meetings with these two organizations, as well as with guilds of actors, writers, directors and producers, with craft unions, with critics, with religious organizations, and with the heads of MPAA member companies.

The Birth of the Ratings

By early fall, the plan was designed and approved. On November 1, 1968, the voluntary film rating system of the motion picture industry became a fact, with three organizations, NATO, IFIDA, and MPAA as partners in the enterprise.

That initial plan was, in essence, the same as the program now in effect. Few changes of substance have occurred. There were four rating categories: G for general audiences -- all ages admitted; M* for mature audiences -- parental guidance suggested; R for Restricted -- under 16s** must be accompanied by parent or guardian; X no one under 16** admitted.

My original intent had been to use only three rating categories, ending in R. It was my view that a parent ought to have the right to accompany children to any movie the parent chose, without the movie industry or the government denying that right. But the exhibitor organization (NATO) urged the creation of the X category, fearful of possible legal redress under local or state law. I acquiesced in NATO's reasoning and the four-category system was installed.

The rating system meant the dismantling of the Production Code Administration with its rigid restrictions, which had been in effect since the 1930s. Our rating concept was a totally new approach.

* Because this label was misunderstood by the public, it was finally changed to "PG -- parental guidance suggested -- some material may not be suitable for pre-teenagers."

** later raised to under 17 years of age.

We would no longer "approve or disapprove" the content of a film, but rather would rate movies for parents who could then make an informed decision on whether their children should attend. This turnabout was not easy to achieve. My predecessors, Will Hays and Eric Johnston, had been opposed to changing the stern Seal of Approval test to a system of rating for children.

But it was a turn in philosophy and action that social change demanded we make, and in the light of a new social environment we made the turn.

Dual Responsibilities

From the very beginning of my tenure at the Association, I had sought a way to assure freedom of the screen, to underbrace the right of the filmmaker to say what he chose in the way and form he determined without anyone forcing him to cut one millimeter of film or threatening to refuse him exhibition.

Yet, at the same time, there had to be some framework of selfdiscipline, some manner of restraint, in order to fulfill a public obligation. Parents needed to know in advance what kind of movie was being exhibited at the local theater. It was because of this juxtaposition of ideals and goals that the voluntary film rating system seemed to be the sanest and most practical design to achieve both objectives, despite obvious frailties and inevitable public disagreements over specific ratings.

Under the rating program, the filmmaker became free to tell his story in his way without any one thwarting him. The price he would pay for that freedom would be the possible restriction on viewing by children. I held the view that freedom of the screen was not defined by whether children must see everything a filmmaker conceived.

I would hope it is fair to say that today the screen has never been more free from the standpoint of the filmmaker's right to create any story he wants to tell. And at the same time, the public is better advised in advance by the ratings about the content of films than ever before, and parents can be confident their children are restricted in viewing certain films. No other entertainment-communications medium turns away business at the boxoffice to fulfill its pledge to the public.

THE PURPOSE OF THE RATING SYSTEM

From the outset the purpose of the rating system was to provide advance information to enable parents to make judgments on movies they wanted their children to see or not to see. Basic to the program was and is the responsibility of the parent to make the decision.

The Rating Board does not rate for quality or the lack of it. That role is left to the movie critic and the audience. We would have destroyed the rating program in its infancy if we had become arbiters of how "good" or how "bad" creatively a movie was.

The only objective of the ratings is to advise the parent in advance so he may determine the possible suitability or unsuitability of viewing by his children. But, to repeat, the rating would not even make a final judgment on that; except for the X rating, the parent's decision remained the key to children's attendance.

Inherent in the rating system is the fact that to those 17 and over, and/or married without children, the ratings have little if any meaning.

The Rating Board's criteria are four: theme, language, nudity and sex, and violence, and part of the rating comes from the assessment of how each of these elements is treated in each individual film.

There is no special emphasis on any of the elements. All are considered and all are examined before a rating is given.

Contrary to popular but uninformed notions, violence has from the outset been a key factor in ratings. (Many violent films have been given X ratings, but most of the directors have chosen, on their own, to revise the extremely violent sequences in order to receive an R rating.)

HOW THE RATINGS ARE ARRIVED AT

The ratings are decided by a Rating Board located in Hollywood. It is a full-time Board, composed of seven persons, headed by a chairman. There are no special qualifications for Board membership, except one must love movies, must possess an intelligent maturity of judgment, and have the capacity to put himself or herself in the role or most parents and view a film as most parents might -- parents trying to decide whether their younger children ought to see a specific film.

The rating program is self-supporting, drawing its funds from fees paid by each company for each film it submits for ratings.

The chairman of the Rating Board is selected by the president of the Motion Picture Association. The chairman, in turn, selects the members of the Board. No one in the film industry can intervene in the chairman's hiring or firing. He is insulated from industry or outside pressure by the shielding presence of the MPAA president.

In my role as MPAA president, I do not take part in rating discussions, do not interfere in rating decisions, and do not overrule or dissuade the Board or its chairman from any decisions they make.

In the almost seven years of the rating system's existence, its critics have been vocal about many things, but no one has yet accused the Board of deliberately fudging a decision or bowing to pressure or doing anything that would be inconsistent with its integrity. And that is no insubstantial asset.

No one is forced to submit a film to the Board for rating, but I would judge some 99% of the producers creating entertaining, seriously intended, responsible films (not hard core pornography) do in fact submit their films for ratings. Most makers of pornographic movies do not submit their films but instead, within the rules of the rating system, self-apply an X rating and go to market. The other symbols, G, PG, and R, are registered with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office as Certification marks of the MPAA and cannot be used in advertising by any company which has not officially submitted its film for rating. They may not be self-applied.

NATO estimates that about 85% of the exhibitors in the nation participate in the rating program and enforce its admission restrictions.

The Board Votes on Ratings

The Board views each film and after group discussion votes on the rating. Each board member completes a rating form spelling out his or her reason for the rating in each of the four categories of theme, violence, language, and nudity and sex, and then gives the film an overall rating based on the category assessments.

The rating is decided by majority vote.

The producer of a film has a right under the rules to inquire as to the "why" of the rating. The producer also has the right, based on the reasons for his rating, to edit his film if he chooses to try for a less severe rating. The re-edited film is brought back to the Rating Board, and the process of rating goes forward again.

Advertising and Trailer Policy

Film advertising is also part of the rating mechanism.

Print and broadcast material of films which seek a rating are examined by the Advertising Code office. That part of any ads deemed not to be in conformity are requested to be deleted. Conflicts between the advertising office and the producer are brought to the president of the MPAA for final resolution.

Trailers are an important aspect of this monitoring. In order to assure parents that children attending a G- or PG- rated movie will not be seeing unedited trailers of R- and X- rated films, a simple plan has been devised to prevent this problem. For any trailer of an R- or X- rated movie to be exhibited with a film rated G or PG, the trailer must be edited to conform with the rating of the film being exhibited at the theater. All trailers which can play with G and PG- rated films have a green band encircling the trailer reel. All trailers not edited, and therefore not allowed to play with a G- or PG- rated film, have a red band encircling them.

Appeal of Ratings

Should the producer for any reason be displeased with the rating he can appeal the decision to the Rating Appeals Board, which sits as the final arbiter of ratings.

The Appeals Board comprises 22 members, men and women from MPAA, NATO, and IFIDA.

They gather as a quasi-judicial body to view the film and hear the appeal. After the screening, the producer whose film is being appealed explains why he believes the rating was wrongly decided. The chairman of the Rating Board states the reason for the film's rating. The producer has an opportunity for rebuttal. In addition, the producer, if he desires, may submit a written presentation to the Board prior to the oral hearing.

After Appeals Board members question the two opposing representatives they are excused from the room. The Board discusses the appeal and then takes a secret ballot. It requires a two-thirds vote of those present to overturn a Rating Board decision.

By this method of appeal, controversial decisions of the Rating Board can be examined and any rating deemed a mistake set right.

From November 1, 1968 through July 24, 1975, the Appeals Board heard 65 appeals; upholding 44 ratings, changing 18, with 3 cases not decided.

The decision of the Appeals Board is final and cannot be appealed, although the Appeals Board has the authority to grant a rehearing on the request of the producer.

WHAT THE RATINGS MEAN

Because the ratings are subjective in nature, neither formularized nor immutable in equation, there is bound to be some disagreement with some ratings. And there is.

Essentially the ratings mean the following:

G: "General Audiences -- All ages admitted."

This is a film which contains nothing in theme, language, nudity and sex, or violence which would, in the view of the Rating Board, be offensive to parents whose younger children view the film. The G rating is not a "certificate of approval", nor does it signify a children's film. Some profoundly significant films are rated G (for example, "A Man For All Seasons").

Some snippets of language may go beyond polite conversation but they are common everyday expressions. No words with sexual connotations are present in G-rated films. The violence is at a minimum. Nudity and sex scenes are not present.

PG: "Parental Guidance suggested; some material may not be suitable for pre-teenagers." This is a film which needs to be examined or inquired about by parents before they let their younger children attend. The label PG plainly states that parents may consider some material unsuitable for their pre-teenagers, but the parent must make this decision.

Parents are warned against sending their children, unseen without inquiry, to PG-rated movies.

There may be profanity in these films, but certain words with strong sexual meanings will vault a PG rating into the R category. There may be violence but it is not deemed excessive by the Rating Board. Cumulative man-to-man violence or on-the-screen dismemberment may take a film into the R category.

There is no explicit sex on the screen, although there may be some indication of sensuality. Fleeting nudity may appear in PG-rated films, but anything beyond that puts the film into R.

The PG rating, suggesting parental guidance, is thus an alert for special examination of a film by parents before deciding on its viewing by pre-teenagers.

Obviously the line is difficult to draw and the PG-rated film is the category most susceptible to criticism. In our plural society it is not easy to make subjective judgments for more than 200 million persons without some disagreement. So long as the parent knows he must exercise his parental responsibility the PG rating serves as a meaningful guide and as a warning.

R: "Restricted, under 17s require accompanying parent or guardian."

This is an adult film in some of its aspects and treatment of language, violence or nudity and sex. The parent is advised in advance it contains adult material and he takes his children with him with this advisory clearly in mind.

The language may be rough, the violence may be hard, and while explicit intercourse is not to be found in R-rated films, nudity and lovemaking may be depicted in the film.

Therefore, the R rating is explicit in its advance advisory to parents as to the adult content of the film.

X: "No one under 17 admitted." This is patently an adult film and no children are allowed to attend. It should be noted, however, that X does not necessarily mean obscene or pornographic. Serious films by lauded and skilled filmmakers may be rated X. The Rating Board does not attempt to mark films as obscene or pornographic; that is for the courts to decide legally. The reason for not admitting children to X-rated films can relate to the accumulation of brutal or sexually connected language, or of explicit sex or excessive and sadistic violence.

Subjective Appraisal

In any subjective appraisal what is "too much" becomes a controversial issue. How much is too much violence? Are classic war-type films too violent; marines storming the beaches of Iwo Jima killing and wounding the enemy, is that too much? Is the dirt-street duel between the cattle rustler and the sheriff too violent, or does it require the spilling of blood to draw a more severe rating? How does one handle a fist fight on the screen, where is the dividing line between "all right" and "too much"?

The same vexing doubts occur in sex scenes or those where language rises on the Richter scale. The result is controversy, inevitable, inexorable, and that is what the rating system has to endure.

The raters try to put themselves in the place of parents and make a determination so parents at the very least are cautioned to think seriously about what films they may wish their children to see.

HOW THE CRITERIA ARE CONSTRUCTED

To oversee the Rating Board, the film industry has set up a Policy Review Committee consisting of officials of MPAA, NATO, and IFIDA. These men and women gather quarterly to monitor past ratings, to set guidelines for the Rating Board to follow, and to make certain that the Rating Board carries them out reasonably and appropriately.

Because the rating program is a self-regulatory apparatus of the film industry, it is important that no single element of the industry take on the authority of a "czar" beyond any discipline or self-restraint.

THE PUBLIC REACTION

We count it crucial to take public soundings annually to find out how the public reacts to the rating program, and to measure the public's approval or disapproval of what we are doing.

Each year the Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, New Jersey, conducts a scientifically sampled nationwide survey of 2,600 persons.

A basic question is asked:

"How useful do you think the motion picture industry's rating system -- with the symbols G, PG, R and X -- is in helping parents decide what movies their children should see -- very useful, fairly useful, not very useful, or have you not heard of the rating system"?

In 1974, the results were:

- 66% of adults with children thought the rating system was very useful or fairly useful.
- 26% of adults with children thought it was not useful.
- 8% had no opinion.

Adults between the ages 25 and 29 are considered by the research group to be a very important population segment, increasing rapidly in number and containing parents with young children.

This group gave higher marks to the rating program:

- 71% judged it very useful or fairly useful.

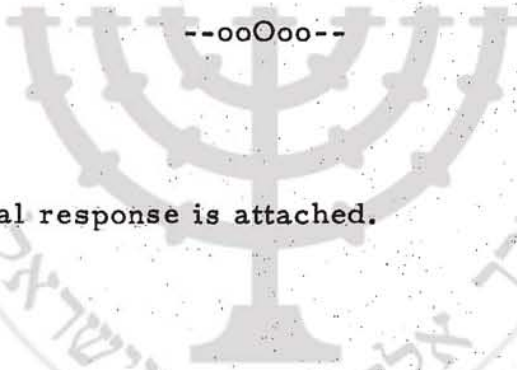
-- 23% thought it not useful.

-- 6% had no opinion.

Over the last five years adults have come increasingly to give better grades to the ratings. Their verdict of "very useful to fairly useful" has risen from 51% in 1969 to 66% in the 1974 survey.*

The research analysts call these majorities impressive. They show the public seems to appreciate the rating system for providing information useful to parents in making decisions on their children's viewing habits.

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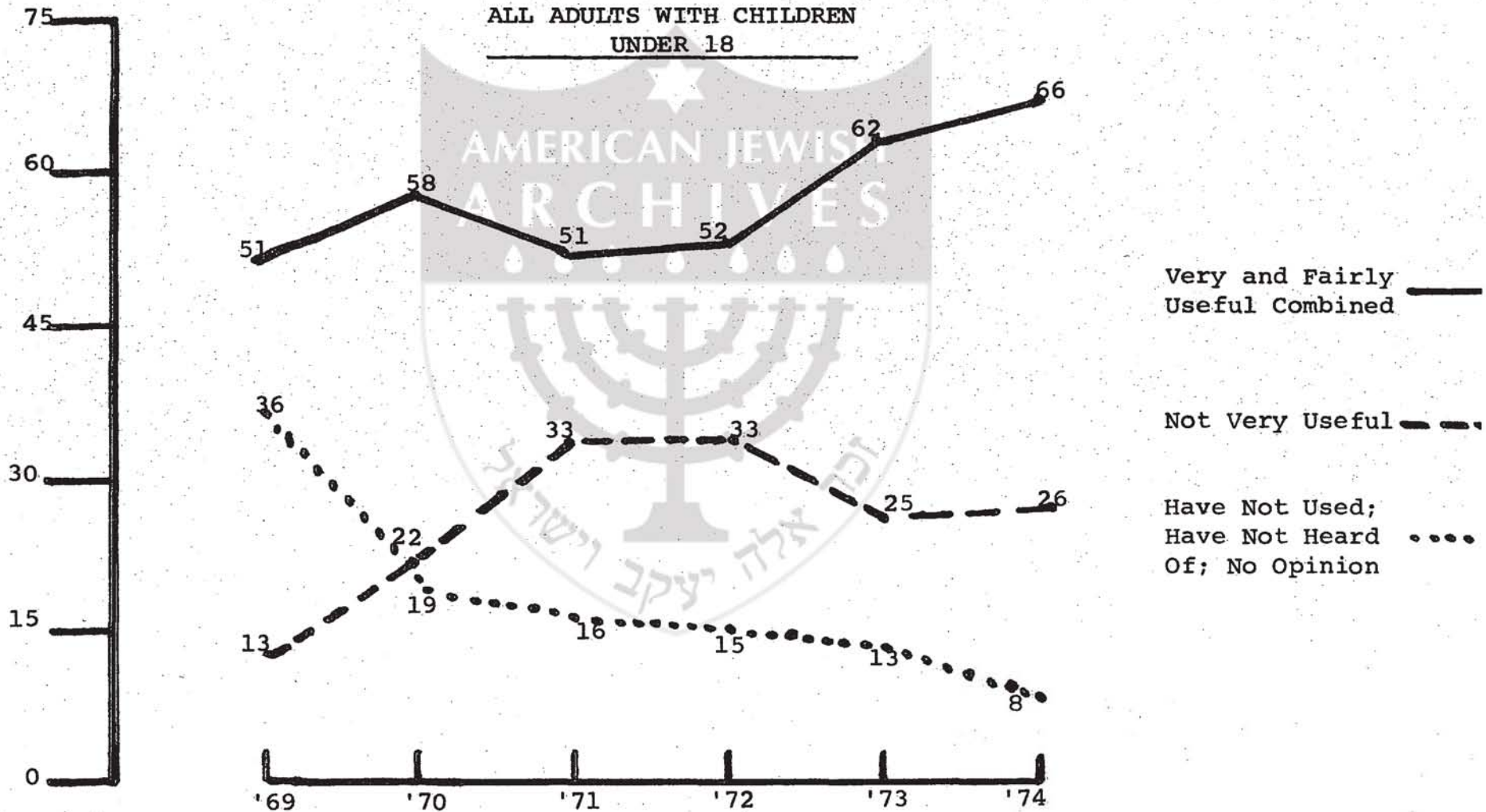


* A chart on parental response is attached.

AUGUST 1975

PARENTAL RESPONSE TO THE RATINGS

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Nuclear Power Development Encounters Rising Re

By GLADWIN HILL

Sentiment for restricting nuclear power development or subjecting it to tightened controls has manifested itself in at least a score of states this

This sentiment has shown itself conspicuously in legislative proposals, in the circulation by voters of petitions favoring statutory brakes on atomic power development and in litigation, including citizen challenges of nuclear generating plans.

There is also, in the absence of definitive Federal legislation, puzzlement among the states as to whether the Federal or the state authorities have the final say on various aspects of atomic power development.

Unresolved Doubts

The root of this ferment appears to be the still unresolved doubts about the safety of nuclear power generation, along with reservations on such aspects as financial feasibility and immediate need.

President Ford said early this year that national energy needs called for the construction of 200 nuclear power plants in the next 10 years. There are now 55 plants licensed to operate, and some 180 in various stages of planning. But the latter face various degrees of public resistance.

The nuclear power industry is pursuing a large-scale national "informational" campaign to convince the public that the chances of any dire nuclear accident are infinitesimal. But laymen's misgivings over the safety issue have been compounded by recurrent malfunctions in existing atomic plants.

Atomic power is producing about 8.5 per cent of the nation's electricity now. Federal officials have projected possible growth of this fraction to 16 per cent in 1980, 41 per cent in 1990 and 55 per cent in 2000.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses atomic power plants, but has no authority to compel state or local acceptance of a project.

All these factors have thrust nuclear development into a suddenly enlarged arena of public debate.

In Congress, Senator Mike Gravel, Democrat of Alaska, and Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., Republican of New York, have introduced companion bills calling for a five-year moratorium on construction of nuclear power plants so that

the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment can study safety factors.

Proposals for similar moratoriums failed in the Iowa and Oregon Legislatures this year. But such a restriction is still under consideration in Wisconsin.

The Vermont Legislature voted itself veto power over future atomic projects. The same proposal was rejected in Maine and New York, and enlargement of existing legislative authority in Rhode Island ran into a gubernatorial veto.

Maine Rejection Explained

In the Maine case, the rejection was attributed to the fact that the state already had authority over power plant siting and was expected to follow stricter criteria than the Legislature would have.

Proposals to give explicit nuclear licensing authority to state utility commissions or to other commissions this year have met different fates in different states.

North Dakota enacted such a law, but in Iowa the proposal never got out of committee. The same thing happened in Tennessee, because of doubts about the state's right to interfere in any project of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Federal agency that is the region's principal power developer.

In Kansas, a similar proposal was put over to the 1976 legislative session.

In Wisconsin, the Public Service Commission, conceding that the Federal Government had jurisdiction over nuclear safety standards, nevertheless asserted that it also had a right to review safety factors because of their potential effect on electrical rates.

Rejected Applications

Oregon this year consolidated into a new Department of Energy several agencies dealing with power, including a Nuclear and Thermal Energy Council that had rejected some applications to build nuclear power plants.

Seventeen Midwestern and Western states have been targets of efforts by environmental and citizen-action groups to get on next year's election ballots a controversial initiative proposition calling for "nuclear safeguards."

Proponents say the measure would not obstruct nuclear power development so long as certain safety elements were demonstrated on each project. However, the power industry

says the measure's requirements are so rigorous that it would not only block new power plants but put operating power plants out of business.

The proposition has already qualified for the ballot in California, through the collection of 313,000 signatures on petitions.

Coast-Based Lobby

The petition campaign was conducted by a coalition entitled People for Proof. The group includes such national organizations as the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth and Zero Population Growth and is supported by three Nobel Prize scientists, Drs. Linus Pauling, Harold Urey, and Hannes Alfvén.

The interstate effort is spearheaded by the Los Angeles-based People's Lobby, a public-

interest group that has been active in previous initiative campaigns on environmental questions and political reform.

Circulation of "nuclear safeguard" petitions is getting under way in Oregon and Washington. Other states where campaigns are planned, a People's Lobby spokesman said, are Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and Colorado.

Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, is the foremost campaigner against what he calls the nation's "headlong rush to nuclear power," contending that it is hazardous and unnecessary. Common Cause, the self-styled political watchdog organization, also has expressed opposition to nuclear development without fuller ex-

ploration of safety factors. To counter such activities the atomic power industry's trade organization, the Atomic Industrial Forum, based in New York, has enlarged its Washington office and doubled its "public affairs and information" budget for this year to \$1.2-million.

A new citizen organization favoring nuclear generation along with all other power sources, entitled Americans for Energy Independence, was started in June with headquarters in Arlington, Va. Its president is retired Adm. E. R. Zumwalt Jr., former Chief of Naval Operations, and its chairman is another Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Hans Bethe, a nuclear physicist.

Atomic power proponents in California have just set up an organization to campaign against the initiative, entitled Citizens for Jobs and Energy. Brown as one of its chairmen.

Proponents of nuclear power, along with discounting alleged hazards, contend that its widespread use is inevitable because of its virtually inexhaustible fuel supply, in contrast to rapidly dwindling or plainly finite conventional fuels.

Meanwhile, a number of nuclear power projects are being held up by various objections from citizens and officials. Some typical instances are:

• In New York the State Power Authority is seeking a license to build a plant near Genesee in Greene County, but an official said the agency was expecting a five-to-six-year delay before environmental objections were dispelled.

• In New Jersey, which has one nuclear plant, two of seven more proposed plants, planned for the Sewell area, are being held up by citizens' objections.

• Regulatory Commission has scheduled hearings.

• In Alabama, a new member of the Public Service Commission, Jim Zeigler, is trying to get the agency to rescind a permit to the Alabama Power Company to build a second nuclear plant, on the ground of excessive construction costs.

• In Kansas, a projected nuclear power plant near Burlington is being held up by a citizens' suit.

• In Missouri, a group of citizens is suing to rescind the State Public Service Commission's approval of a proposal by the Union Electric Company of St. Louis to build a \$1.8-billion nuclear power plant near Fulton, on the ground of inadequate consideration of safety factors.

There does not seem to be much question that states can exclude atomic power plants if only through such indirect avenues as regulation of corporate financing and rate structures.

To increase state power, the Colorado Public Interest Research Group, an arm of the Ralph Nader organization, has sued to establish that a provision of the Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 permitting states to impose stricter water quality standards than the Environmental Protection Agency extends to radioactive discharges. This "states' rights" issue is before the United States Supreme Court.

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TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1975

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Assistance With Curbs Sought in a Number of States

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Proponents of Power

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Background For A Decision

Is America Ready For Breeder

By DAVID SALISBURY

Christian Science Monitor Service

WASHINGTON — "And then the 'breeder' will inherit the earth," Bertram Wolfe of General Electric concluded with a flourish. He had just finished outlining what had long been planned as the next step in the saga of nuclear energy.

This is the development of an advanced nuclear reactor which could extend the lifetime of nuclear energy by centuries. It is called the liquid metal fast breeder reactor, nicknamed the "breeder," because it "breeds" more fuel than it uses.

Since Mr. Wolfe gave this sweeping prediction some years ago, however, the future of the breeder has been clouded in controversy.

At that time Congress supported the project without question. But now, after an expenditure of \$2 billion, the breeder has become the focus of an intense political battle.

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In May, as a result of the increased criticism from anti-nuclear forces, Congress began its first in-depth scrutiny. Three sets of hearings are being held, laying the groundwork for a political test of strength.

The issue will be the \$350 million which the Administration is asking for breeder development for 1976. With this money, and a delay of up to 12 months while federal officials conduct a safety analysis of the basic design required by a regulation they had overlooked, construction of a small prototype reactor at Clinch River, Tenn., would begin.

Government agencies, including the Federal Energy Administration, the Energy Research and Development Administration, and the powerful Office of Management and Budget, support the breeder as one of the surest ways to free the country from dependence on foreign oil.

The dangers of relying on politically unstable areas like the Middle East for energy has made the breeder particularly appealing to U.S. policymakers because it would greatly extend domestic supplies of nuclear fuel.

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Despite its promise, however, the nature of the breeder reactor has raised a host of serious questions.

The most impassioned objections hinge on the fact that the breeder would produce large quantities of plutonium, an artificial, fissionable element made from uranium (more than 99 per cent of the uranium occurring in nature is nonfissionable). But plutonium is also the stuff from which nuclear bombs are made, highly flammable and a potent poison.

Perhaps the most striking aspect of the debate over the breeder reactor is that the "uncertainties" or unknowns dominate arguments both for and against.

Anti-nuclear forces use these uncertainties to argue for delay, saying that the nation should not commit itself until more is known. Breeder advocates argue that it is essential to develop this technology as an "insurance policy" against the uncertainties of the future.

Neither side really knows the answers to a number of key questions:

► How much electricity will the nation need in coming years and how much can be conserved without damaging the economy?

► How much uranium does the nation have waiting to be discovered?

► Can large amounts of plutonium be safeguarded adequately, or will its creation lead inevitably to health hazards and terrorist explosion of nuclear bombs?

► Can alternative forms of energy be developed in time to meet the nation's needs?

Different assumptions about these questions lead to opposite conclusions about the necessity and risk of pouring an estimated \$8.4 billion into the breeder's development.

Electricity use has grown by more than 6 per cent per year over most of the last 50 years. Today Americans consume twice as much electricity per person as other countries with generally equal standards of living. Much of it is used in industry.

Only in 1974, under the onslaught of higher electric prices and national recession, did demand level out. Many utilities have postponed or canceled nuclear and coal-powered plants which they intended building.

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Experts are divided over what might happen in the future. A majority of energy planners, especially those with industry backgrounds, feel the slowdown is tied primarily to economic conditions. A minority argues that this is the beginning of a permanent fall-off.

Merle Whitman of ERDA, who heads a team which is attempting to predict future energy use, is convinced that electricity use will continue to climb for the next 25 years; that around 1985 the country will consume twice what it does today and will have quadrupled usage by 1995.

"Electricity will take over many of the jobs now done by oil and natural gas," Thomas Nemzek predicts. He directs ERDA's reactor research and development division.

He and his colleagues argue that nuclear-generated electricity could drive electric cars and mass-transit systems as well as heat an increasing number of homes. The wheels of industry would increasingly be driven by the energy of the atom, he assumes.

However, in the impact statement prepared by the program, this increasing energy demand was simply assumed. No attempt was made to assess its realism.

On the other hand, the Environmental Protection Agency has concluded that such predictions are unrealistically high and concluded that the breeder program could be delayed from 4 to 12 year.

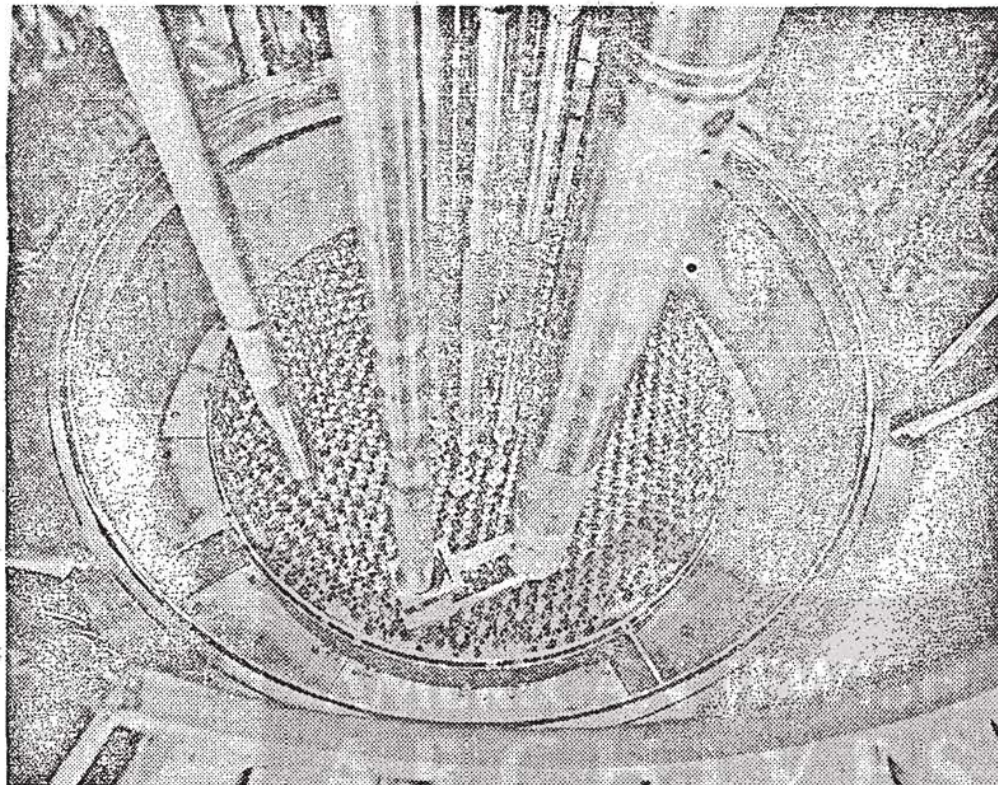
This is basically the position of the scientists and lawyers at the Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., a nonprofit environmental law firm which forced the Government to prepare a comprehensive environmental impact statement on the project in the first place.

Dr. Thomas Cochran, NRDC physicist, thinks the predicted electricity growth rate is far too high, citing such studies as

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—Christian Science Monitor Service Photo

CORE OF AN EXPERIMENTAL BREEDER REACTOR

At stake is whether nation should go to an all-electric base

the Ford Energy Policy Project and selected projections from the Electrical Power Research Institute.

The Ford study estimates that with a strong program of energy conservation, consumption can be held to a third that projected by Mr. Whitman. This includes steps such as replacing air conditioners with heat pumps, restructuring electricity rates to penalize inefficient use, and widespread use of solar energy after 1985.

However, there is little agreement among planners whether these steps, requiring the cooperation of millions of Americans, can be taken as quickly as the opponents of nuclear energy would like.

On the other hand, there are some practical difficulties with a sudden leap into an all-electric community.

For example, to meet a skyrocketing demand for electricity the number of nuclear power plants would have to swell from today's 50 to between 600 and 1,000. This would entail an amount of construction beyond the abilities of the present labor force, and capital investments beyond the means of present utility

resources, according to the nuclear section of the Project Independence Blueprint.

The biggest obstacle to the expansion of nuclear energy is an apparent shortage of domestic uranium reserves (less than 1 per cent of which are fissionable). Ordinary reactors convert a small percentage of the unusable uranium into plutonium, but the breeder is designed to do this more efficiently — fast enough to fuel a continually growing nuclear industry.

Without the breeder, present-day uranium ore reserves will be committed to existing nuclear reactors by the mid-1990s. Even if the demand is only half that predicted by ERDA, the last fission reactor would be built a little after the turn of the century unless significantly more uranium ore is discovered.

Exploration for uranium has been "more intensive" than for any other metal, according to Robert Nininger, the geologist who keeps track of uranium supplies for the energy agency. Despite this effort, he says, no major new fields have been found since the '50s. About one million exploratory

holes have been drilled, he estimates.

"How would you feel about basing our economy on nerve gas?" Dr. Cochran asks, reflecting ethical as well as practical grounds for objections to a plutonium-based economy.

Plutonium is a dangerous material. It is not lethally radioactive, but it is poisonous and if ingested in small doses will cause cancer, medical opinion says.

The scientist who has done the most to alert public opinion to the issue of nuclear theft believes that, in the United States at least, this risk can be minimized and that the cost would be only a small per cent of the total cost of nuclear power. Dr. Theodore Taylor, weapons expert and chairman of the International Research and Technology Corp., Arlington, Va., feels a number of steps could be taken to make it significantly more difficult for small armed terrorist groups to steal plutonium.

But he admits that it is impossible to remove the possibility altogether. If the country makes a long-term commitment to nuclear ener-

gy (fission) the risk must be accepted, it is felt generally.

Backers of the breeder reactor say the risk can be reduced drastically. Nuclear facilities could be grouped in parks guarded by paramilitary security forces, they say. Nuclear fuels could be spiked with highly radioactive materials which would kill anyone who handled them directly. Yet, there is so far no clear-cut plan of the safeguards that must be taken or of their economic and social costs.

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There is general agreement that with the breeder the nuclear industry could supply more energy by the year 2000 than could solar energy. Nuclear fusion (harnessing the power of the hydrogen bomb) is still in the experimental stage. Coal presents many environmental problems which must be solved before it can expand rapidly. Widespread use of geothermal energy depends on a plan for tapping the energy of hot, dry rock, which has a promising beginning but is far from being assured.

"Perhaps the best way to look at the breeder program is as an energy insurance policy," Mr. Nemzek says. "Just because we develop the technology does not mean we are committed to use it."

Critics argue that once breeder technology is developed, it will be used even if the problems it presents have not been solved. Once it is used, the world will be stuck with fission power, the risk of clandestine nuclear explosions, and a growing pile of radioactive garbage for hundreds of years, they argue.

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They want the program delayed until the uncertainties are resolved and the money spent to hasten the development of the alternatives.

"Yet, what happens if the critics are wrong and the breeder is not developed?" a government energy expert asks. What if Americans continue to demand more electricity, little additional uranium is found, and solar energy is not adopted rapidly?

His reply is economic catastrophe. The breeder thus wins many supporters despite its dangers.

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The Nuclear Supp

A Sellers' Market for Nuclear Exporters...

By IAN SMART



LONDON—For more than a decade, advanced countries have competed to export nuclear reactors and their fuel. Suddenly, when West Germany agrees to supply nuclear equipment to Brazil, there is an international outcry. To understand why, one has to know a little about technology, but more about politics.

Nuclear weapons need one of two basic constituents: enriched uranium from a special enrichment plant, or plutonium extracted from used reactor fuel in a reprocessing plant. Until the mid-1960's, the technical stranglehold on the proliferation of nuclear weapons was that only the existing nuclear-weapon states had either kind of plant. In the second half of the 1960's, plutonium reprocessing plants began to go up in India, West Germany, Italy and, later, Japan; a multinational European plant in Belgium; pilot plants in Spain and Argentina. Uranium enrichment plants spread more slowly. By 1970, however, new enrichment techniques were appearing, and it was only a matter of time before any country planning a number of nuclear reactors would want and be able to enrich its own uranium fuel, as well as reprocess its own plutonium from the spent fuel elements.

The Nonproliferation Treaty

Why, then, the outcry at West Germany's sale of enrichment and reprocessing plants to Brazil, or at the reported efforts of France to make similar deals with South Korea or Pakistan? Not because these sales will reveal any secrets about nuclear weapons—today, making a nuclear weapon is like playing chess: Many people all over the world can do it, even if few can do it well. Not because enrichment and reprocessing remain the monopoly of nuclear-weapon states—those horses of technology have already bolted.

There are two objections to the German-Brazilian agreement or to comparable successors. One is that a number of nations, including Brazil, have not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty of 1968. The other is that West Germany reportedly won the Brazilian contract by offering more permissive terms than its competitors.

atomic bombs or explosive machinery. But the agreement signed last week angered some United States officials. Washington denied American concerns permission to bid for the Brazilian business last year because Brazil refused to sign the Nonproliferation Treaty.

Provided it insists on suitable international safeguards, West Germany breaks no law or treaty by selling enrichment and reprocessing plants to Brazil. On the other hand, if suppliers win nuclear contracts by offering the weakest safeguards against diversion to weapons, any commitment of their own to nonproliferation becomes hollow. It is only a step to offering potential customers blueprints of nuclear weapons, or weapons themselves. Representatives of the main nuclear suppliers have been meeting recently to discuss ground rules of competition to halt that trend.

The fact remains that a system based upon suppliers' agreements or technical safeguards alone has no long-term chance of stopping the spread of nuclear weapons. India's nuclear explosion in May, 1974, demonstrated that truth. No new safeguards have since been introduced to stop other countries following suit, nor can any plausible safeguards system now confine the ability to make nuclear weapons to the six countries that have done so. At least a dozen countries have that ability. Preventing further proliferation depends on containing the political intentions of such countries and on providing good evidence to others that they are contained.

That is the real role of the Nonproliferation Treaty: not to bar proliferation technically but to provide a means of demonstrating a political intention to avoid proliferation. For just that reason, countries such as Brazil, India, Pakistan, South Africa, Israel or any of the 30 others which have so far evaded that demonstration by standing aside from the treaty should be unwelcome customers for technology that would increase their ability to make weapons. Even in other cases, disavowals of weapons ambitions would be greatly strengthened if sensitive technology, including enrichment and reprocessing, were embodied not in national plants but in regional facilities where each participating government could stand as surety for its partners' activities.

Some Possible Alternatives

Whether a government will make and sustain the demonstration of an antiproliferation intention involved in the treaty depends in the end upon confidence in its own country's nonnuclear security within a nuclear world. Some nonnuclear states have found that confidence in such alliances as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which are arguably the most solid nonproliferation treaties of all. Others cannot or will not do so. If these are not to be forced towards nuclear armament in the longer term, they must be given a sense of security by other means. Some may need direct guarantees. In other cases, the solution may lie in the negotiation of regional nuclear-free zones, such as that in Latin America, with commitments by the nuclear powers to respect those zones.

Technical safeguards and suppliers' codes of conduct can support the vital demonstrative role of the treaty, and treaty parties should be the preferred customers for sensitive technology. But the only long-term barrier to nuclear proliferation, in a world hungry for energy and thirsty for technology, is a barrier of political will, based upon the conviction that nuclear weapons are unnecessary to either international status or national security. Without that conviction, the flood-gates will eventually open.

Ian Smart is deputy director, and director of studies, of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) in London.

lies

Canada is concerned by Korean A-plans

SEOUL (AP) — Canadian Trade Minister Alastair Gillespie said yesterday Canada is much concerned about President Chung Hee Park's recent statement that South Korea will have to develop its own nuclear weapons in case of no United States nuclear protection.

Mr. Gillespie told a news conference after meeting the South Korean leader that the statement "has created very considerable concern in Canada and there is no question that the particular matter needs to be clarified as far as Canada is concerned."

Mr. Gillespie did not say what he discussed with President Park.

Canada has been negotiating a bilateral nuclear safeguard agreement to prevent South Korea from making nuclear weapons from technology and fuel to be provided under a recent deal in which South Korea will buy a Candu nuclear power plant.

When asked whether Canada has intensified its safeguard negotiation with South Korea since the Park statement, Mr. Gillespie said he would not use that phrase but added that the statement has created very considerable concern in Canada.

He said Canada's External

Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen, who also flew in from Tokyo yesterday, will discuss the Park statement when he meets President Park today.

Mr. Gillespie, who returned to Tokyo after a seven-hour stay, and Mr. MacEachen attended a Japan-Canada ministerial conference in Tokyo before visiting Seoul.

Trudeau sets sale limits

OTTAWA (CP) — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau stopped short yesterday of saying Canada will refuse to sell Candu nuclear reactors to countries acquiring nuclear recycling equipment.

But he said in answer to questions in the Commons that if Argentina and South Korea acquire equipment "that can only be used" for a nuclear explosion then there will be no sale.

He was answering questions in the Commons from James Gillies (PC, Don Valley) about reports that France is seeking to sell the two countries recycling equipment. Both Argentina and South Korea contracted to buy Candus.

Opposition spokesmen say that the only possible use for such equipment is to convert plutonium that comes from nuclear reactors into nuclear explosive devices.

Mr. Trudeau told Mr. Gillies that consultations are being held about the purchase of the recycling equipment. But later Mitchell Sharp, acting external affairs minister, told reporters he sees no reason why the South Korean sale should not proceed although he was calling in the Argentine ambassador for explanations.

He said Canada has not spoken to France but sale of equipment that can be used to make nuclear bombs has been a subject that Canada has discussed generally with other countries.

Bonn's Atomic Sale . . .

Bonn's signature of an agreement to sell Brazil a complete multibillion-dollar nuclear industry, including technology that would permit production of atomic bombs as well as electricity, is a tragedy for West Germany as well as mankind as a whole.

Not the least tragic are the implications for democracy in Germany of the behavior of the Bonn Government, which concealed the deal for months, then, when it became known, belittled American concern, attributed it to commercial jealousy and rushed ahead with the pact's signature without permitting the thorough debate by the West German Parliament and the public that the true facts deserved.

The clearest and most authoritative public statement of American concern on this issue was made by Dr. Fred C. Iklé, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, in an interview earlier this month in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. Dr. Iklé said that American concern did not stem from commercial interests, including West Germany's sale to Brazil of eight huge power reactors, which make up the bulk of the deal. The reactors can be placed under secure international safeguards, which is not true of some of the other technology to be sold.

"Our problem," Dr. Iklé said, "is with the reprocessing equipment which, in treating the spent fuel of reactors, can produce plutonium for weapons. We also have a problem with the uranium-enrichment equipment, which can make weapons-grade uranium. American firms have not been permitted to sell this type of equipment abroad."

Brazil has no need for this type of equipment for civilian pursuits, Dr. Iklé said, adding: "In the United States, at the present time, there are over fifty nuclear power reactors in operation, but not a single commercial reprocessing facility in operation or likely to be in the near future. . . . American industry has not been permitted [by the United States Government] to promote reactor sales abroad by offering also to provide, as a 'sweetener,' enrichment and reprocessing facilities."

The United States has proposed that these dangerous facilities be kept out of the hands of national governments and confined to regional, multinational centers. There was wide support for this idea at the recent 69-nation conference in Geneva to review the operation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

"We need a little more time" to achieve this goal, Dr. Iklé pleaded, as well as for a research project to make the plutonium and enriched uranium from such facilities chemically unsuitable for weapons use. This is the plea that the West German Government rejected.

. . . Halting Wider Danger

West German manufacture of uranium-enrichment and plutonium-separation plants and a complete nuclear fuel cycle will mean the existence of a nuclear weapons capability in West Germany as well as Brazil. Suspicion about this capability already is being voiced by Russians and other Europeans and it is unlikely to be totally allayed by the international inspection West Germany's adherence to the non-proliferation treaty involves.

Signature of the Brazilian accord does not necessarily make the German sale irreversible in all its aspects. No equipment or technology is to be transferred until control and supervision agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna permit the I.A.E.A. to be certain that neither the fuel, the facilities nor the technology "shall be used for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices."

But how can the I.A.E.A. with its tiny budget and small staff of inspectors, lacking satellite reconnaissance and other advanced means of detection, be certain that it could detect evasion in a country as large as Brazil? Even West German officials acknowledge that, once Brazilian scientists are trained, there is no way to be sure that German technology will not be used to duplicate the dangerous facilities.

Moreover, if West Germany sells plutonium-separation and uranium-enrichment facilities to Brazil, which has not adhered to the non-proliferation treaty, chances will be much reduced for discouraging France from the negotiations now under way to sell plutonium-separation plants to Pakistan and South Korea. If South Korea goes nuclear, will Japan long refrain? The Diet has just again delayed ratification of the non-proliferation treaty.

What is needed is a moratorium on such transfers and an accelerated drive to establish safe, regional, multinational centers as an alternative before the German-Brazilian deal passes the point of no return.

Waldheim Calls for Weapons-Race Curb

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 26 — Secretary General Waldheim appealed to all countries today to slow the nuclear and conventional arms races and to curb the trade in arms.

"Never before in peacetime has the world witnessed such a great flow of weapons of war," the Secretary General told 2,500 diplomats and guests gathered in the General Assembly hall for a ceremony commemorating the 30th anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter in San Francisco. He added:

"The world cannot be safe, secure or economically sound when global military expenditures are nearing \$300-billion a year, and when some \$20-billion of weapons are sold annually in the international arms trade.

"On this anniversary, I address a most urgent appeal to all nations, great and small, nuclear and nonnuclear, to exercise unilateral restraint, to slow down their arms races, and to limit the traffic in arms."

He also called on governments to accelerate their efforts to achieve effective arms control and disarmament agreements, saying that "unless they do so, human survival as well as human welfare will be in grave jeopardy."

Mr. Waldheim followed the custom of United Nations leaders in not directing his warning or his appeal to any government by name.

However, his remarks about the recent upsurge in arms sales clearly were directed at the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and some other major suppliers to the world trade.

United States arms sales last year came to \$8.2-billion and are expected to go higher this year if the total includes the \$2-billion in sales of F-16 fighter planes. American officials estimate Moscow's arms sales last year at \$4-billion. These totals do not reflect special military aid concessions, according to experts here.

The United States Congress, beginning last December, moved to gain greater control over sales, particularly the trade with Arab countries and Iran, and sales policies are again under Senate review.

Mr. Waldheim in his address underscored what he termed the dangers of local or regional arms races in particularly sensitive areas, apparently including the Middle East.

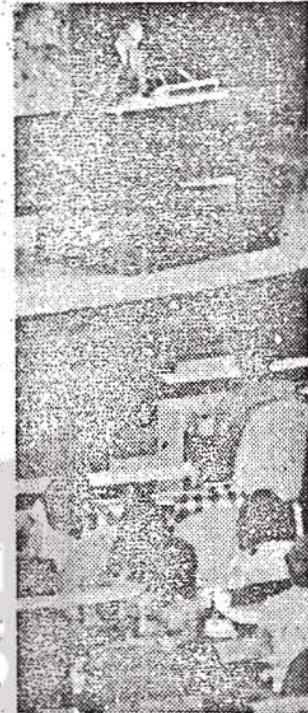
The Secretary General, ap-

praising developments since the United Nations' establishment, declared his gravest concern about the continuing spread of nuclear weapons.

"The United Nations and the nuclear age were both born in 1945. It is a matter of profound concern that in these 30 years, despite the achievement of a number of important agreements for the limitation and control of armaments, no way has been found to halt or effectively limit the arms race in either nuclear or conventional weapons."

"The dangers of the proliferation of nuclear weapons not only remain but have actually increased," he said.

Again without naming the countries, he deplored the continuation of nuclear testing. China and France both have continued atmospheric tests. The Soviet Union and the United States each have conducted underground tests at a greater pace than they had before the 1963 test-ban treaty prohibited all except underground experiments.



United Press International

Secretary General Waldheim addressing members of U.N. staff yesterday.

Main job to alert the world

UN inspectors chase 'lost' nuclear material

© New York Times Service

VIENNA — One of the ugliest goblins in the forbidding world of nuclear technology is called MUF—material unaccounted for—and 67 UN inspectors are chasing him all over.

Under the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the 1968 treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the 67 inspectors can go into, by latest count, 88 countries.

They examine atomic reactors and other installations to make sure that no fissionable materials are diverted for surreptitiously making nuclear weapons.

Unique surrender

"A unique surrender of national sovereignty to international inspection," says an observer at the Vienna agency. He explains that no independent country has ever before given foreigners such control powers as those wielded by the 67 inspectors.

Yet the Vienna agency, an autonomous link in the UN system with 106 member states, still relies on the collaboration of their governments.

What if some non-governmental group—a political faction, a guerrilla movement, maybe even a band of gangsters—were to get hold of plutonium through theft or hijacking, and manufacture a nuclear weapon to hold the world to ransom? Science-fiction has for some time suggested such grim sequences.

"We can manage a tremendous amount of things," says the chief of the UN inspectors, Rudolf Rometsch. "The question is whether it is wise to imagine all scenarios—and to publish them."

Mr. Rometsch, a Swiss scientist, does not believe in the probability of freelance nuclear blackmail. "There are more immediate uses and techniques of pressure, like bombs and classical explosives," he says. "Would a group use a nuclear device that puts its makers in the highest danger?"

The Vienna agency's inspector-general, as Mr. Rometsch is called, muses that "maybe it's more important to analyze the motivation of terrorists than their capability of making nuclear weapons."

The main job of Mr. Rometsch and his inspectors is to alert the world whenever significant quanti-

ties of fissionable material seem to be missing.

"We have noticed certain disappearances of materials" in some of the countries to which the International Atomic Energy Agency has access, Mr. Rometsch said. "It has happened, for instance, that 50 grams of U-235 could not be accounted for." U-235 is an isotope of the element uranium that is prime nuclear material.

Country contacted

If any MUF is detected, Mr. Rometsch explained, the Vienna agency gets in touch with the government of the nation where the apparent loss has occurred. He expressed confidence that "every government today would take the necessary steps" to track down any MUF.

A recheck of the painstaking national nuclear accountancy systems usually turns up seemingly lost fissionable material. If it doesn't, the Vienna agency would inform the UN Security Council that a threat to international peace exists, and that collective action is necessary, Mr. Rometsch said, "but this has never happened so

far."

The Vienna organization is looking for 25 more inspectors who must be specialists in nuclear technology and have plenty of practical experience. They are being hired because the five countries of the European Atomic Energy Group (Euratom)—Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany—are adopting the standard safeguards, while Japan is about to ratify the non-proliferation treaty.

"We are neither policemen nor spies," Mr. Rometsch declared. "Our system legalizes observation." He pointed out that the Vienna agency and its agents had no enforcement powers and must count on the co-operation of member states.

The nations that have signed the 1968 non-proliferation treaty, foremost among them the United States and the Soviet Union, have just discussed proposed revisions of the treaty at a conference in Geneva.

Although the treaty had inconclusively, the international tendency is to tighten safeguards and bring pressure on governments

that have not so far adhered to the 1968 treaty. One way is to tie supplies of nuclear fuel and equipment to voluntary acceptance of the Vienna agency's safeguard system.

Two nations possessing atomic arsenals, France and China, have not signed the treaty against the spread of nuclear weapons. Neither did India, which last year exploded an assertedly peaceful nuclear device.

Agency members

A number of countries that have not signed or not ratified the non-proliferation treaty are members of the Vienna agency. They bar its inspectors when they are acting under the 1968 treaty, but may allow IAEA verification of individual atomic facilities, such as reactors.

France, a member of IAEA, is paying its share of the agency's expenditures for safeguards and has stated that it is applying safeguards of its own to other countries that acquire nuclear technology or fuels from it. China, which has so far remained aloof from the Vienna agency, has given similar indications.