



# THE JACOB RADER MARCUS CENTER OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

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

Series A: Writings and Addresses. 1947-1991

Box 1, Folder 16, National Conference on Religion and Race  
statement [excerpts], 14 January 1963.

EXCEPPTS FROM STATEMENT BY PROGRAM CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL  
CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE, RABBI MARC H. TAKENBAUM OF NEW YORK  
DIRECTOR, INTERRELIGIOUS AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE  
JANUARY 14, 1963, EDGEWATER BEACH HOTEL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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This interreligious conference on racial justice is already an historic event; it is yet to be determined whether it will be an event that will make history. Had this confrontation between Catholics, Protestants, Orthodox, and Jews; Negroes and whites; North and South taken place 130 years ago, the course of our nation's history, the character of our present society, could have been radically altered for the better. The failure of religious leadership in the 1830s to confront in charity and in realism the evils of slavery, and the breakdown in communication within and between the religious communities, were among the primary factors leading to the tragic sundering of the nation through the Civil War.

While the union has been preserved, while the Emancipation Proclamation has become a shining part of our nation's heritage, and while more than a century of progress has been achieved in civil and human rights for the Negro and other minority groups, far too much of the legacy of bitterness, social distance, and inequality is still with us. Beneath the courtesies and rhetoric of much of present-day interrelationships between Negroes and whites, there surges deep feelings of frustration, animosity, and resentment.

The violent attacks against the white men epitomized in the writings of the Negro novelist James Baldwin, and the broad acceptance of the Black Muslim movement's racist ideology on the one hand, and,

on the other hand, the nativist, white supremacist demagoguery of the White Citizens Councils, abetted by the indifference and inaction of silent, "respectable" allies in the white community, are ingredients for a recipe that can only lead to a social explosion and national disunity - neither of which can we long endure and still remain an effective leader of the Western democratic community.

This conference must view the past of our interracial history as a guiding post, and not as a hitching post. It is the devout hope of the convenors of this conference and of the program committee that the delegates to this assembly will seek out in a profound and searching way the sources of our present interracial dilemmas. It is our earnest hope that they will undertake a hard-headed analysis of all the complex social, political, economic, legal, educational, and religious forces that contribute to the persistence of the desegregation crises that sap the spiritual and emotional vitality of our nation. Above all, we urge the delegates to seize every opportunity to bring into the open the submerged feelings, the seven-eighths of the iceberg beneath the surface, the deeper attitudes which are the psychological ground that so decisively influences how the Negro and white actually think about and behave toward each other. Unless this real communication is achieved, we will have failed in large measure this unique, indeed, unprecedented opportunity to translate into reality the principle of brotherhood under God that has been professed so piously and meaninglessly by so

many "good religious people."

Unless we face up to and do something radically constructive about overcoming our conventional misperceptions and distortions of each other's essential nature and integrity as individual human beings, rather than as stereotypes and abstract group symbols; unless we learn out of this experience to understand, to appreciate in depth, to love unconditionally each other in our full humanity we will not have come very far from those pre-Civil War days which found religious leadership so wanting, and indeed, bankrupt.

From my association with Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox and Jewish leadership, Negro and white alike, in the organization of this conference since its inception, and in the preparation for follow-up in local communities, I am persuaded that religious leaders today across the nation mean business. They are determined to assure moral leadership in this area as never before. They are increasingly seized with that Prophetic discontent that refuses to tolerate any longer the flagrant discriminations which are the secular debasements of the sacred image of God stamped in the personality of man. If I may borrow respectfully from the language of Catholic tradition, this conference is prepared to speak urbi et orbi, to the city and to the world.

Challenge  
to Justice  
and Love

# NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE

JANUARY 14-17, 1963 • CHICAGO

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: January 11, 1963

Contact: Bernard Lyons  
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice  
21 West Superior Street  
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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE  
ALREADY HISTORIC -- WILL IT MAKE HISTORY?

The National Conference on Religion and Race "is already an historic event, it is yet to be determined whether it will be an event that will make history," according to Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, program chairman.

His statement was released by the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, secretariat for the Conference, just before the opening of the interreligious meeting on racial justice, January 14-17, at Chicago's Edgewater Beach Hotel.

Rabbi Tanenbaum, of New York City, is director of the Interreligious Department of the American Jewish Committee, and a member of the Steering Committee of the historic Conference. It is the first national conference on racial justice called by the major faith groups in the U.S.

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## CONVENERS

Department of Racial and  
Cultural Relations  
National Council of Churches  
Social Action Commission  
Synagogue Council of America  
Social Action Department  
National Catholic Welfare  
Conference

## OFFICERS OF THE MEETING

### CHAIRMAN

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin E. Mays  
President, Morehouse College  
Atlanta

### VICE CHAIRMEN

Most Rev. Paul J. Hallinan,  
Archbishop of Atlanta  
Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman,  
Temple Israel, St. Louis  
Bishop B. Julian Smith, President,  
Bishop, First Episcopal District  
Christian Methodist Episcopal  
Church

-more-

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Rabbi Tanenbaum said that the Conference on Religion and Race must view the past as a guiding post. It is the devout hope of the conveners -- the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches; the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; and the Social Action Commission of the Synagogue Council of America -- and of the program committee that the delegates to the Conference will seek out

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"From my association," said Rabbi Tanenbaum, "with Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox and Jewish leadership, Negro and white alike, in the organization of this Conference since the days of its inception, I am persuaded that religious leaders today across the country mean business. They are determined to assume moral leadership in this area as never before. They are increasingly seized with that Prophetic discontent that refuses to tolerate any longer the flagrant discriminations which are the secular debasements of the sacred image of God stamped in the personality of man. If I may borrow respectfully from the language of Catholic tradition, this Conference is prepared to speak 'urbi et orbi', to the city and to the world."

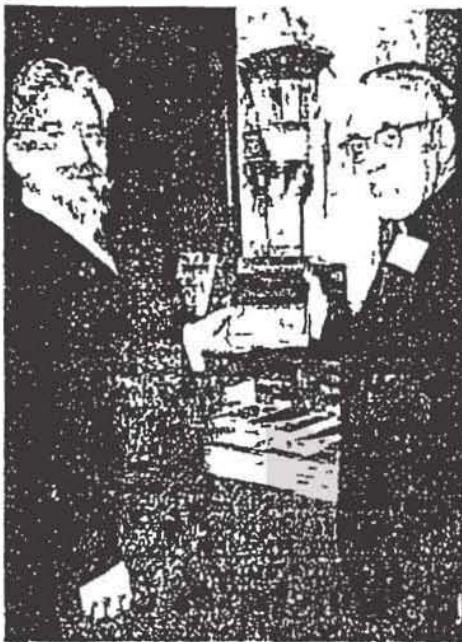
Characterized by the United Press International (UPI) recently as "one of the nation's leading Rabbis," Rabbi Tanenbaum was recently named a consultant to the Pius XII Religious Education Resource Center in Monroe, Michigan, one of the major research centers for religious education materials.

Challenge  
to Justice  
and Love

Chicago Host Committee / NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE  
JANUARY 14-17 1968 CHICAGO



Coverage



Rabbi Abraham J. Heschel (left), professor at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City, and the Rev. Francis J. Schenk, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Duluth, Minn., display Rabbi Heschel's book at the conference.



Dr. Benjamin E. Mays (left), president Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., conference chairman, and the Rev. Andrew Schulze, Lutheran Human Relations of America, Valparaiso, discuss a book at the conference.

# Urges Civic Role for Religion

## Rabbi Says Churches Must Prevent 'Idolatry' Growth

BY GFORGIE ANNE GEYER

A rabbi has warned that the churches and synagogues must make their voices heard in civic affairs or else face the development of a civic religion that amounts to modern idolatry.

In a paper presented Tuesday before the National Conference on Religion and Race, Rabbi Morris Adler said:

No type of customary and legitimate action in the sphere of political life should be denied to organized religion short of promoting the candidacy of a particular candidate, he said.

Otherwise he warned the churches are "abandoning society to haphazard influences of social circumstance and political contingency."

At the same time, the abdication of the churches means the growth of a civic nondenominational non-traditional religion which must inevitably culminate in a national idolatry, he said.

RABBI ADLER of Congregation Shaarey Zedek, Detroit, said at Tuesday's sessions at the Edgewater Beach Hotel that government today is reaching into areas in which it gives political and social expression

to values long cherished by religion.

These values include human welfare, human dignity, peace, equality and justice, he said.

Because of this, Rabbi Adler said, "Government today is far more than a political instrumentality. It helps give unity and direction to the group-life of its people and indeed in many instances to their life as individuals."

He warned, "Where the ultimate are business or the state or an economic system or a political party or any phase of life which true religion views as relative, the end result must be idolatry."

IN ENTERING the public arena, he added, the churches face dangers. If religion becomes involved, it may cease to be religion and become yet

another pressure group," said.

But he argued, "Religion working alongside of secular agencies devoted to racial justice need not be reduced to the status of an agency or a social work program as long as it holds before it the high goal of its own purpose and nature."

On the other hand, he said, religion must never, in dealing with a specific issue, problem, "draw its ecclesiastical robes about it and show Sanctuary" when it is challenged or refuted.

Rabbi Adler has been chairman of the United Auto Workers union public review board which checks on the union ethics and practices. His paper was presented in the conference session on "The Relation of Church and Synagogue to Civil Community Forces."

## Tells Church's Role in Racial Shifts

### N.Y. Speaker Cites Danger Of Adamant 'Status Groups'

BY RICHARD T. STOUT

The problem facing racially changing communities in large cities such as Chicago is organized religion's most significant domestic challenge, a New York human relations expert said here Tuesday.

The church, whether because of its own failings or those of the congregation itself, always successfully meeting this challenge, said Dan W. Dodson, director of the Center for Human Relations and Community Studies of New York University.

DODSON delivered a paper on "The Role of the Church in the Racially Changing Community" at the National Conference on Religion and Race in the Edgewater Beach Hotel. He declared:

"The issue is whether (religion can) hurdle the barriers of race and social class (and) bind this nation together in one spiritual community or whether these masses now congregating in our cities, rejected because of class and race, will despair and turn to other ideologies."

IN SOME changing neighborhoods, a church's potential to aid the process has been neutralized by "power or status groups" in the church who oppose the change, he said.

"These frequently feel that their institutions belong to the congregation rather than to God," said Dodson.

"Too often significant religious leaders are reduced to the position of the priestess during the crisis in Little Rock — to call a prayer meeting and to pray that God's Will be done."

ON THE other hand, some churches are remiss in not more actively asserting the moral right of new minorities in a neighborhood to try to seek power, he said.

"There is nothing more exhilarating than to see people taking the first fumbling steps toward freedom; they are reaffirming one of our greatest faiths, namely that all men cherish freedom and chafe under oppression," said Dodson.

To win a group taking power and driving vested inter-

ests to take into account minority voices in communal decision-making is to watch democracy working at its best," said.

Dodson said churches must "continue to try to bring society to judgment on this issue of racism. It is man's most dangerous myth."

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

January 15, 1963

# Meyer Urges All-Faith Bias Action

By Donald M. Schwartz

Albert Cardinal Meyer, archbishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, called on the three great religious denominations Monday to meet with action the pressing problems of racial discrimination.

Cardinal Meyer speaking here in the National Conference on Religion and Race said: "Our whole future as a nation and as a religious people may be determined by what we do about the race problem in the next few years."

His call for action rather than mere recognition of principles was aimed at two other speakers at the Monday evening session of the conference in the Edgewater Beach Hotel.

Irwin Miller, president of the National Council of Churches, observed that the nation's churches are generally committed to the goals of racial democracy but "are somewhat less generally committed in terms of action."

Miller said the conference which has brought together Protestant, Jewish and Catholic representatives, should get the churches and synagogues to take

An editorial: All Men Are Equal Page 25

specific action for ending race discrimination.

The meeting will last four days and has been sponsored by lay and religious leaders of the major church groups in the country.

## Memorial Initiative

Julius Mark, senior rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, New York, said the 600 conference delegates had come to the gathering to impress not only our congressmen but the entire American people with the urgent necessity of translating into daily practice the noble concepts of human equality which we have many times in divinely proclaimed.

This note of the need for action was also voiced repeatedly by members of a Monday afternoon panel group. There was one exception: William Stringfellow, a New York attorney who has helped Negroes in court cases and written on religious issues and the initiative on the race issue has passed from whites to Negroes and the most practical thing the delegates could do would be to go home and weep for the bias which has developed.

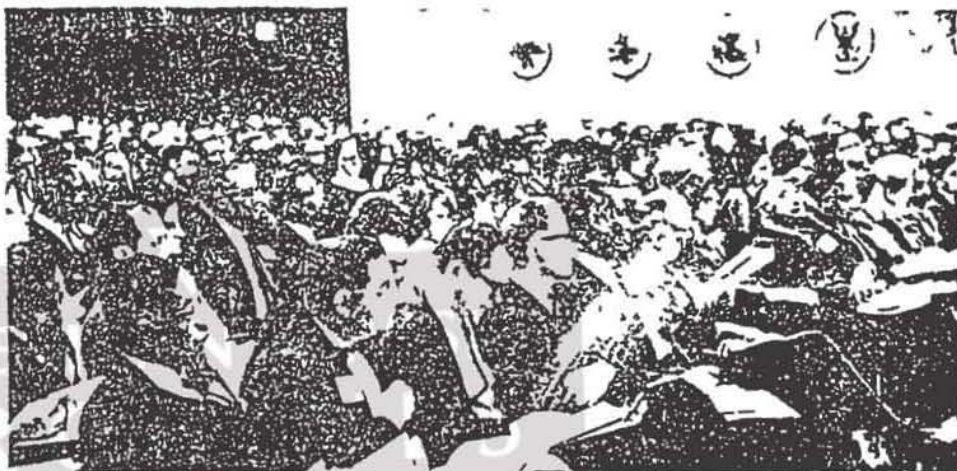
## Exceptions Taken

Other panelists took exception to Stringfellow's comments including Abraham J. Heschel, a professor at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

The greatest force is despair, Dr. Heschel said. It is not so that the most practical thing in the world to do is to weep. That should be done. But one must also sense our own faith in God's assistance when we try to do His will.

"This society can be redeemed. God has a stake in our predicament and I can not believe that God will be defeated."

The controversy set off by Stringfellow sent many up to the rostrum after the session to agree or disagree with him. His gadfly role was acknowledged by Dr. Benjamin E.



Part of the audience at National Conference on Religion and Race in the Edgewater Beach Hotel

Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta.

## Two Big Questions

"We couldn't have held this panel without you," Mays said to Stringfellow.

Cardinal Meyer, who said it was difficult to exaggerate the critical nature of the race problem, laid heavy emphasis on grappling with economic and educational issues.

## Two Massive Questions

Facing us, he said, first the future of our urban youth in the matter of employment and training, for useful honorable careers and secondly the vexed question of residential segregation with all its implications in the field of home life, family life, and community peace and tranquility.

Cardinal Meyer noted the pattern of all States sections spreading through the city, meeting resistance and sometimes violence in the way and he asked whether religion can be used to prepare for change, to help community organizations which grow not from fear but from pride and stewardship over property as well as the spirit of neighborliness and openness to all who will maintain community standards.

## Co-operation Required

He said the job of combating racial prejudice and establishing a really integrated community is a task "for us all" alluding to the three major religious groups. For he observed "the



The Rev. John F. Cronin (left) of the National Catholic Welfare Conference scores an animated discussion point at the racial conference here. Listening are (l to r) Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Atlanta's Morehouse College; Dr. Abraham J. Heschel, of New York's Jewish Theological Seminary; and Matthew A. Mann of Chicago, of National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice. (Sun Times Photos by Bob Kotalik)

problems that now confront us in our great cities are too manyfold and too deep rooted in human passions and misunderstandings for any one of our great religious bodies to deal with them alone.

This was one of the main recurrent themes of the conference on its first day—the fact that the three religious groups had pooled their resources from the top for the first time to meet and discuss

the race issues and plan action for solving them.

Mays, the conference chairman speaking to the press before the opening session said "churches must be concerned not only with segregation of their congregations but also must study their role in the community and what they can do to eliminate segregation in housing, government and every other phase of American life."

## Religion-Racial Conference Gets Kennedy Pledge

President Kennedy sent congratulations to the National Conference on Religion and Race Monday night and pledged to do what is possible to protect and preserve our cherished democratic traditions.

The President said these traditions require that every American have his full rights regardless of race, religion or national origin, and he stipulated "unhampered access to the ballot to education to a good job to recreation to adequate housing freely chosen and freedom of worship."

Mr. Kennedy called on all religious leaders including those at the conference to make the ideals of the meeting concrete in the country thereby releasing "the spirit and power of all the citizens of the United States."



RABBI  
HESCHEL

RABBI  
MARK

CARDINAL  
MEYER

J. IRWIN  
MILLER

## Here's Program For Conference On Religion, Race

(All sessions in the Edgewater Beach Hotel)

### Monday

#### 3 30 p m —Opening plenary session

Speaker: Dr. Abraham J. Heschel, professor of ethics and Jewish mysticism, Jewish Theological Seminary of American, New York

Topic: "The Religious Basis of Equality of Opportunity"

#### 8 p m —Plenary session

Speakers: Rabbi Julius Mark, president of the Synagogue Council of America

Albert Cardinal Meyer, archbishop of Chicago  
J. Irwin Miller, president of the National Council of Churches

Subject: "Interracial Justice and Love Challenge to a Religious America"

### Tuesday

#### 9 30 a m —Plenary session

Speaker: Dr. Franklin H. Littell, professor of church history, Chicago Theological Seminary

Subject: "An Overview of the Activity of the Religious Community in Race Relations—the Social Historic Cultural Setting"

#### 10 30 a m —Four simultaneous forums

Forum I—The Inner Life of the Church and Synagogue  
Paper: The Rev. Will D. Campbell, associate director of the department of racial and cultural relations, National Council of Churches, Nashville, Tenn.

Work groups: 1. Racial exclusion in congregations and denominations.

2. Programs to educate members on the moral issues in race relations (worship and spiritual information)

3. Use of national and local policy and programs to de-segregate congregations

Forum II—The Responsibility of Church and Synagogue as Institutions in the Community

Paper: The Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. Egan, director of the Archdiocesan Conservation Council, Chicago

Work groups: 4. Religious institutions as employers

(hiring policies and non-discrimination clauses in construction contracts)

5. Churches and synagogues as administrators (admission policies, use of purchasing power, use of welfare and other programs to advance equality of opportunity)

6. Educational resources of religious institutions (inter-group education in Sunday schools, youth groups, parochial schools, colleges, adult education seminars)

#### Forum III—The Role of Church and Synagogue in a Radically Changing Community

Paper: Dr. Dan W. Dodson, professor of education, New York University

Work groups: 7. Urban neighborhoods (inner city slums, racially changing neighborhoods, restricted areas)

8. Suburban neighborhoods

9. Rural areas (migrants, Southern rural areas)

#### Forum IV—The Relation of Church and Synagogue to Other Community Forces

Paper: Rabbi Morris Adler, Congregation Shaarey Zedek, Detroit

Work groups: 10. Relation to voluntary civic groups and movements, extremist groups, mass media, business groups, organized labor, minority groups, civil rights organizations.

11. Relationship between religious groups working for interracial justice

12. Relation to religious groups working for interracial justice to governmental and political forces

#### 1 p m —Luncheon session

Speakers: Gov. Otto Kerner of Illinois

Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago

#### 2 45 p m —Work groups meet

#### 7 p m —Banquet session

Principal Speaker: R. Sargent Shriver Jr., director of Peace Corps

### Wednesday

#### 9 30 a m —12 30 p m —Work groups meet

#### 2 30 p m —5 30 p m —Work groups meet

#### 6 p m —Reception sponsored by

Chicago Host Committee

### Thursday

#### 9 30 a m —Plenary session

Report on consensus from work groups

#### 12 30 p m —Luncheon session

Speaker: Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Subject: "A Challenge to the Churches and Synagogues"

#### 2 45 p m —Closing plenary session

Adoption of "Declaration of Conscience"

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

January 14, 1963

## OPEN NATIONAL RELIGION - RACE TALKS TONIGHT

Cardinal Will Launch  
Parley in City

BY RICHARD PHILBRICK

Cardinal Albert G. Meyer, Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago, will speak tonight at an opening session of the national conference on religion and race to be held today through Thursday in the Edgewater Beach hotel.

Other speakers at the session will be Rabbi Julius Mark, president of the Synagogue Council of America, and J. Irwin Miller, president of the National Council of Churches.

About 700 clergymen and lay men affiliated with more than 60 Jewish, Roman Catholic, Protestant, humanist, and other religious bodies will attend the meeting.

#### Plan United Opposition

It is being held to provide an opportunity for persons with a variety of religious commitments to organize united opposition to all manifestations of racial discrimination.

The introductory session at 3 30 p m today will be devoted to an address by Dr. Abraham J. Heschel, professor of ethics and Jewish mysticism at Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City, on "The Religious Basis of Equality of Opportunity."

The role religious adherents have played in the social, historic and cultural history of the United States will be described by Prof. Franklin H.

Littell of Chicago Theological seminary tomorrow morning.

#### Specific Program Goal

The conference described by its organizers as the first joint national assembly to be called by agencies of all major religious groups is designed to foster specific programs for eliminating racial discrimination.

Sponsors of the meeting are the department of racial and cultural relations of the National

Council of Churches, the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare conference and the social action commission of the Synagogue Council of America.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

January 14, 1963

# Rev. King Urges Boycott by Churches to Fight Bias

See Editorial Page 10  
**RJ STANLEY PIEZA**  
*Religion Editor*

A nationally known leader of a nonviolent movement for racial justice favors economic boycott by churches and synagogues to eliminate racial prejudice in employment.

The hour has come for moral pressure, said the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. the Negro who began his Gandhian movement in the Montgomery Ala. bus boycott several years ago.



**MARTIN LUTHER KING**  
 "The hour has come"

Speaker at Conference  
 He will speak tomorrow at the final luncheon of the four-day National Conference on Religion and Race at the Edgewater Beach hotel where 800 leaders of the four major faiths are planning a united effort to break thru racial barriers in this country.

R. Sargent Shriver Jr. director of the peace corps spoke at the conference dinner last night. Raymond M. Hilliard, director of the Cook county department of public aid was chairman.

The Rev. Mr. King, who heads the Southern Christian Leadership conference, told reporters the issues involved are moral and if the church and synagogues do not act it will be difficult to get out of the racial dilemma.

## Black Muslims Symptom

The extremist Black Muslims of this country who preach Negro supremacy cannot solve this nation's problems, he said.

But remember the Black Muslims do not come out of thin air. The movement is indicative of the unrest and frustration of many Negroes in this country. The we condemn the Muslim philosophy of Negro supremacy we must be concerned with the conditions that brought about the Muslims. However we are making strides and there are possibilities that such movements may die out."

He described the National Conference on Religion and Race—the first national meeting called jointly by Protestant, Roman Catholic, Christian Orthodox, and Jewish faiths—as the "most significant and historic ever held in this country for attacking racial injustice."

## Hits Apathy to Bias

"This conference," he said, "can awaken Americans from their laxity and apathy toward racial problems."

King suggested the following measures by churches and synagogues to ease racial tension in the community:

1. Pointing out the fallacies of prejudice and helping people see the truth.
2. Bringing action programs by desegregating their own congregations.

would produce concrete gains over the next 12 months.

Such a program could end segregation in churches and parochial schools and introduce Negroes to every social and community event the church sponsors or participates in.

Shriver said there is too often a blind philosophy of laissez faire in the religious community regarding social problems.

## No Sermons on Race

I wonder why I can go to church 52 times a year and not hear one sermon on the practical problems of race relations, he said.

If we recognize that laws alone are inadequate, that legislatures cannot impose moral convictions then we must look to those institutions whose task it is to teach moral values: restate eternal principles in terms of today's conflicts and guide the daily conduct of men to the values of justice, love and compassion. Preeminent among those institutions is religion and the church.

## Followup Group Meets

Today there were meetings of the followup committee which plans to implement resolution of the conference on community levels. It is headed by the Rev. Arthur I. Walmsley, executive secretary of the Christian citizenship of the Episcopal church.

A meeting also was held by the drafting committee for the conference's declaration of conscience, a document calling for repentance and commitment regarding racial injustice. Its chairman is Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell, chaplain of the Catholic Interracial council of Chicago.

## Tells Gandhi Influences

King said he was influenced by Mahatma Gandhi of India in conceiving his nonviolent movement for racial justice.

I still believe passive resistance is the best way to achieve racial justice and it has achieved integration at bus terminals and restaurants," he said.

Shriver said last night racial hatred is the central moral problem of our republic, and suggested that each member of Jewish and Christian congregations pledge a tithe of his time to removing racial barriers at work, play, and worship.

## Asks Plan By Clergy

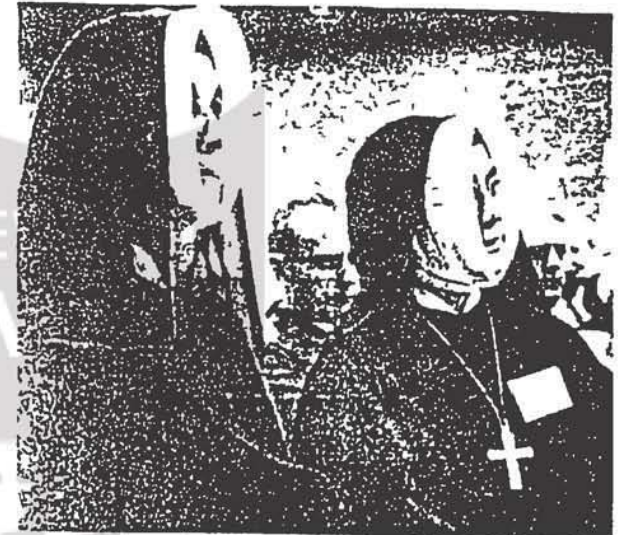
He also suggested that each minister, rabbi and priest map a specific program to combat racial hatred in his congregation. This program



**RABBI SEYMOUR J. COHEN**  
 Anshe Emef Synagog Chicago



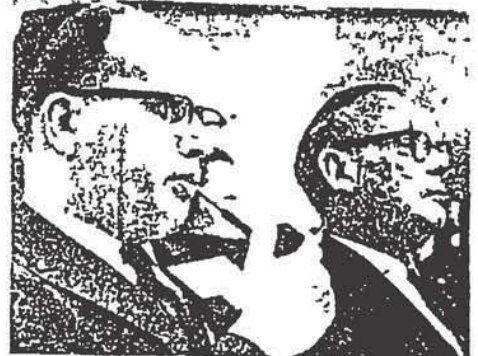
**REV. JOVIAN WEIGEL**  
 Third Order of St. Francis Cincinnati



Sarah College, Lake Forest is represented at the meeting by Mother Margaret Maxey (left) and Mother Dorothy Clark, instructors.

## THE TASK. END DISCRIMINATION

The problems of racial discrimination are under scrutiny by religious and lay leaders of the Protestant, Jewish and Roman Catholic faiths. At the end of the four day National Conference on Religion and Race, being held in the Edgewater Beach Hotel, the sponsors hope to have produced a declaration of conscience on racial discrimination and to name committees to carry out recommendations made during the meeting. (Sun Times Photos by Ralph Walters and Bob Kotalik)



Rabbi Irving J. Rosenbaum (left), executive vice president Chicago Board of Rabbis and Edgar H. S. Chandler, executive vice president Church Federation of Greater Chicago are attentive listeners.

CHICAGO'S AMERICAN  
 January 16, 1963

CHICAGO SUN TIMES

January 16, 1963