

URGES GOOD WILL BY JEWS FOR NAZIS

Prof. Cadbury of Society of
Friends Says It Will Gain
More Than Will Hate.

DECRIES BOYCOTT AS 'WAR'

Dr. Goldenson Tells Session of
Rabbis a Minority Must Not
Use Tactics of Foes.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WERNERSVILLE, Pa., June 14.—
Good will, not hate or reprisals,
will end, or offset, the evils of the
Hitler government's persecution of
Jews, Professor Henry J. Cadbury,
Professor of Biblical Literature at
Bryn Mawr College, told the Central
Conference of American Rabbis
as it opened its convention here
today.

The message as president of the
conference was delivered tonight
by the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Goldenson,
rabbi of Temple Emanu-El,
New York.

Professor Cadbury is chairman of
the service committee, American
Society of Friends.

"Oppression of Jews in Germany
by Hitler and his Nazi forces can
be ended not by hate that their vic-
tims may display, or by attempts
to fight back," he said, "but by
efforts to cultivate good will.

"You can prove to your oppres-
sors that their objectives and meth-
ods are not only wrong, but un-
availing in the face of the world's
protests and universal disapproval
of the injustices the Hitler program
entails.

Urges Appeal to Justice.

"By hating Hitler and trying to
fight back, Jews are only increas-
ing the severity of his policies
against them.

"If Jews throughout the world
try to instill into the minds of Hit-
ler and his supporters recognition
of the ideals for which the race
stands, and if Jews appeal to the
German sense of justice and the
German national conscience, I am
sure the problem will be solved
more effectively and earlier than
otherwise."

Professor Cadbury declared "it is
the duty of Christians the world
over to help right the injustices
wrought by the Nazis."

"Every God-believing Christian,
in any nation," he said, "should
join in trying to atone for the
wrongs done Jewish people, if only
for the sake of their own Christian
beliefs and Christian doctrines of
universal goodwill and brother-
hood."

The boycott against Germany, he
asserted, is not an effective means
of meeting the evil.

"Boycotts are simply war without
bloodshed," he said, "and war in
any form is not the way to right
the wrongs being inflicted on the
Jewish people."

Goldenson Prescribes Remedy.

Hitler and what he symbolizes
are spiritually contemporary with
the Inquisition, although he uses
modern means to "distil his poi-
son," Dr. Goldenson said in his
message.

But he warned that the remedy
against Hitlerism and the protec-
tion for minority groups lay not in
mere denunciation but "in the im-
provement of social conditions and
relations wherever we live."

As a foundation for this task he
urged support for a program among
Jews looking to "the revitalization
of religious faith and reconsecra-
tion to ethical and spiritual ideals."

Dr. Goldenson pointed out that
"men like Hitler unfortunately are
always present in the world, at any
rate potentially," adding:

"It is only when their fellows
are greatly disturbed, defeated and
frustrated that they become a prey
to demagogues and false messiahs."

He described the dangers inherent
in the adoption by minorities of
"the methods that seem to have
made their enemies successful."

"Should illiberalism develop in
America," he added, "it would most
certainly show itself in the denial
of the humane and democratic
principles upon which our govern-
ment is founded and in the substi-
tution of ideas not unlike those that
are used to explain and to justify
the German persecutions and atrocities.

"Realizing then, as every one
must, that in the spread of intoler-
ance we Jews are always the first

victims, it behooves us to be espe-
cially watchful of our own conduct
and not commit the folly of believ-
ing that similar illiberalisms may
not develop among ourselves.

"Everywhere there is a cry for
Jewish solidarity. It is unquestion-
ably important that especially in
these threatening times we should
think and act together. But soli-
darity will not serve us, as it does
not serve the world at large, unless
it is the result of critical thinking
and of clearly conceived and com-
pletely justified objectives.

"What is not quite so easy to
understand is that Jewish like-
mindedness has always been de-
rived from an adequate apprecia-
tion of the meaning of our history
and the content of our literature.
Unless we are informed upon our
heritage, no Jewish standards can
be developed, and when no such
standards are developed, Jewish soli-
darity is certain to become nothing
more than brute gregariousness in
the hours when clouds gather and
storms threaten.

"We have already seen the signs
of the havoc wrought by unin-
formed and uncritical solidarity in
our midst. In many cities our peo-
ple have been called together by
self-appointed leaders for the asser-
tion of Jewish rights and for the
promotion of special programs and
objectives. The appeal has almost
invariably been made in the name
of Jewish solidarity.

"Such an appeal, we should be re-
minded, is not unlike that of the
superpatriots who frequently go so
far as to insinuate that, if one does
not heed their call, it is a certain
sign of disloyalty to one's people
and to one's country."

Aid Program Should Be United.

One of the tasks which should not
be clouded by differences, Dr.
Goldenson added, is helping Ger-
man Jews to reach a haven wher-
ever one is offered.

Jews, Dr. Goldenson said, "should
wish to give to the world more than
successful careers."

"Our bankers, commercial and in-
dustrial leaders, movie magnates,
doctors, lawyers, scientists and
artists," he said, "should in their
respective fields so conduct their af-
fairs as to body forth some added
benefaction to our neighbors."

Stressing the need for the develop-
ing of spiritual values, he said he
"would suggest that all our re-
ligious forces unite upon a program
looking for the revival of Jewish
interest and learning and for the
stimulation of Jewish loyalties and
idealism."

"The Synagogue Council of Amer-
ica, representing the three religious
groups in our midst, may well make
this program its primary business,"
he proceeded.

"In recent years our people have
become specialists in the art of con-
ducting campaigns. We have man-
aged many successful drives for
relief, philanthropy and general so-
cial welfare. The time has come
to use our expert knowledge as
campaigners for the most vital need
of our people and our day, the re-
vitalization of religious faith and
the reconsecration to ethical and
spiritual ideals.

"Why may not the week of Cha-
nukah be used for such a cam-
paign?"

In line with this program, Dr.
Goldenson urged also the establish-
ment of a weekly paper "whose sole
purpose should be the dissemination
of the knowledge of Judaism."

He stressed the importance of re-
vising the liturgy.

Calls for Adult Education.

Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman of
Hartford, Conn., said that adults
as well as children need education.
As chairman of the educational
committee he said religious educa-
tion alone is not sufficient.

"Parents as well as their children
must be urged to educate them-
selves, broaden their vision and en-
large their objectives in life," he
declared.

Speaking of adult Jewish educa-
tion, Dr. Leon Fram of Detroit
urged thorough study of Jewish his-
tory and exhorted Jewish parents
to set an example to their children
in seeking higher education and in
developing Jewish cultural aims
and ideals.

Such a course, he said, will in-
crease respect for Jewish schools.
Twenty-five large schools in va-
rious cities are now giving ad-
vanced instruction to over 5,000
adults, he reported.

Rabbi Morton M. Berman, direc-
tor of Jewish education of the Free
Synagogues of America, declared
Judaism is something more than a
religion.

"Acceptance of this view ought to
bring about a revolution in studies
and in methods in Jewish schools,"
he proceeded.

"Palestine is the centre of Jewish
civilization, not merely the remote
ancestral home of the Jew. Jewish
children should be taught more
about Jews, their history and their
religious and social tenets."