ACQUITTAL OF SHOLOM SCHWARTZBARD IS CONDEM- 
NATION OF POGROMS

Torres, in Powerful Plea, Appealed to Ideals of French Revolution; European 
Liberal Press Praises Verdict

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Oct. 27.—The voice of Western Europe, through the mouth of French 
justice, condemned the horrible anti-Jewish massacres in Eastern Europe and 
particularly in the Ukraine, when the twelve 

Frenchmen composing the jury in the Court of Assizes returned a verdict of 
not guilty for Sholom Schwartzbard, Russian Jewish watchmaker and 
citizen of France who confessed before the world that he had slain Semion Petlura 
to avenge the victims of the massacres.

It took the twelve Frenchmen 32 

minutes to decide from the mass of evidence on the most bloody period of Jewish history in modern times, concerning which volumes have been written, in the debate as to whether or not the head of the Ukrainian separatist movement, Petlura was responsible for the massacres which were perpetrated by his lieutenants and which he could have prevented but did not.

The verdict of the French jury which declared solemnly that “before God and their conscience” they considered Schwartzbard not guilty, rested on their conviction with regard to Petlura’s guilt and was a thorough condemnation of the pogroms which had been ignored by the powers that were in the regions where they occurred and by world public opinion at the time of their occurrence. The jury ordered that Schwartzbard, in accordance with French custom, pay one franc damages to Madame Petlura.

The jury totally ignored the insinuations of the Petlura party lawyers that Schwartzbard acted not as an 
avenger of the pogrom victims but as an agent of the Communists. It also 

ignored the anti-Semitic innuendo drawn from the anti-Jewish libel literature 

by Attorney Wilm. An indication of the sympathetic attitude of the French authorities toward Schwartzbard was seen in the address of the 

prosecuting attorney. The prosecutor, though he at first demanded capital 

punishment for Petlura’s slayer, indicated at the conclusion of his address 

that the jury finds extenuating circumstances, a certain term at hard labor 

or seclusion would be satisfactory to him.

The exclamations of “Vive la France,” “Vive la Republique” with which 

the crowds in and outside of the court-

room and on the streets of Paris greeted the verdict, resounded throughout 

Europe, finding an echo in the press of the various countries. Special 
editions were issued by the French 

newspapers announcing the result of the internationally famous trial, in the 

Jewish quarters of Paris rejoicing was manifest.

An attempt by some of the Ukrainians who were present in the court-

room to start riots was suppressed immediately by the police after a few fist-

fights broke out among the spectators. Some of the Ukrainian and Jewish partisans were ejected from the courthouse by the gendarmes.

Henri Torres and Sholom Schwartzbard fell into an embrace when the 

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HEBREW UNIVERSITY BEGINS 
FOURTH YEAR OF EXISTENCE

Opening exercises of the fourth year of activity of the Hebrew University 
in Jerusalem were held yesterday, according to advices received here by Dr. 
Judd L. Magness, Chancellor of the University, who is in America on a four-

week visit for the purpose of securing a 

$10,000,000 endowment fund for the insti-

tion.

The exercises, according to the cablegram received, were presided over by 

Norman Bentwich, who with H. Sacher constitute the executive. Ceremonies 

were held on Mt. Scopus at the former residence of Sir John Gray Hill, now 

used as a University building.

Instruction was resumed at the Institute for Jewish Studies in Judaism, 

Jewish Religion, Hebrew and cognate languages. Jewish literature, history, law, 

philosophy, institutions and life, and study of Palestine. Other departments which 

will function during the coming year are those for Oriental Study, Chemistry, Micro-

biology, Mathematics, Hygiene and 

Palestinian natural history.

The academic staff for 1926-7 will include 

Prof. Epstein, Klausner, Klein and Perles. in the institute of Jewish studies; 

Prof. Horovitz, school of oriental studies; Prof. Podor, chemistry; Prof. 

Adler, micro-biology; Prof. Kligler, hy-

giene; Prof. Warburg, Palestine natural 

history; and mathematics, Prof. E. Landau, of the University of Gottingen, 

who arrived in Jerusalem last week to take up his new duties.

ANTI-JEWISH EXCESSSES 
IN HUNGARY CONTINUE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Oct. 27.—The anti-Jewish 

excesses were continued by Hungarian 

students at the Universities of Szeged and Debreczyn. Jewish students, 

including girls, were attacked and mistrated.

A stormy debate took place in parliament over the renewal of the anti-Semitic 

campaign. It was stated that the “Fed-

eration Americas” joined the movement to arrange mass meetings protesting 

against the proposed modification of the numerous clauses.
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The verdict was brought in. Many of the members of the audience cried with joy in welcoming the verdict of Schwartzbard.

An impression of the probable passions of the trial was given in the Press although the defendant did not in his address identify himself with the views expressed by the Press party lawyers.

In charging the jury, the prosecutor stated that both Petlin and Schwartzbard had led modest lives. Erez Schwartzbard, who served in the French army and won distinction there should not have killed Petlin. The contention that he killed Petlin to avenge the pogroms is not trustworthy; besides no one could prove Petlin's guilt.

"You choose the wrong means to serve your brethren," the prosecutor said, turning to Schwartzbard. "The man Schwartzbard does not deserve a monument but a crown of thorns in order to expiate his guilt. Schwartzbard, with his penchant for heroism, is a worse sinner than his action."

The prosecutor reminded the jury that Schwartzbard was a man uncorrupted by the foreign atmosphere and declared that France has enough foreign political murderers.

Of the four and a half hours consumed by the attorneys in summing up the case, Henri Torres took less than one third. In an impassioned address which lasted ninety minutes, Torres impressed upon the jury that it was not Schwartzbard whose fate will be decided but the anti-Jewish pogroms which are being judged before the court of French justice. He began his address at 4:00 P. M. with the judges and the jurors concentrating their attention on him. He declared that he assumed full responsibility for his decision not to call the accusations of other witnesses, including those who were said to be the witnesses of the Ukrainian pogroms who had come from the United States to testify. He took this decision because of his trust in the fair sense of justice of the French jury. He knew that French public opinion always bought the anti-Jewish pogroms and he is certain that France cannot remain indifferent now.

It is confident that the jury has but one question to decide: whether or not Schwartzbard is guilty. I am sure it will reply that he was not guilty. This does not mean the glorification of Sholom Schwartzbard. Schwartzbard's fatherland is France, he shed his blood for her, but he did not forget the persecuted brethren of his race. Born in Biala, Schwartzbard remembers the persecutions.

The counsel for the defense drew a vivid picture of the anti-Jewish pogroms which impressed itself indelibly on the court, jury and audience. Erez Campuchchi, head of the Petlin party counsel, appeared pale.

"Schwartzbard was calm in Paris where he used to forever begin the pogroms until he learned that Petlin had tried here. His desire for revenge was reawakened. Witnesses have testified that the pogrom Serum who now live in Palestine trembled even today when Petlin's name is mentioned. Campuchchi, who was born in Cordova, must know what revenge is. Schwartzbard acted independently. He had no accomplices."

"Twelve of Schwartzbard's relatives were killed in the pogroms. Petlin wanted to govern through the pogroms. The entire Ukrainian government was killed on German soil. The pogroms were usually accompanied by cries of 'Long live Petlin."

"The public prosecutor demands severe punishment for Schwartzbard. Torres exclaimed. "But Schwartzbard was punished enough. He was imprisoned for eighteen months and a doubt never entered his mind of the justice of the French people."

"The French Revolution first gave emancipation to the Jewish people. The Jews have always been grateful to France. Don't darken that feeling. Not only the fate of Schwartzbard but the prestige of France rests with you gentlemen of the jury," he declared.

Schwartzbard declared the privilege of addressing any last words to the jury, declaring that he has nothing more to say.

It was stated that the verdict was reached by a vote of nine to three.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency

Warsaw, Oct. 25—Jewish leaders have made many representations to the French authorities to release Sholom Schwartzbard and the Paris Defense Committee. The Jewish press issued a special announcing the verdict.

Jews, Oct. 25.—The Austrian press congratulates the Paris jury for its verdict against the perpetrators of the pogroms.
LOUIS MARSHALL STIRS CHICAGO CONFERENCE REVIEWING J. D. C. WORK

Full Text of American Jewish Leader’s Address Before Delegates of Constructive Relief Conference Given

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26.—The keynote address of the Constructive Relief Conference of the United Jewish Campaign and the Joint Distribution Committee was delivered by Louis Marshall at the Sunday afternoon session.

Mr. Marshall, in reviewing the history of the Joint Distribution Committee’s work for the past thirteen years, lauded the devotion and unselfish efforts of its members of the Committee, and said:

“I think that I can regard this subject objectively, that I can disavow the only dissenting voice was the anti-Semitic ‘Reichpost’ which declares that the twenty-five million Ukrainian people will take revenge.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The general tone in the French press concerning the verdict of the Schwartzbard trial is the same that of accord was unavoidable. The liberal press draws attention to the parts of Torres’ address concerning France’s duty to condemn the pogroms. The jury acted accordingly, the papers declare.

The Right press expresses dissatisfaction with the verdict and voices the fear of a repetition of political murders in Paris. The Russian press in Paris stresses the opinion that the verdict means a condemnation of the pogroms and is therefore acceptable even to the opponents of political murders.

The anti-Semitic “Action Francaise” reproaches the jury, observing that Paris jurors are true to their tradition of acquitting murderers.

Jerusalem, Oct. 27.—Demonstrations in honor of France on the occasion of Schwartzbard’s acquittal took place yesterday in Tel Aviv. Banners with inscriptions “Vive la France” were carried. Extras were issued by the Jerusalem and Tel Aviv Hebrew papers.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—The German press welcomes the outcome of the Schwartzbard trial. The “Berliner Tageblatt” terms the verdict of the French jury an expression of the feelings that Schwartzbard’s act of revenge is not subject to human judgment, it being the result of the spirit of the age.

The “Vossische Zeitung” declared that the Schwartzbard trial was virtually converted into a judgment of Petlura. The “Frankfurter Zeitung” brands Wilim’s anti-Semitic speech. The anti-Semitic “Deutsche Zeitung” expresses the fear that the verdict might become a “dangerous precedent.”

myself from the various activities that have been conducted since 1914. It will enable me to give an estimate of the services rendered by the men who have really done the work.

“You have seen them at our various conventions; you have known what they have done in a certain sort of way, a tentative manner. You have sometimes had the opportunity of shaking them by the hand, but you do not know, as those know who have worked with them, and who have noted the manner in which they have forgotten their own interests, their own selves in order to accomplish the great work which the Joint Distribution Committee has achieved in the last thirteen years.

Lauds J. D. C. Leaders

“Mr. Felix M. Warburg (applause) has been at the head of the organization, has devoted his health to it, to the exclusion of his own business, has devoted himself to it day and night, year after year, has denied himself the privileges that would be his if he only reached out to them; and has traveled across the Atlantic, around the world, in Russia, for the accomplishment of what he thought would help the great work.

“When, this morning, he gave an account of his last trip and of the work in Russia, I confess that I found tears rolling down my cheeks. I am not ashamed to confess that I have not yet become so ossified that I have lost human emotion. I can always confess that I can sometimes find myself in a rage from injustice. The man who cannot get mad on occasions is not a man.

“There is Colonel Lehman (applause.) The service which he has rendered for the Joint Distribution Committee in its work, constructive work, in its financial work, in the advice and the judgment that he has exercised in connection with its many problems, could not be purchased for a million dollars, and he has given his service with a smile on his face. He has been cheerful at all times even when the demands have been too much; and those who have been associated with him love him for what he is, for what he has done and for the way in which he has performed his services.

“There is Mr. Baerwald (applause) a distinguished banker, a man whose time is of the utmost value. But no moment has existed during all these years when he has not been ready, willing and able to perform the most remarkable services, and his eye has always been on the balance sheet; his eye has always been on the expenditure of money; he has kept informed of every dollar that has been received and every dollar has been spent, and he has accounted for it.

“There are so many others, I think I would not be able to get through this afternoon. You take the men who have been on our committees, how they have studied the great problem, how they have kept informed of everything that goes on abroad, the correspondence that has been conducted by them, the interviews to which they have submitted. Nobody has been turned away today. Nobody has been met with a deaf ear; whoever had anything to suggest was received with welcome and the results are to be seen in the work that has been done.

“But I am going to pass over a lot of men; I know they won’t think it amiss if I don’t mention them, because there is one thing about the Joint Distribution Committee and about the American Jewish Committee and about the Peuples Relief Committee and the Central Relief Committee that we are all on a pari; we all speak the same language, whether it is Yiddish, Russian or something else, it is the same language, the language of our people, the language of Judaism.

David Brown’s Achievement

“Excuse me, if I do not make a misheberach, but there is one man I do want to talk about. Sometimes it is easy to spend money but it is difficult to get it, and that is true. That is the reason we are here this afternoon, and the man whom I will not insult by calling him a ‘go-getter,’ the man whom I hail as a genius, is David M. Brown. (The audience arose, cheered and applauded.)

“If you only knew one hundredth part of what he has done during these recent difficult years to present to the public our problem, to explain to them our difficulties, to indicate to the Jews of this country their duty; how as a lay preacher he has spoken in almost every city of the Union, how as an investigator he has gone into the lands to meet people whom we are trying to help, and to save and to regenerate, how his name is a household word in Poland and in Russia and in Roumania and everywhere Jews live and suffer.

“If you knew how he has sacrificed his strength, his vigor, his time, you would not even then be able to visualize, as I have said, one hundredth degree of what he has done and how much he deserves from us and from all men who have suffered, and from all women and children who have agonized in the land across the sea.

“If a man’s soul can eventually be waited for the Creator and before the heavenly throne by the blessings and the prayers that have gone forth for him, David Brown will be among the

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LOUIS MARSHALL STIRS
CHICAGO CONFERENCE

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You have come here, ladies and gentlemen, for the purpose of hearing reports of what has been done for you and in your name. We have had these meetings before. Your faces are getting very familiar to me. Your coming here indicates your interest in the work in which you have embarked. You have been supplied from year to year with reports; you have not found them, always. Otherwise people would not have been so few to report. You have heard the various arguments you and we that have been presented from time to time at these meetings. I think most of you were at Philadelphia in 1897 and heard what was then said in regard to Russia. You have the opportunity of learning from certain sources that it was unprofitable for an American to help people in Russia earn their livelihood upon the land. You are told that you were leading them into death and destruction. That the pogroms would catch them if they didn't look out. You also heard that Russia was being repelled by the efforts to save it by trying to help the three million people of Russia out of their dilemma. You heard these statements, gentlemen, and they were made earnestly, perhaps. I say, yes, honestly. Some people believe what they want. That is not always the case.

But you heard these remarks made and you heard them uttered because these conditions were not upheld by the vote of those who were then partaking of the harvest.

Promise Was Fulfilled

"Now, you remember what was said and you saw right here on the screen last night and this morning explained by Mr. Newman and Mr. Wurzburg and also Mr. Becker. You looked at these pictures and saw that these promises were upheld. Were these crookings of the covenants? Why, no. I have never seen within the period of two years a more complete fulfillment of the covenants of those who prophesied and that in this one instance. Whatever was said has not occurred. Whatever was whispered was never even dreamed of.

"We have placed upon the land we, the Jews of the United States, thousands of families who are now becoming self-sustaining, happy, hopeful people. We have put in their steads and where their neighbor will grow up a credit to their own souls.

"We do not always gain much attention from these prophets. There are true prophets and false prophets. We have had them in Israel from the very beginning. The false prophets are no longer heard of, while the prophets who are seeking to create an atmosphere of pessimism, of something, to fight for justice and righteousness and for humanity and for the human race. We have the great figures in history.

"Last year we were here. Some people were skeptical; they were doubting Thomses. Now a skeptic and a doubting Thomas answers the purpose in the world. It would be a misfortune if everybody was of the same mind. It is well to have people who present the arguments, counter arguments. Our minds are right, and here we are the affirmative in our minds. We are not negative, nor destructive. We are trying to build, and we have the builders; we have Rosen, we have Dr. Kahn, and we have the men and women who have worked with them and who have been enlisted in this sacred, holy cause.

The Fruition of Hopes

"Now, this year we meet and we have seen the fruition of our hopes; we have learned what has been done, how it has been done, learned that it has not been done haphazard; that everything is carefully thought out; that there has been progress. Beginning in a small way we have grown stronger and stronger, have done more and more and have improved our methods more and more. Nobody denies that the Jewish Distribution Committee is perfect; that it is the only human that is perfect but one thing certain that we have tried to do our best (apologize). We have tried to be faithful to the mission that has been committed to us largely; we have tried to save lives; we have tried to provide some theory of our or somebody else's to do one thing rather than another.

"Now, I do not wish to do it frequently before such a body of friends as I have here. I do not think of these as some of our friends take too much for granted. It should never be done. Sometimes people are in entirely opposite states of opinion about the fact that if anybody can anything everything is all right and I can do it without help of Mr. Gills, (Secretary of the People's Relief Committee) is an exception. He always takes right in meetings if he does not agree with us there, he is honest and candidly opposing. Others are the same. We do not act unanimously.

"We finally reach a conclusion in which all agree, and nobody thinks if the decision is against him, but everybody has his day in court, and whenever a decision is rendered against me, I am perfectly happy in the end if I have had my day in court and have been heard. That is the way with the Jewish Distribution Committee and everybody connected with it." Mr. Marshall declined.

(The conclusion of Mr. Marshall's address will be published in the issue.)