

(Cable and all Despatches)
 Issued by the
 JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD.

Ludgate House,
 107/111, Fleet Street,
 London, E.C.4.

Telegrams: Jewcorrau London.
 Telephone: Central 6501-2.

Vol. XIII. No. 94.

6 pages.

16th. Apl., 1932.

SALONICA TRIAL SURPRISE: PUBLIC PROSECUTOR MINIMISES GRAVITY OF OFFENCE COMMITTED BY ACCUSED: DESIGNATES TWO AS MORAL AUTHORS OF POGROM BUT ONLY ASKS FOUR MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR THEM AND SUGGESTS ACQUITTAL FOR SIX.

Salonica, Apl. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

After thundering yesterday in the first part of his closing speech for the prosecution against the activities of those who by spreading lies about the Jews being disloyal to the State had instigated the anti-Jewish outbreak in the Campbell quarter of Salonica last July, the Public Prosecutor in the concluding part of his speech today proceeded to minimise the gravity of the offence with which the accused are charged, and though he designated two of them, L. Pico Pardis, the editor-in-chief of the "Ake-Donia", and L. Paritopoulos, the Secretary of the National Hellenic Union, as the moral authors of the pogrom, he only asked for four months' imprisonment for them, and suggested the acquittal of six others, including M. Cosmidis, the President of the National Hellenic Union.

In the case of the remaining three of the eleven accused standing their trial, Eoussolidis, Velissaridis and Abadjidis, who have been found responsible for the incendiarism which destroyed the Campbell quarter, the Public Prosecutor also minimised the seriousness of what they had done.

The Counsel for the Defence, A. Tahos, has now opened his speech for the Defence.

MURDER TRIAL AGAINST JEWS ACCUSED OF DEATH OF CHRISTIAN STUDENT WACLAWSKI DURING NOVEMBER EXCESSES OPENING IN VILNA: EX-MINISTER OF JUSTICE LEADING FOR DEFENCE: JEW'S PRESENTED IN ACT OF INDICTMENT'S GUILTY OF ACTS OF PROVOCATION LEADING TO TROUBLES.

Vilna, pl. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The trial of the three young Jews, Leib Zalkin, Baruch Ogus and Samuel Wulfin, who are accused of being responsible for the death of the National Democratic student Stanislaw Wacławski, who was killed during the anti-Jewish riots at Vilna University last November, is opening here tomorrow. Zalkin and Ogus are facing a direct charge of murder, while Wulfin is accused only of having taken part in the street disturbances at the time of the murder.

The principal witnesses for the accusation are the Chief of the Police Investigation Department here, Commissary Wasilewski, who has drawn up the act of indictment, and has submitted several memorandums in which the Jews are accused of having been mainly responsible for the November disturbances by indulging in acts of provocation, and a girl student named Lepkowska, belonging to the National Democratic Student Organisation, who claims to have been an eye-witness of the murder of Wacławski.

The witness Lepkowska has failed to appear, and the police have been ordered to find her and bring her into court.

The chief Jewish witnesses are ex-Deputy Dr. Wygodski, the President of the Vilna Jewish Community, and Town Councillor Engineer Spiro.

The defence will be conducted by a former Minister of Justice, M. Smiarowski, one of the most famous pleaders in Poland, the Dean of the Vilna Chamber of Advocates, M. Petrusiewicz, and two well-known Vilna Jewish lawyers, M. Margolis and M. Czernichow.

The trial is expected to last for two days, and seats have been reserved in the court room for representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Interior.

M. Smiarowska, the leading Counsel for the Defence, has put a motion that both trials, those of Zalkind and Ogus, and of Wulfin, should be taken together.

The act of indictment relates that on November 9th., 1931, at four o'clock in the afternoon, Professor Feicher ordered the dissection rooms of the Vilna University to be closed. The Polish students left by way of the Nowo-Grudska, and Zawalna Streets, towards the main building of the University.

A big crowd of Jewish students, it asserts, marched behind the Polish students, and the streets were full of hostile cries from both sides. A police cordon separated the two student bodies.

The Poles entered the University courtyard, the act of indictment proceeds, and closed the gate behind them. The Jewish students collected outside the gate, and shouted various remarks, provoking the Polish students, and threatening public security, so that the police were compelled to use their rubber cudgels to disperse the Jewish students.

The same day rumours spread in Vilna that two Jewish students, Grodzinski and Wechsler, had been badly beaten, and the Jewish students armed themselves with sticks and thrashed the Polish students who passed in one by one.

Commissary Wasilewski has himself established, the indictment goes on, that on the morning of November 10th., a crowd of 150 students left the Jewish Students' Home and proceeded to the main University building, and there provoked disturbances and fighting. The news of the fighting speedily spread among the Polish students. The Polish students left the main University building and went to the Physiological Institute, and they were followed by a mob of more than 300 Jewish students. At this time, the Polish student Stanislaw Waclawski, who had been mortally wounded, was carried past on a drosky.

A crowd of Jews let fly a volley of stones at the drosky, and evidence is given by Wisomirsky and Switko, that one of these stones hit the dying Waclawski on the head.

A Jewish Version Of The Circumstances.

.. On Sunday, November 8th., a Vilna correspondent of one of the leading Warsaw Yiddish dailies wrote at the time of the disturbances, the National Democratic students at Vilna University held a meeting, but the Jewish students did not suspect that it was for any purpose out of the ordinary. The next morning (Monday) attempts were made to drive the Jewish students out of the dissecting rooms. The Jewish students refused to be driven out. The Polish students held a demonstration. The Jews also held a demonstration. On Monday evening several clashes took place and there was fighting on both sides. On Tuesday morning, the disturbances spread

from the Anatomical Institute to the Faculty of Humanities. Several Professors were beaten, and there was a regular hunt against the Jewish students. The Jewish students put up a fierce resistance. A good deal of hard fighting took place and there were many injuries on both sides. In one of these fights a Polish student, Stanislaw Waclawski, got a severe injury on the head with a stone. Passions flamed up and matters looked very serious.

Later on in the day the Jewish students held a meeting in their club to consider the situation and to organise a self-defence. While the meeting was in progress a big crowd of National Democratic students came up to the club and started throwing stones and tried to break into the building. The Jewish students managed to dodge the stones, but some of them received blows from rubber cudgels. The Polish students were dispersed by the police into the University courtyard, where they held a quiet demonstration, while the Jewish students were driven by the police into the arms of their assailants. At night the report went round that Waclawski, who had been seriously injured, had died in hospital. Immediately there was a demonstration of over 2,000 Polish students, who scattered through the Jewish district; windows were smashed in Jewish shops and houses, and many Jewish shops were looted. A mob of hooligans and denizens of the underworld followed them taking advantage of the opportunity of plunder.

Occurrences Described By President Of Vilna Jewish Community.

Ex-Deputy Dr. Wygodski, the President of the Vilna Jewish Community, had an article in the Warsaw "Najer Hajnt" a few days after the Vilna disturbances complaining of the unresponsive attitude of the authorities and the police, who made no attempt, he claimed, to put down the anti-Jewish outbreaks.

It was clear at the very beginning, he said, that the Vilna police were not concerned to prevent the trouble. All the police did was to act as an escort for the National Democratic student mob, except when they came upon a group of Jewish students, no matter how small, when they immediately took a truculent attitude and dispersed them with blows. The police made no effort to prevent the anti-Jewish manifestations, and when thousands of National Democratic students went out to start the pogrom upon the Jewish population the police went with them as a kind of bodyguard to prevent interference.

A friend of mine, an engineer, Dr. Wygodski writes, asked a policeman who was looking on while some National Democratic students were beating Jewish students belonging to both sexes, why he did not drive off the assailants. What does it matter to me? the policeman replied.

But the clearest insight into the behaviour of the police was afforded to me when I happened to be in the Club of the Jewish Students' Union on the Tuesday, when the National Democratic students tried to break their way inside, Dr. Wygodski went on. We had information that, notwithstanding the assurances given us by the District Commissioner, we could expect another attack on the Jewish Students' Club, so I stopped there to discuss with the students how to act if the attack came. It was like a beehive. One could smell powder in the air. We shall not attack anyone, but if we are attacked we shall defend ourselves, the Jewish students were saying. We shall not permit ourselves to be driven out of the University. We shall not allow Jews to be beaten.

Engineer Spiro, who was with me, and I, told them that they must stand firm, but that they must act coolly and not lose their heads. Very soon we heard shouting outside. The hooligans had come. All the Jewish students went down to the entrance, through which the National Democratic students were trying to break into the building. There was a mob of over a thousand people, mostly National Democratic students, with an escort of police. Stones started flying through the windows which were shut. Less than a minute had passed when police armed with rifles and rubber cudgels came rushing into the Jewish Students' Club and started pushing the Jewish students out into the street, right into the arms of the National Democrats. The Jewish students were between two fires, the National Democratic students in front, and the police behind. Naturally, they were panic-stricken, and something terrible might have happened, if some of the police had not broken into the room where Engineer Spiro and I were sitting at the telephone. As soon as they saw us, they seemed to realise that their plan had failed. They began to whisper among themselves, and they were soon gone. The National Democratic students, too, disappeared. No comments are necessary.

DR. KLEBINDER JEWISH EDITOR OF PROMINENT VIENNA DAILY HOPSE-
HIPPED BY NAZIS WHILE SITTING AT CAFE TABLE: WAS
RESPONSIBLE FOR AUSTRIAN CONSTITUTIONAL COURT DECLARING
ANTISEMITIC STUDENT RIGHTS ILLEGAL: VIGOROUS OPPONENT
OF HITLERISM.

Vienna, Apl. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Government Councillor Dr. Ernst Klebinder, the editor-in-chief of the "Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung" one of the big Vienna dailies, was attacked to-day by a group of Nazis armed with horsewhips while he was sitting at a cafe table, and was beaten till he was smothered in blood.

The Nazis have been arrested, and proceedings are being opened against them by the State Attorney.

Government Councillor Dr. Ernst Klebinder, who is a Jew, belonging to the so-called Liberal assimilationist section, was responsible by an article which he published in his paper, for the Constitutional Court, the supreme court on constitutional questions in Austria, taking up the question of the so-called student rights which had been conferred on the antisemitic German Aryan student organisation at Vienna University, and ordering them to be annulled on the ground that they were unconstitutional.

Dr. Klebinder has also earned the hostility of the Nazis by the determined campaign which he is conducting in his paper against Hitlerism, publishing recently an entire special anti-Hitlerist issue of his paper.

Dr. Klebinder precipitated the action on the question of the antisemitic student rights by an attack in his paper on Dr. Gleispach, the Rector of Vienna University, and the members of the University Senate, who thereupon proceeded against him for libel.

I admit I am the author of the article in question, Dr. Klebinder said when the case came up in court, and I take full responsibility for its contents. Under Article 13 of the Constitution, everyone has the right to express his opinion by word of mouth, in writing or in print, in so far as it does not offend against the law. The student order at Vienna University, is, in my opinion, in conflict with the existing laws, and it does not reflect any credit upon Vienna University.

That is my opinion, and that is what I have said in the article. The effect of this student right is to divide the students at Vienna University not into internal and external students, but into Aryan and non-Aryan students. It is a matter of principle. I hold that there is no legal basis for this student right.

Dr. Klebinder cited the names of the leading scientists, jurists, physicians and others in Vienna, showing how nearly all of them had Jewish blood in them, and that the same applies to most of the Professors at the University.

I regard the student order as a document which is a shame to our generation, and a violation of our Constitution, Dr. Klebinder concluded his speech, and I call upon the Constitutional Court to hand down its decision that the student order is in conflict with our laws.

DR. WEIZMANN'S NAME TO BE INSCRIBED BY SOUTH AFRICAN JEWRY IN GOLDEN BOOK TO COMMEMORATE VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA: DR. AND MRS. WEIZMANN AND DR. GOLDSTEIN STILL SUFFERING FROM PTOMAIN POISONING BUT MUCH BETTER AND EXPECTED TO RECOVER COMPLETELY BY NEXT WEEK.

Johannesburg, Apl. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A country-wide movement has been launched to-day in South African Jewry to inscribe Dr. Weizmann's name in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund to commemorate his present visit to South Africa.

A special album containing all the names inscribed in the Golden Book in this connection will be presented to Dr. Weizmann.

Durban, Apl. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Weizmann, Mrs. Weizmann and Dr. Alexander Goldstein, who were taken ill with ptomaine poisoning at the Keren Hayesod banquet held here on Monday night, are still suffering from the effects of ptomaine poisoning, but they are feeling much better now, and it is expected that they will have completely recovered by next week.

PHILIP WATTENBERG PROMINENT AMERICAN ZIONIST AND BIG DONOR TO HEBREW UNIVERSITY DIES DURING PALESTINE VISIT: GLAD I AM DYING IN PALESTINE HIS LAST WORDS.

Jerusalem, Apl. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Philip Wattenberg, a prominent American Zionist, and former member of the Executive Committee of the Zionist Organisation of America, and of the Executive of the American Jewish Congress, died here at 7 o'clock this morning after a severe attack of asthma.

Mr. Wattenberg had just arrived in Jerusalem from Tel Aviv, together with a number of other American tourists who had come to Palestine a week ago on board the "Aquitania" for the Passover pilgrimage and the Palestine Levant Fair. He felt well when he arrived and went to his hotel at 11 o'clock last night, but at 5 o'clock this morning, he woke up feeling unwell, and the proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Smdursky, called a doctor, who stated that there was no hope.

Mr. Wattenberg was talking till the end only of Palestine, and his last words were: I am glad that I am dying in Palestine.

Mr. Wattenberg, who was a prominent New York businessman, was in Palestine in 1925 for the opening of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and he gave at that time a sum of 100,000 dollars for the erection of the building for the University Department of Physics and Mathematics, named the Einstein-Balfour Institute in honour of Professor Einstein and Lord Balfour.

Jerusalem, Apl. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

In accordance with his own wish, Philip Wattenberg was buried to-day in Jerusalem, the funeral taking place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. As Jewish law prohibits funeral addresses during the month of Nissan, only very brief eulogies were delivered by Mr. Emanuel Neuman, the American member of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Mrs. Archibald Silverman, one of the leading American women Zionists.

The funeral was arranged by the Jewish Agency and the Hadassah Hospital, and Kaddish was said by Mr. Taub, a personal friend of Mr. Wattenberg's in America, who had come with him on his Palestine tour.

COLONEL HOWARD-BURY ANTI-ZIONIST SPOKESMAN IN LAST PARLIAMENT VISITS PALESTINE AND PROMISES ARABS TO CONTINUE HIS SUPPORT OF ARAB CAUSE.

Jerusalem, Apl. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Colonel Howard-Bury, who was in the last Parliament the most outstanding anti-Zionist spokesman, distinguishing himself particularly by his constant attacks on the Novomeyski Dead Sea Concession, has spent a week in Palestine, confining himself the whole time to the Arabs, whom he has promised that he will continue in England his support of the Arab cause.

Colonel Howard-Bury is leaving Palestine to-morrow, without even seeing any of the Jewish settlements. He visited to-day Dr. Arlossoroff, the head of the Palestine Jewish Agency Executive.

ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND JERUSALEM FAILS: FURTHER EFFORTS BEING MADE BY POST OFFICE.

London, Apl. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The efforts that have been made recently by the Post Office to enable a programme to be broadcasted to London from Jerusalem during the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the Hebrew University, and thence to New York have failed, the J.T.A. is informed. The Post Office has ~~been unable to establish~~ telephonic communication between Jerusalem and London in time for the event.

The Post Office authorities are engaged at the moment in setting up a radio-telephone line between London and Egypt, and as soon as this has been satisfactorily accomplished, the line will be extended to Palestine and Jerusalem. At the moment, however, it is impossible to give any definite date when this is likely to be completed.

DREYFUS AFFAIR EXHIBITION ARRANGED BY PARIS CITY AUTHORITIES.

Paris, Apl. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Paris City Council has opened an exhibition at the Carnavalet Museum consisting of about 17,000 documents, newspapers, books, photographs, drawings, etc., relating to the Dreyfus affair. The collection was bequeathed to the City by M. Ochs, a Paris Jew who died recently. The collection was utilised during M. Ochs's lifetime by a number of writers interested in the Dreyfus affair, including M. Jacques Richepin, who wrote the Dreyfus affair play which was produced in Paris recently, and Dr. Bruno Weil, one of the leaders of the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith, who recently published an important book on the Dreyfus case.

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNLESS BY PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENT).