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LOAN FOR JEWISH AGENCY WORK IN PALESTINE BEING RAISED IN AMERICA: URGENTLY NEEDED SAYS MR. SOKOLOV: OTHERWISE POSITION WILL BECOME UNTENABLE.

New York, Jan. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Negotiations for raising a loan of a hundred thousand dollars in America for the work of the Jewish Agency in Palestine are already in progress, Mr. Emanuel Neuman, the American member of the Zionist World Executive and the Executive of the Jewish Agency, announced to-day at a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organisation of America, which met to hear an address on the situation by Mr. Nahum Sokolov, the President of the Jewish Agency, who has just arrived here to head the campaign in the United States for the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod).

We are in urgent need of raising an immediate loan for the work of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, Mr. Sokolov told the meeting, because otherwise, he said, the position of the Jewish Agency will become untenable, and its relations with the British Government will be seriously affected.

Our urgent task is to raise an additional Keren Hayesod Emergency Fund of one hundred thousand pounds, Mr. Sokolov said in his Rosh Hashanah message to American Jewry. Already the poorest countries which have been crushed by the crisis have started to work faithfully, and I look to you to respond now as in the past in a manner which will open a new era for us and assure the establishment of the Palestine work on a firm basis.

A big national Conference is to be held in New York in about a fortnight (the 17th. inst.) to consider ways and means of raising funds for continuing the Palestine reconstruction work during 1932. Mr. Sokolov will be the principal speaker, and among the signatories to the invitations which have been sent to every leader of the Jewish Communities in the United States, are Dr. Cyrus Adler, Mr. Felix M. Warburg, Lieut.-Governor Herbert Lehman, Mr. James Marshall, Judge Julian Mack, and Rabbi Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

THE "AXE" IN PALESTINE: 45 ARAB 22 BRITISH AND 12 JEWISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DISMISSED UNDER O'DONNELL ECONOMY COMMISSION REPORT.

Jerusalem, Jan. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

45 Arab officials, 22 British and 12 Jewish have been notified by the Government that their services are being dispensed with, in accordance with the recommendations of the Economy Commission, consisting of Sir Samuel O'Donnell and Mr. H. Brittain of the Treasury in London.

The Commission, which was appointed by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord Passfield), arrived in Palestine a year ago, in January 1931, to investigate the general organisation and efficiency of the Palestine Administration, and the introduction of economies.

It was recently reported unofficially that the Commission had recommended the dismissal of 50 senior and 250 junior Government officials.

The views of the Jewish Agency and the Palestine Jewish National Council (Vaad Leumi) were presented to the Commission on April 17th., when Colonel Kisch, on the joint behalf of both bodies, made representations regarding the general efficiency of the Administration, efficiency in the direction of special Jewish concerns, and economy in the cost of the Administration. The following subjects were specially dealt with: the place of British and Palestinian officials in the Administration with reference to the adoption of a policy for training, employing and increasing the number of Palestinian officials; conditions of service and composition of the Palestine Police; participation of unofficial representatives of the population in the Railway and Road Boards, the Committee for Trade and Industry, and generally on all the deliberative and advisory committees set up by the Government. The delegation also urged the adoption of active administrative measures to stimulate the development of the country, including the development of water resources, the opening of the country by roads, agricultural credits and assistance to the co-operative movement, and special measures to promote industrial development. In this connection stress was laid upon the necessity for a special department to assist trade and industry.

The special problem existing in connection with the different standards of life of Jewish and Arab labour was fully explained, it being emphasised that Jews desire to see Arab standards progressively raised, but feel entitled to resist any attempt to level down the status of Jewish workers below civilised standards. In this connection the claim of Jewish labour for a fair share of public and municipal works was dealt with. The promulgation and enforcement of labour legislation for improvement of the social conditions of all workers was urged.

Attention was drawn to the small proportion of Government expenditure for health and education. Jewish activities in this field were explained, emphasis being laid on the determination of the Jewish Agency to direct an increasing proportion of its own revenues to directly economic activities, while claiming for the social services of the Jewish population adequate Government support.

IRAQ INDEPENDENCE APPROVED BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES COMMISSION SUBJECT TO EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES: IRAQ ACCEPTS MINORITIES PROTECTION CLAUSES IN FORCE IN SEVERAL STATES AND ALSO SPECIAL PROVISIONS WHICH LEAGUE'S COUNCIL IN AGREEMENT WITH IRAQ WILL THINK NECESSARY AS TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT MEASURES.

Geneva, Jan. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations has decided to recommend in its report to the Council of the League of Nations, which the J.T.A. representative here has seen to-day, that the British proposal for emancipating Iraq from the British Mandate and recognising it as an independent State and admitting it to membership of the League of Nations should be approved.

The recognition of Iraq's independence is made subject, however, to certain conditions in respect of the protection of the minorities living in Iraq, and the report of the Mandates Commission sets out these conditions and safeguards. These include the acceptance by Iraq of the special minorities treaties as accepted by several States, which are bound by these treaties, and in addition, the acceptance by Iraq of the special provisions which the League of Nations Council, in agreement with Iraq, will think necessary as a temporary or permanent measure in order to ensure the effective protection of the minorities.

The Position Of The Jewish Minority In Iraq.

I do not wish to give the impression that the Christian and Yezidi minorities are at present completely satisfied with the policy of the Iraqi Government, although this is certainly the case where the Jewish Community is concerned, as has been pointed out in His Majesty's Government's observations on the Rassam petition, Sir Francis Humphrys, the High Commissioner for Iraq, said when he appeared as the British accredited representative before the Mandates Commission when it was considering the British proposal for the emancipation of Iraq at its meeting held in June 1931. It will be remembered, he went on, that in the British Government's special report, it has been frankly stated that cases have occurred where individual Iraqi officials have proved themselves unworthy of their responsibility. There is no doubt that, during the period between September 1929 and the date when the special report was drafted, there were instances of unwise action on the part of certain Iraqi officials, but these actions have to a certain extent been due to the apprehensions raised by what I can only describe as the unfortunate activities of certain outside elements.

Moslem, Christian and Jew have lived happily side by side in this country for centuries, Sir Francis claimed. I have with me a map and full particulars of the distribution of the Assyrian settlements from which it can be seen at a glance how impracticable any minorities scheme would be, even if it were not politically undesirable.

The question came up in the House of Commons the following month, when Dr. Drummond Shiels, then Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in reply to Sir Samuel Hoare, now Secretary of State for India, who had raised the matter by suggesting that both the British and Iraq Governments should make declarations before the League of Nations that there should be no discrimination against the three minority communities, Kurds, Assyrians and Yezids, pointed out that there is another minority in Iraq - "the Jews, who number about 88,000 people, and are spread all over the country".

They appear to be contented and happy, Dr. Shiels said, and they are fully recognised by the Arabs and general population wherever they live. I think that it is of some significance that, whereas in countries where the Jews are badly treated there is a great desire to go to Palestine, there has been no evidence at all of any desire among the Jews of Iraq to go from Iraq to Palestine. That is another illustration of the obvious tolerance of the Iraq people.

In the Iraq Constitution, provisions exist, he added, for complete freedom of conscience, the establishment of schools, where the various communities can instruct pupils in their own language, for equality of status in every respect, and for the maintenance of the whole Ottoman regime of spiritual council to deal with matters as to personal status amongst Jews and Christians. That in itself is one of the best answers to the apprehensions which some feel, he said, because there is undoubtedly in this territory a collection of different races and religions which is found in no other parts of the East. This is undoubtedly true, because Moslems, Christians and Jews have lived together there peaceably for centuries.

POLISH RABBIS LAUD HEADS OF POLISH STATE: TELEGRAMS OF LOYAL GREETINGS SENT BY RABBINICAL CONFERENCE TO PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC AND MARSHAL PILSUDSKI: DEPUTY RABBI LEVIN DELIVERS LAUDATORY ADDRESS.

Warsaw, Jan. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The President of the Polish Republic, Professor Moscicki, Marshal Pilsudski, the head of the State, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Education, have been sent telegrams of loyal greetings by the Conference of Polish Rabbis which was opened here this evening in the building of the Warsaw Jewish Community, with about 300 Rabbis from all parts of the country present.

The decision to send the telegrams was adopted after the Conference had heard a laudatory address from Deputy Rabbi Lewin, one of the leaders of the Agudath Israel Organisation, who sits in Parliament as a supporter of the Government, in which he praised the statesmanship and pro-Jewish attitude of President Moscicki and Marshal Pilsudski. Rabbi Lewin's speech followed immediately after the opening of the Conference by the President of the Federation of Polish Rabbis, Rabbi Lipschitz of Kalish.

The Government Party and the Minister of Education were officially represented at the opening, and their representatives delivered speeches of greeting. Greetings were also brought to the Conference by spokesmen on behalf of the Agudath Israel and the Mizrachi organisations.

A number of messages were also received by the Conference, including one from the great Rabbi, the Baal Chofetz Chaim, and one from Rabbi Chaim Ozer Grodzebski, the Gaon of Vilna.

JEWS IN VILNA STILL BOYCOTTED: JEWISH DEPUTIES ARRIVE TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATION.

Warsaw, Jan. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Deputy Dr. Rosmarin and Deputy Dr. Rothenstreich have arrived in Vilna to conduct an investigation on behalf of the Club of Jewish Deputies into the continuing anti-Jewish boycott agitation in the city.

JEWS AND CHRISTIANS BOTH ACQUITTED ON CHARGE OF PARTICIPATION IN VILNA ANTI-JEWISH OUTBREAK.

Warsaw, Jan. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Five young Christians who were charged with smashing windows in Jewish shops during the anti-Jewish excesses in Vilna last November, were to-day acquitted by the Vilna law court.

At the same time, two Jews, Israel Reichel and his son, Ephraim, who were accused of attacking Christians during the excesses were also acquitted.

HOOLIGANS WHO ATTACKED JEWS NEAR LODZ IN AUGUST SENT TO PRISON FOR YEAR.

Warsaw, Jan. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Four hooligans who have been found guilty of taking part in the anti-Jewish outbreak which occurred last August in the township of Skala, in which a 60 year old Jew named Berl Miller was seriously injured, have to-day been sentenced by the law court at Lodz to go to prison for one year.

FREQUENT ARMED ROBBERIES IN ROUMANIA: MANY JEWS GOING TO MARKET TOWNS IN BESSARABIA AND BUKOVINA VICTIMISED: ROBBERS BREAK INTO JEWISH HOUSE IN SZIGET AND HEAD OF FAMILY DIES OF WOUNDS.

Bucharest, Jan. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jewish population is becoming very uneasy because of the frequent attacks made lately by armed robbers on people in the border districts of the country, especially of the provinces of Bessarabia and Bukovina, many of the victims being Jewish merchants travelling to the market towns.

Some of the robbers are beginning to extend their activities to the big towns, and the latest outrage is reported from Sziget-Marmorosz, the capital of the Marmorosz district, and one of the chief towns in the Province of Transylvania, where masked robbers broke at night into the house of a Jewish family named Kranz. The inmates shouted for help, but before the neighbours arrived the robbers had fled, shooting as they went, and the head of the family, Leopold Kranz, died in the Sziget hospital the following day of his wounds.

ANTI-JEWISH TERRORISM IN BULGARIA: LEADERS OF GANG WHICH KIDNAPPED JEWS AND HELD THEM TO RANSOM ARRESTED: POLICE FIND ONE OF THEM HAD SWEETHEART WORKING AS TELEPHONE OPERATOR WHO LISTENED IN TO POLICE CONVERSATIONS AND WARNED HIM WHEN HE WAS IN DANGER OF ARREST.

Sofia, Jan. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The police have just succeeded in arresting Kalpaktschiew, the leader of a terrorist band which has been kidnapping Jews and extorting money from them, or demanding ransom from their relatives. His assistant, a student named Karmanow, was arrested a few days ago.

The police found it extremely difficult to arrest Kalpaktschiew himself, till they discovered that one of the girl telephone operators in the State Telephone Department was Kalpaktschiew's sweetheart, and overhearing the police conversations was able to warn her lover in time whenever the police were about to effect an arrest. The police are now searching for the other members of the gang, who are believed to be associated with the Bulgarian antisemitic organisation, Rodna Zachtita.

Among the activities of the gang are the following: About two months ago a Jewish money-changer was decoyed into an outlying part of the city and was then knocked down and robbed of the money he was carrying with him. On Christmas Day a Jewish pedlar was called into a house ostensibly to buy old clothes. He was taken down into a cellar and there was knocked on the head with a revolver. He was bound hand and foot, blindfolded and gagged, and then put in a sack. He only had a few leva on him, but this was taken away, and he lay there for 48 hours before he was rescued.

The next day a Jewish doctor was called to the same house to treat a supposed sick man. On entering he was confronted by a revolver and at its point he was put in chains and forced to write a letter to his wife and to his father-in-law instructing them to hand 200,000 levas to the bearer of the letter, else he and all his family would be killed. The doctor after much struggling succeeded in releasing himself from his chains, and from the windows called for help and was finally released by the police, who, searching in the cellar, found the trussed Jewish pedlar.

The police made several discoveries which led to a search for Kalpaktschiew and Karmanow, who is a student, and the editor of the "Prelom", the organ of the antisemitic student organisation.

Extortion of money from Jews by antisemites by threats of assassination and through terrorist activities has been a feature in Bulgarian life for many years past. As long ago as 1924 Dr. Victor Jacobson when he was acting as special Emissary of the Zionist Executive to Bulgaria, raised this matter with the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Kalfoff.

It would be unfair, M. Kalfoff insisted in his reply to Dr. Jacobsohn, to describe the incidents which had occurred in Bulgaria recently as due to an antisemitic movement. It was unfortunately true, he said, that certain persons had tried to extort money from private people and institutions, and that among the victims there had been Jews. But immediately these matters had been made known to the Government it had taken action to put a stop to them, and the Government would be as severe in its action if there was any recurrence.

The situation in Bulgaria, the Minister went on, is like that in other defeated countries. Bulgaria is passing through a very difficult and moral crisis, and there is a feeling of discontent among thepopulation. The spirit of discipline and the love of order which characterised Bulgaria before the war has been shaken, and the less order-loving sections of the population are taking advantage of this state of affairs, but the Government is determined to overcome this internal disorder.

Both in 1924 and in 1925 therewere repeated cases in Bulgaria of armed robbers, said to be members of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee, extorting large sums of money from wealthy Jews in the towns of Tatar-Basarjik, Roustchouk, and Philipopolis. Armed men entered their homes or businesses and demanded that they should give them 250,000 levas (about £500) towards the funds of the Committee, for which they made out receipts in the name of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee, guaranteeing them against further molestation. Several such cases occurred even in Sofia itself.

The Bulgarian Minister to the United States at the time, M. Panaretoff, wrote to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in New York in 1925 with regard to a report circulated by the Agence Athens that bands of Macedonian revolutionaries had been extorting large sums of money from Jews all over the country at the point of the revolver, quoting M. Farhi, the President of the Jewish Consistory in Bulgaria, as saying that the Jews in Bulgaria were given full rights and protection by the Bulgarian Government. According to M. Farhi, he added, however, some persons, Macedonian Revolutionists, or pretending to be such, tried to extort money from some Jews in the town of Tatar-Basajik, but as soon as the Government heard of it they put a stop to it.

I FEEL AT HOME AMONG YOU SPANISH MINISTER OF EDUCATION TELLS SEPHARDIC JEWS IN MOROCCO: NATIONS ARE NOT GREAT WHEN THEY EXCLUDE ALL OTHER ELEMENTS HE SAYS: THEY ARE GREAT WHEN THEY ARE ABLE TO INCLUDE ALL OTHER ELEMENTS: JEWS ARABS AND SPANIARDS WILL JOIN IN CREATING ONE UNITED SPANISH CULTURE UNDER WHOSE SURFACE THEY WILL ALL PRESERVE THEIR DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER: I SPEAK NOT AS AN INDIVIDUAL BUT OFFICIALLY IN NAME OF GOVERNMENT.

Madrid, Jan. 29th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

I feel at home among you, Don Fernando de los Rios, the Spanish Minister of Education, began his speech to the Jews of Tetuan during his visit there (reported briefly by cable in the J.T.A. Bulletin of Dec. 30th.).

I, who have been in many countries of the world, the Minister went on, addressing the gathering, which included in addition to the leaders of the Jewish Community the Spanish Commissioner-General for Morocco, the Grand Vizier and General Cabanellas, remember well how happy I was in Germany, for example, when I was received with marks of affection by the Sephardic Jews living there. In New York, and in Paris, too, I was in close touch with the Sephardic Jews, and I was always sad when I thought of the great injustice which Spain had committed against her Jews. It was a constant thorn in my flesh, that Spain, which I so loved and which could have had a wonderful Jewish cultural life, was an exception to all other countries. And I always cherished the idea that one day there would come a Spanish Republic, which would make amends to the Jews for the crime of 1492, and would make Spanish Jewry again a reality.

When as Minister of Justice I announced in the Cortes that the Government had formally revoked the edict of 1492 and extended the hand of brotherhood to the Spanish Jews, I felt the joy of the Deputies and the people surge towards me in a stream of satisfaction that Spain's ignomony was at an end.

Nations are not great when they exclude all other elements, the Minister continued. They are great only when they are able to take in all other elements, and create a unity. That culture is greatest in which all the varied national elements which constitute it combine in mutual respect and love.

Jews of Tetuan, the Minister said, forget the past; think only of the future; think of the Liberal Spain of the future, in which Arab, Jewish and Spanish culture will all combine in one unity. One culture only, beneath whose surface will flow the varying streams, each preserving its distinctive character, including the profound love of knowledge which you Jews represent, and which the Arabs represent.

Do not forget, Jews of Tetuan, the Minister concluded, that I am speaking to you here not in my own name, as an individual, but officially, in the name of the Spanish Republican Government, and in the name of Spain. I cannot disguise from you how happy I feel to be here among you Jews and Arabs, and to receive from you my reward for the arduous fighting and suffering at the cost of which I and my colleagues have brought about the existence of the Spanish Republic in which there are no religious differences to divide us, and in which we all, without any distinction, stand together for the same ideal of a free and enlightened humanity.

Don Fernando de los Rios also visited during his tour the Spanish Jewish school (Escuela Hispano Israelita) in Xauen, and the Spanish Arab school there, and in his addresses he paid tribute to the Jewish and Arabic cultures which had contributed to the glory of Spain.

People of Tetuan, the Minister said in the Arabic school, this is a moving moment in my life, when for the first time I speak here to the representatives of all the peoples who have laid the historic foundations of our beloved Spain and of our Spanish culture. For the first time I see here the unity of Arabs, Jews and Spaniards, united again as they were once in Toledo in the 13th. century, when the members of the three faiths had an unbounded respect for each other's beliefs and lived together on such terms of friendship that we must again attain. We want the collaboration of all Spanish peoples without distinction, of you Jews, of you Arabs, of all Spaniards, in order to advance the cultural work of the Spanish Republic in Morocco.

"La Noticias", one of the chief dailies in Barcelona, publishes an editorial, in which, referring to the Moroccan tour of Don Fernando de los Rios, it says: The fraternal greetings which our Minister has brought to the Jews and Arabs in Morocco were put into words such as have never before been spoken by an official representative of modern Spain, and they must rouse the finest feelings in the souls of these two peoples, who turn their eyes hopefully to our young Spanish Republic. What we must see to now is that these awakened hopes should not be disappointed, and we must show them that what we say we mean.

ALIEN HUNT IN ENGLAND: HUNGARIAN JEW-PLAYWRIGHT AND SCHOOL-TEACHER ORDERED TO LEAVE AFTER LIVING FOR YEARS IN COUNTRY: MARRIED TO ENGLISHWOMAN AND A PERFECTLY RESPECTABLE CITIZEN WHO HAS DONE VALUABLE WORK.

London, Jan. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Fryges Abel, a Hungarian Jew living in Birkenhead, and German master at the Beechcroft Educational Settlement, Birkenhead, has been ordered to leave England, under a Home Office order, believed to be connected with a tightening up of the aliens' restriction regulations.

Mr. Abel has been living in England for years, and is married to an Englishwoman, the "Manchester Guardian" states. He is a playwright of considerable talent, and one of his plays was shortly to be produced by Mr. Gilbert Miller. Mr. Graham White, M.P., has written to the Home Secretary stating that Mr. Abel is a perfectly respectable citizen and has done valuable work.

In an interview, it adds, Mr. Abel said he regretted going because it meant parting from many good friends. "I began to speak English when I was six years old, and it is very strange to me", he remarked satirically, "that people who could hardly say 'Gaga' when I was already reading Milton, Byron, and Shelley should have a voice in determining whether I am fit to stay in the country or not.

I happen to have been born between Lithuania and Estonia, so I cannot even speak the exact truth in saying that the country in which I was born was my own, Mr. Abel went on. I am quite convinced that the Home Secretary has done his duty, and that he knows what he is doing. Probably now that I am leaving Britain will embark on an ocean of prosperity, and the British, Celtic, and Anglo-Saxon civilisation will no more be imperilled by my presence.

Mr. Abel came into notice with an original revue, "Ain't it Better?", which the Beechcroft Players presented about a year ago, and his one-act play "Melodrama" entered in the British Drama League Festival last year, caused a stir. He was engaged on a project for a municipal theatre in Birkenhead until he was informed of the Home Office decision. He has translated a number of Hungarian plays and novels into English. Among his interests over here he has worked for the Birkenhead branch of the Independent Labour Party.