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JUSTMENT LEAGUE

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL"

by

Francis Herczeg

Thou shalt not kill, — this is one of the fundamental laws of all religions and civilisations.

The great thinkers of mankind have started from the thesis that the angel of death is the master of man and not his servant. Death cannot be a trump card in the hands of any mortal. A slave cannot command his master.

The State is still of the opinion that it cannot maintain a social symbiosis unless it makes manslaughter its monopoly. The destruction of life is effected — alike in war and in the administration of justice — in certain fixed forms. This we must unfortunately acquiesce in, although we know that the ultimate aim of every form of culture is to render murder superfluous.

All the more reason why every society claiming to be regarded as civilised should adopt a decided attitude of protest against arbitrary manslaughter not sanctioned by law. Every murder is an attempt against humanity in general. Any one who kills a fellow-man is at the same time guilty of self-slaughter, seeing that he takes up arms against his own existence. Any one who kills for reasons of principle defiles his ideals; and a political murderer is guilty of undermining the very foundations of the life of his own nation.

The Marseilles regicide was an attempt against humanity. So was also the villainous crime to which, twenty years ago, a scion of the House of Habsburg fell a victim in Serajevo. Those who call the death of Alexander Karageorgevitch a crime cannot describe as a deed of heroism the murder of Francis Ferdinand either.

We see an alarming symptom of the decay of modern society in the fact that it attempts to distinguish between murder and murder. We know that in honour of Princip almost every town in Yugoslavia has a street named after him, while the scene of the murder in Serajevo has been marked by the erection of a monument glorifying the "deed of heroism". The memorial was erected by the Balkans; but the ceremony of unveiling was attended also by officers representing a Western Power. This is what we call a symptom of decay!

So abominable a distinction cannot possibly be acquiesced in by the instinct of self-preservation of the civilised peoples. We Hungarians, whose historical traditions and manner of thinking have never allowed of our having anything in common with political murderers, have a right to be shocked by the Marseilles deed of horror. But those who celebrate the crime of Serajevo as a deed of heroism are not entitled to act as moral censors in connection

with the Marseilles attempt. Their judgment is bound to be actuated by malice. Should they think logically, the Marseilles murder — which to us is a dastardly crime — must be to them only a tragic episode in the struggle being waged by certain peoples for booty which from time to time demands grave sacrifices from various quarters. For, should their theory of "conditional crime" be taken as a standard, it may happen that some future generation will erect in honour of the Marseilles murderer a memorial similar to that now in Serajevo.

Bloodshed is not justified because it benefits someone. And it ultimately proves by no means "expedient"; for the blood thus shed leaves a stain on what today is regarded as a triumph, stigmatises the same, and begins to bleed again when least expected — as is reported by the Neapolitan legends of the blood of St. Januarius.

What happened *after* Marseilles is disgracefully instructive — the incredible cynicism shown by politicians in their endeavour to make capital out of the life-blood of a king. That was surely a classical instance of disrespect for the dead!!

We shall never forget the attitude of a fraction of the French press. This section of the French press, of which "Pertinax" was the loudest mouthpiece, attempted in defiance of common sense to implicate Hungary in the bloody crime. We believe that we comprehend the mentality of this infatuated political school. The rôle allotted to Hungary in their household economy by these politicians was that of supplying with meat the watchdogs of France. And, seeing that Hungary is neither abject nor cowardly enough to voluntarily undertake such a rôle, they would make us figure as blackminded enemies of peace and order who have forfeited all human rights.

And we would add that we are fully aware that this grotesque policy does not express the will of real Frenchmen. The French nation known to us is one of a large heart and brilliant intellectual qualities. And it is to those worthy sons of the French nation who are endeavouring to secure the future of Europe by a reconciliation of the peoples to whom our respect and affection goes out.

The reason why the Little Entente worked with such frantic zeal to assist "Pertinax" and his associates was that it hoped the general indignation aroused throughout the world as a consequence of the Marseilles murder would enable it to give the *coup de grace* to the life-instinct of the Hungarians. In order to attain that end it proposed to renew

the campaign of calumny which had on one occasion — in the Peace of Trianon — been crowned with success, leading to the dismemberment of Hungary.

For such a campaign of calumny to be successful, however, there was need of the war madness which had previously blinded even the sharpest-sighted statesmen in the world. The unanimous indignation of Hungarian public opinion which repulsed the wicked and stupid attack, the manly and dignified statement made by Premier Gömbös to the correspondent of a French newspaper, — these moments were bound to have their due effect. On this occasion a Hungarian Premier was really speaking after the heart of the Hungarian nation.

We Hungarians have reasons galore for desiring that every hidden connection of the Marseilles crime should be revealed. We feel particularly gratified

that the Marseilles murder and all its ramifications are now before the League of Nations; and at this stage of the procedure all we can do is to express the hope and desire that the League take its solemn duty most seriously, act quickly — nay, at once — and thus refrain from protracting an intolerable situation, — that of world-wide publicity for atrocious charges put forward with the utmost vagueness. The result of the inquiry, when the chain of events leading to Marseilles is taken into account, may certainly prove a painful one, — but not to us. That result will prove that for the distressing state of things prevailing today in the Danube basin the responsibility rests with those whose vital interest it is to employ lies and slander and terror and bloodshed to delay the inevitable victory of Justice.

HUNGARY ENERGETICALLY DEMANDS URGENT INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST HER

The Note submitted to the League of Nations on November 22nd. by Yugoslavia — which Note has been endorsed also by the Czechoslovak and Rumanian Governments — is an attack of unprecedented gravity against the national honour of Hungary. For this Note asserts that according to the results of the examination the Hungarian authorities are responsible for assistance and support accorded to the Marseilles terrorists, that professional criminals were trained in Hungary and entrusted with the execution of a whole series of crimes and murders serving definite political aims.

This Note submitted by the Yugoslav Government is the culmination of the campaign of calumny started against our country and our nation immediately after the Marseilles crime so unanimously condemned by Hungarian public opinion. The Yugoslav Government has, before Europe and the world, brought charges of unheard-of gravity against Hungary without having supported these charges with facts and proofs.

The Hungarian nation lost very much in the Great War; but it preserved its honour unsullied and intact. Political murder and its methods never figured in the armoury of the Hungarians. This fact cannot be stressed energetically enough, particularly as against an antagonist whose history of a hundred years is one long series of regicides, — which during the past decennium and a half has

done away with many eminent sons of the Croatian nation, together with hundreds of Macedo-Bulgarians, Albanians and Croats, simply because these unfortunate victims were dissatisfied with the system employed against all non-Serbian peoples — under the disguise of the fiction of Yugoslav national unity — by the pseudo-parliamentary régime of Belgrade which subsequently openly avowed its dictatorial character.

No one will be surprised that the Hungarian nation thus assailed through its most precious treasure, its honour, should have been incensed by the Note of the Yugoslav Government. As the unbiassed section of the foreign press has shown, the Hungarian nation cannot for one moment allow itself to be exposed to the charge of murder. Consequently, Hungarian public opinion has unanimously approved of the step taken by its Government and the Hungarian Delegate to the League of Nations to demand an urgent discussion of the Yugoslav complaint by an Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of the League.

While these lines are being written, though the League of Nations has indeed fixed the discussion of the Hungarian motion asking for an immediate investigation, it is not certain that the Hungarian request will be complied with and a definitive discussion held. However, the fact may already be established that the memorandum submitted by the Serbian Government deals almost exclusi-

vely with the material already published by a section of the Yugoslav and of the French Press which has repeatedly been officially refuted in Hungary. An hour or two after the presentation of the memorandum the representative of the Hungarian Government gave a full and exhaustive answer to the assertions contained therein; and there can be no doubt that the Hungarian Delegate will document to the League of Nations, point for point, the absolute untenability of the charges put forward by the Yugoslav Government and the Little Entente.

We do not wish to anticipate the evidence to be produced; we would therefore merely note that neither the depositions dragged out of the "witnesses" at Annemasse with the assistance of M. Fotitz, Yugoslav Delegate to the League of Nations, and at Zagreb by the administration of justice controlled by the Yugoslav dictators, nor the charges invented out of spite by the notorious mistress of a Croatian *émigré*, can be regarded as evidence such as is usually the basis of the judgments passed by the courts of law of a civilised State.

We know, however, that here it is not a question really of finding out the truth. King Alexander was murdered in Marseilles under circumstances which show manifestly that the French police were unable to afford adequate protection to the monarch who had been entrusted to their charge. Croatian *émigrés* are to be found in practically every country in the world; and it was Croats living in Belgium who passed sentence of death upon King Alexander. If notwithstanding the Little Entente turns against Hungary, this is due in the first place to its not daring to pick a quarrel with stronger

Powers and on the other hand to its desiring—trusting in its superior odds — to terrorise that country which is unable to acquiesce in the injustice inflicted upon it in the Treaty of Trianon and which by its international fight for justice has aroused profound sympathy also in those peoples which have been forced to accept the supremacy of one or other of the States constituting the Little Entente by the Paris Treaties of Peace — either entirely against their will or to their infinite subsequent disappointment.

Tibor Eckhardt, Hungarian Delegate to the League of Nations, called the Geneva action of the Little Entente international terrorism. And indeed "international terrorism" is the only proper name for the procedure by which the Little Entente would fain force Hungary to abandon her struggle for a revision. For let it be noted that the real accused in Geneva is the idea of revision. From the very moment when she was compelled to sign the Treaty of Trianon Hungary has never abandoned the hope that the day will come when, by means of the peaceful revision defined in Article XIX of the Covenant of the League of Nations, she will obtain a redress of the injustice committed against her.

There is no power in the world able to make her renounce this hope. Trusting in the justice of our cause, we await with the greatest composure the proceedings the immediate taking of which by the League of Nations we ourselves have most energetically urged; and we are convinced that we shall not stand alone in the face of the assault endangering, not only the security of the Hungarian nation, but also the peace of Europe and the world, which is menaced today from the same stormy quarter as twenty years ago.

STATEMENTS BY PREMIER GÖMBÖS AND DR. ECKHARDT

Immediately after the presentation of the Yugoslav Note the Hungarian Premier Gömbös and Tibor Eckhardt, Hungarian Delegate to the League of Nations, made the following statements:

JULIUS GÖMBÖS:

"The Yugoslav Note filed in Geneva *in re* the Marseilles affair did not come as a surprise to the Hungarian Government, to which that Note seems merely the continuation of the press campaign which has been going on for a month for the purpose of undermining the position of Hungary. The Hungarian Government is shocked to see that the tone of the Note corresponds exactly to that of the press agitating against Hungary.

"For immediately after the murder (in other words, at a time when there could not possibly be any available data showing who were responsible for organising the attempt and carrying it into execution) that press initiated a political campaign against Hungary — for the purpose of compromising that country — which from the very outset was calculated to endanger the peace of Europe.

"To the Hungarian Government the tendency was — from the very first moment when the campaign of calumny was started — perfectly clear. There can be no doubt, namely, that the object of those directing the campaign was — besides that of discrediting the cause of our country — to intimidate Hungary in order to paralyse our peaceful endeavours to secure our national existence.

"The Hungarian Government begs to call the attention of the public opinion of the world to the political tendency of the Yugoslav Note, particularly in view of its attempt to support the charges brought against Hungary, without submitting a detailed report on the question, by referring to proofs alleged to be available which we have so far not been able to check. The behaviour of the Yugoslav Government is particularly unjustifiable in view of the fact that so far it has not considered it necessary to communicate to the Hungarian Government all the documents serving as basis of the charges brought against Hungary, which documents the Hungarian Government would have refuted in the same manner as it denies the assertion that the murderer had resided in Hungary prior to the attempt.

"As representative of a nation with a past reaching

back through ten centuries of history which knows nothing of political murder as a means for enforcing the justice of the national cause, the Hungarian Government herewith solemnly protests against the procedure of the Yugoslav Government and repudiates the charge of complicity in the regicide.

"Seeing that the Hungarian Government regards the action of the Yugoslav Government as a menace to the peace of Europe, it too considers it desirable that the League of Nations should without delay take all steps necessary to have the matter cleared up urgently and objectively. This the Hungarian Government is particularly anxious to have done in view of the fact — to which it would specially call the attention of the public opinion of Europe — that Yugoslavia and her friends would seem to utilise the consciousness of the military superiority ensured them onesidedly under the Treaties of Peace for the purpose of jeopardising the sacred cause of European peace".

TIBOR ECKHARDT:

"I am very satisfied to hear that the odious affair of the Marseilles attempt has been submitted to the impartial tribunal of the League of Nations. We desire that the question be discussed urgently, and shall on our part

leave no stone unturned to see that the affair and all that is behind it be investigated in all its details and made clear with absolute objectivity to the League of Nations.

"Even with the persistent campaign of calumny carried on during recent weeks before us, we cannot but be surprised and shocked by the statements contained in the Yugoslav Note, — statements which represent an effort to injure the good name of Hungary in the eyes of the world. I protest most energetically and most unequivocally against these calumnies. Alike in its contents and in the tone in which it has been drafted the Yugoslav Note is nothing more or less than a fresh stage in a political action against Hungary of a deliberate and premeditated character. The object thereof is as clear as daylight, — an endeavour to divert attention from the real causes of the attempt and at the same time to destroy the moral integrity of Hungary, which the disarmament of that country leads the authors of the Note to consider an easy prey.

"I protest very energetically against these endeavours, which I must describe as an act of international terrorism."

HUNGARY REQUESTS IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION

In the afternoon of November 26th. Dr. Eckhardt, Hungarian Delegate to the League of Nations, presented to the Secretary General of the League the following Note:

Geneva,

November 24th., 1934.

To the Secretary-General,
League of Nations,
Geneva,

Dear Sir,

I beg to present to you, Sir, on behalf of the Hungarian Government, the Note hereinafter following, which I submit through you to the Council of the League, which in a few days is to assemble for an extraordinary session in Geneva.

The bitter campaign to which Hungary has been exposed since the day of the Marseilles attempt, together with the most fantastic charges which have been brought against her ever since, have already created a political atmosphere which — apart from being pregnant with serious dangers to the normal relations between certain States of Europe — is of a nature affecting also the peace of the world.

The tension thus created has been still further aggravated by the complaint submitted on November 22nd. to the Council of the League of Nations by the Yugoslav Government which has been endorsed by the two other States of the Little Entente, In this complaint the Yugoslav Government does not shrink from implicating Hungary in the dastardly crime committed at Marseilles and from making the authorities of Hungary responsible for the crime.

It is really no exaggeration for me to declare that, if this situation remains unchanged, and if Hungary, the Hungarian Government and the Hungarian authorities continue

to be exposed to the various agitations and calumnious charges which have been for weeks past hurled at her head, the results may be serious to the cause of peace, the preservation of which is the most important duty devolving upon the League of Nations.

Under such circumstances the Hungarian Government is of the opinion that it would be of the utmost importance that the Council of the League of Nations, to which the matter has been submitted by the Yugoslav Government, should proceed without delay to investigate the same.

The Hungarian Government considers it important that it should declare that it is the vital interest of Hungary that her honour should be defended by that Government against machinations the only object of which is to jeopardise the good name of the Hungarian nation.

Seeing that, on the other hand — even with due consideration for the provisions of Article XI. of the Covenant, to which the application of the Yugoslav Government refers — it is within the sphere of authority of the Council (see Article IV. paragraph 4) "to deal . . . with any matter . . . affecting the peace of the world", it is the duty of the Council to place the affair in question as soon as possible among the agenda of the extraordinary session now to be held and thus to avert the dangers which may arise out of the present situation — dangers to which the Hungarian Government considered it its duty to call the benevolent attention of the Council.

With my profound respects,
I remain, Sir, Your most humble
and obedient Servant

(signed) **Eckhardt**

Delegate of the Royal Hungarian
Government to the Extraordinary
Assembly of the League of Nations.

NATIONALITY POLICY PROBLEMS OF YUGOSLAVIA

That section of the world press which was not taken in by the dastardly calumnies propagated against Hungary under the direction of Beneš, has designated as background and ultimate source of the Marseilles tragedy the conditions prevailing in Yugoslavia and the exceptionally bitter inner antagonisms of the South Slav State.

When, after the attempt in the Skupstina on June 20th., 1928, the Serb dictators absorbed the Croatian nation in that "Yugoslavism" which was intended to disguise the efforts to establish a pan-Serbian hegemony, at the same time simply wiping off the map of Europe the Croatian State which had been in existence for more than a thousand years, the vast majority of the Croatian nation adopted an attitude of resolute refusal, not only as against Government, but as against the State too; and because the arbitrary régime suppressed freedom of speech and made impossible all political movements, a section of the younger generation of Croats banded in secret, illegal organisations which appealed to the

propaganda of *deeds* and to the instrument of direct action in place of the verbal and written protests which in their opinion were of no avail. The most horrible manifestation of this action — a manifestation most fatal in its consequences — was the attempt at Marseilles.

Anyone familiar with previous events must needs admit that the change of States did not involve any benefit to Croatia, but must on the contrary acknowledge that Croatia lost every particle of that political independence and internal autonomy which she had enjoyed prior to the change, as a country in union with Hungary, on the basis of constitutional and legal guarantees. This far-reaching change fully explains the complete disillusionment of the Croatian nation with the „liberation and union”, as also its justifiable embitterment.

For the information of our readers we propose to give abstracts of the articles on the Croatian question published in our October issue and of the more important fundamental resolutions and conventions.

AUTONOMY OF CROATIA UNDER HUNGARIAN RULE

The formation of the Yugoslav State put an end to the autonomy possessed by Croatia and Slavonia — as "associate countries" — within the Kingdom of Hungary. We believe that — at a juncture at which great events of a tragical character have concentrated attention upon the internal conditions of Yugoslavia — we shall not be abusing our readers' patience if, for the benefit of those not sufficiently familiar with the state of things prevailing in Central Europe, we give a short summary of the essential points of the autonomy of the countries of Croatia and Slavonia as finally laid down in the so-called Hungarian-Croatian Compromise — Act XXX. of 1868 — which was the culmination of the development of more than eight centuries.

To secure complete authenticity we quote the original text of the Act itself.

§ 47 of the Act runs as follows: "In respect of all matters not reserved under the Convention for the common Parliament and for the central Government, complete self-government (autonomy) is ensured the countries of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia in point alike of legislation and of the executive power". The extent of the said autonomy was thus defined by § 48 of the Act: "The right of self-government of the countries of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia shall extend — alike in point of legislation and of government — to the matters of internal administration and of religion and public education of the said count-

ries, as also to matters of justice, the latter to include in addition to the administration of maritime law all grades of the administration of justice".

The supreme organ of this autonomy was the Diet (Sabor), which exercised also legislative powers in autonomous matters. The head of the autonomous government was the Ban, whose position was thus defined by the Act: "The head of the autonomous government in the countries of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia shall be the Ban, who shall be responsible to the Croat-Slavonian-Dalmatian Diet" (§ 50). "The further development of the autonomous government shall, on the basis of representations made by the Ban and with the approval of His Imperial and Apostolic Royal Majesty, be determined by the Croat-Slavonian-Dalmatian Diet" (§ 54).

In connection with the language question the Act contains the following provisions: "In the whole territory of Croatia and Slavonia, the language of the legislature, of the public administration and of the judicature, shall be Croatian" (§ 54). „The Croatian language is herewith appointed also as the official language of the organs of the common government within the boundaries of Croatia and Slavonia" (§ 57). "Representations and applications from Croatia and Slavonia drafted in Croatian must be accepted by the common ministries and must be answered in the same language" (§ 58). "It is further declared that the representatives of Croatia and Slavonia being a political nation possessing a separate territory

and countries having their own legislature and government in internal affairs, may use the Croatian language too alike in the common parliament and in the delegations representing the same" (§ 59). "Laws to be passed by the common parliament for Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia shall be promulgated also in an original Croatian text to be signed by His Majesty, and shall be sent to the Diet of the said countries" (§ 60).

In all matters to which the Croatian autonomy did not extend, competency rested with the Hungarian Parliament and the Budapest Government. Nevertheless, the Act provided also for an adequate ensurance to Croatia of influence in these "common" matters too. The Croatian Diet (Sabor) deputed to sit in the Hungarian Parliament 40 representatives (that being how things stood immediately prior to the Great War) as Members of the Lower House (of Deputies) and 3 as Members of the Upper House (of Magnates), these representatives being elected corporatively, while the other Members of the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament were elected individually by the various constituencies. The courteous consideration of the Hungarian legislators is illustrated by the following provision contained in § 38: "The common affairs shall be discussed by the common legislature, as far as possible, previously and in succession, and under all circumstances care will be taken to allow the representatives of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia a period of not less than three months in every year for the discussion and settlement of their own internal affairs in their own Diet". Equally characteristic is § 39, which runs as follows: "All the expenses of the common parliament, including also the daily allowances and charges for residence, shall be borne by the common Treasury".

In the common Cabinet the Croats were represented by a minister of their own: "For the purpose of representing the interests of the countries of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia, there shall be appointed for the said countries a Minister (without portfolio) for Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia to be Member of the Central Government in Budapest. The said Minister shall be a voting Member of the joint Cabinet and shall be responsible to the common parliament. He shall also form the bond of connection between His Majesty and the national Government of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia" (§ 44). The common government was required on the one hand to proceed in all "common" affairs too in agreement with the autonomous government and on the other hand as

far as possible to appoint its own officials too serving in those countries from among the inhabitants of the autonomous territory. The pertinent provisions or the Act run as follows: "The Central Government shall in the territories of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia endeavour to proceed in agreement with the autonomous government of those countries" (§ 45). "Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia are, in deference to their desire, ensured that the Central Government will as far as possible appoint from among the Croat-Slavonian-Dalmatian nationals — with due regard for the prescribed qualifications — not only the employees of the Croat-Slavonian sections of the central offices, but also the organs of that Government functioning in the territories of the said countries" (§ 46).

Finally, we must note that Hungarian public law showed the most painful consideration for Croatian autonomy even in matters of detail, as may be seen from the following provisions "In their internal affairs, and within their own boundaries, Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia may employ their own national colours and arms, though the latter is to be surmounted by the Crown of St. Stephen" (§ 61). "During the discussion of common affairs, on the building in which the joint Parliament of the countries of the Hungarian Crown are sitting shall be hoisted also the Croat-Slavonian-Dalmatian flag" (§ 63). "On coins to be minted by the countries of the Hungarian Crown the royal title shall contain also the words "King of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia" (§ 64).

The autonomy possessed by Croatia within the Kingdom of Hungary was the joint creation of the political genius of the Hungarian and Croatian peoples, and in pre-War Europe was without a parallel. Since the Great War autonomy under international guarantee has been ensured certain territories — e. g. Ruthenia, the Memel District and the Aaland Islands. So far as the autonomy of Ruthenia is concerned, it is easy enough to show that it was modelled upon the older autonomy of Croatia; while the others, though perhaps not in questions of details, are in their fundamental conception based upon the same. There is, however, a very essential difference between the autonomy of Ruthenia and that of pre-War Croatia; for, whereas Hungary for a whole half-century honestly and conscientiously observed every iota of the latter, Czecho-Slovakia has during fifteen years not done anything to realise a single letter of the obligation undertaken by her at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in respect of Ruthenia.

STATE DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE UNION OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES

1. THE CORFU DECLARATION (JULY 20TH., 1917.)

"The authorised representatives of the Serbians, Croats and Slovenes . . . have agreed to organise their common State on the basis of the following up-to-date democratic principles:

"1. . . . the State of the Serbians, Croats and Slovenes shall be a constitutional, democratic and parliamentary monarchy under the rule of the Kara-georgevitch dynasty . . .

"2. Not only the obligatory State flag and arms, but also the independent Serbian, Croatian and

Slovene flags and arms — as being equal in status — may be used freely on all occasions.

"5. The three national names — Serbian, Croatian and Slovene — shall be equal in status throughout the territory of the Kingdom; and either of the same may be used freely on all occasions in public life and by all authorities . . .

"9. . . . on the basis of the principle of the right of self-determination of the peoples no single part of the whole of our people may be severed legally or transferred to any other State without the consent of the people itself.

"12. All nationals in whatsoever part of the territory shall be equal in status and possess equal rights in dealings with the State and before the law.

"14. The Constitution, which shall be framed by a Constituent National Assembly to be elected on the basis of universal suffrage to be exercised direct by secret ballot, shall be the foundation of the whole State life and the source of all power and law . . .

"The Constitution must be accepted at the Constituent National Assembly as a whole by a majority numerically absolute."

"(signed) *Dr. Ante Trumbić*

President of the Yugoslav Committee.

(signed) *Nikola P. Pashitch*

President of the Cabinet, Minister of the Interior of the Serbian Kingdom."

2. RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE CROATIAN SABOR ON OCTOBER 29TH., 1918.

"The Constituent Assembly of the whole united nation of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs shall decide definitively respecting the form of government, as also respecting the internal order and organisation of the State based on complete equality of rights as between Slovenes, Croats and Serbs."

3. RESOLUTION OF ZAGREB NATIONAL CONCIL DATED NOVEMBER 23RD., 1918.

The National Council gave the following instructions to the delegates to be deputed to take

part in the negotiations with the Belgrade Government

"The definitive organisation of the new State may be determined only by the Constituent National Assembly of the whole united nation of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and that *by a majority of two-thirds*. The Constituent National Assembly must be convened not later than six months after the conclusion of peace . . ."

4. PROCLAMATION OF YUGOSLAV KINGDOM, (OF SERBIANS, CROATIANS AND SLOVENES) AND OATH OF THE REGENT ALEXANDER (DECEMBER 1ST., 1918.)

On December 1st., 1918, at 8 p. m. the Regent Alexander received in audience the delegation of the Zagreb National Council and, after being greeted by Dr. Ante Pavelić, now President of the Senate, took the following solemn oath:

"I promise to be king of the *free citizens* of the State of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and to remain true at all times to the sublime, constitutional, parliamentary and broadly democratic principles based upon general suffrage."

This oath was repeated in the proclamation addressed to the nation on January 6th., 1919:

"As king of a free and democratic nation I promise in all things unswervingly to observe the principle of constitutional government based upon a parliamentary system, which shall be the corner-stone of the State called into being by the free will of the nation."

DESCRIPTION IN OUTLINE OF SITUATION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES IN YUGOSLAVIA

In Yugoslavia, in addition to the internal question — that of the antagonisms between Serbs and Croats, Serbs and Slovenes, Serbs and Bosnians — which came to a head in the Marseilles attempt, there is another problem of an extremely grave character. This is the question of the national minorities. These minorities numbering more than two and a half million souls — apart from insignificant exceptions — are all living in outlying districts, for the most part in territories either immediately adjoining or situated in the vicinity of the frontiers of national States of kindred peoples. This geographical situation of the national minorities would appear to make it imperatively necessary that Yugoslavia, by observing faithfully the obligations undertaken under the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en Laye, should ensure the minorities also the full and unrestricted enjoyment of the rights to which they are entitled. Instead of doing so, however, the Belgrade politicians, whose movements are confined to the magic circle of Pan-Serb imperialism, merely augment the centrifugal forces by continuously persecuting and economically "fleecing" the minorities, by suppressing their national cultures and denying them their most elementary rights.

By way of illustration we give below a transverse section of the situation of the minorities living in Yugoslavia.

YUGOSLAVIA'S MOST IMPORTANT ETHNICAL ELEMENTS IN NUMBERS

The following statistical table from C. A. Macartney's "National States and National Minorities" (Oxford University Press, London: Humphrey Milford. Issued under

the Auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs 1934.) shows what his estimate of the numbers of Yugoslavia's most important ethnical elements is. Although his statistics concerning the number of Magyars — in contrast with the majority of the rest of his data — are based on Yugoslav official statistics, the authenticity of which we have every reason to believe is open to doubt, we are still willing to accept the estimate made by this well-known British authority on the minority question — if only because it comes from one who is not likely to be accused by Yugoslavia of nationality prejudices.

Serbs	5,000,000
Croats	3,500,000
Slovenes	1,000,000
Albanians	70,000
Bulgars (Macedo-	
Bulgarians)	670,000
Germans	600,000
Magyars	467,658 (official figures)
Rumanians	229,398 (official figures)
Slovaks	70,000
Czechs	47,000
Other Slavs	175,000
Jews	65,000
Italians	9,632 (official figures)

According to Macartney, there are also, a few thousand Turks living in Macedonia and Bessarabia; furthermore a considerable number of gypsies and a smaller number of people belonging to other racial minorities are to be found in Yugoslavia.

MAGYARS

According to the data of the 1921 Yugoslav census "corrected" in 1930, the number of Magyars in Yugoslavia was 467,658, whereas the number computed on the basis of the 1931 Census — which naturally shows a decline (of 1,858 souls) — was 465,800. The Magyar minority refuses to accept as authentic these figures recorded by Yugoslav statistics, for on the occasion of the taking of the Census the census-commissioners decided officially on the basis of the notorious system of "name analysis", ignoring the wishes of the individuals, the question as to whether the persons in question were of Magyar nationality or not. According to estimates made by the Magyar minority the number of Magyars living in Yugoslavia may be computed at not less than half a million. The bulk of the Magyar minority is living in the Danube Banate, the greater part of which consists of the former "Vojvodina", the Southern Region of Hungary. These Magyars were torn from their native country against their wishes and without being consulted.

Concerning the inconsolable political, cultural and economic situation of this minority we continually publish reports in the columns of our Review: so for the present we shall confine ourselves to giving a summary abstract illustrative of that situation:

The organisation of any independent minority political party on a racial or denominational or regional basis is rendered impossible by the new Constitution of 1931 (Article 13) and by the new Act dealing with associations (Article 12), as also by the laws dealing with the election of national assembly deputies and senators. The consequence of this is that the Magyar minority is not represented at all either in the Skupstina or in the Senate. If we add further that the Banates and towns are still without autonomy, and that these bodies are being administered by Serbian officials nominated for the purpose who are all dependent upon Government, while the affairs of the parishes (villages) are also being conducted by parish clerks appointed by Government who are all of exclusively Serbian or Slav nationality and that the staff of State and Banate employees numbering some 250,000 souls includes only a very few officials of Magyar nationality (though in the event of the enforcement of equality of rights and equal treatment — as also on the basis of their numerical quota — the Magyars would be entitled to 9,000 or 10,000 posts in the public service), and finally that in default of any liberty of the press the Magyar newspapers are unable to do their duty and represent the interests of the Magyar minority, — we shall have given a clear and comprehensive picture of the injuries inflicted on the Magyars of Yugoslavia, of their civil disabilities and their downtrodden situation.

GERMANS

The German minority — the bulk of which, roughly 386,000 souls, is living in the territory of the Danube Banate — according to the Census of 1921 numbered 505,790 persons. The Census of 1931 decreased the strength of the German minority too — viz. to 495,509 souls. It should be noted in this connection that — just like the other minorities — the Germans too refuse to accept as reliable the results shown by the official Census, estimating the strength of their minority at not less than roughly 800,000. At the outset the situation of the German minority was more favourable than that of the Magyars. This was due to two causes. First of all, the powers that be in Belgrade desired to create dissensions between the Magyar and the

German minorities. Then, again, the Belgrade people were exceedingly gratified at the fact that, early in 1919, a year and a half before the conclusion of the peace treaties, Dr. Stephen Kraft and another leader of the Germans called on Dr. Joca Laloshevich, President of the National Government Board of Vojvodina, and — although they were not entitled, as Germans of Croatia, to do so, and were also not authorised to act on behalf of the Germans of Vojvodina — and declared in his presence that the German inhabitants of Vojvodina desired to join the new State formation.

The encouraging start was however soon followed by bitter disappointment. In April, 1924, the Swabian-German "Kulturbund" was dissolved, the assets of the Union being at the same time confiscated, — a measure inflicting upon the Germans of Slovenia alone a loss of more than 50 million dinars. During the National Assembly elections of 1925 Dr. Stephen Kraft, President of the German Party, and Graesl, candidate for Parliament, were dangerously wounded by Serbian nationalists. In economic respects too serious grievances were suffered by the German minority, chiefly as a consequence of unjust excessive taxation and of the agrarian reform, from the benefits of which the claimants of German nationality were also excluded. The most important of the educational advantages granted in January, 1931, in connection with the strengthening of the position of the German Empire, was the permission to open a private teachers' training institute using German as the language of instruction and possessing the same rights as public institutes of the kind, that being followed in September, 1933, by permission to establish a private girls' city school (Bürgerschule). This favouritism is evidence that the internationally guaranteed minority rights are being employed by Belgrade in lieu of veritable gifts of charity and as objects of political bargains. The view held by the German minority, despite this favouritism, on the question of its own educational matters, may be seen from the situation report on the question submitted to the Minority Congress held in 1931, from which we quote the following sentence: — "The fact must be unequivocally established that the German minority does not possess a single school of a pronouncedly German character, and that indeed it has not even a single class of the kind".

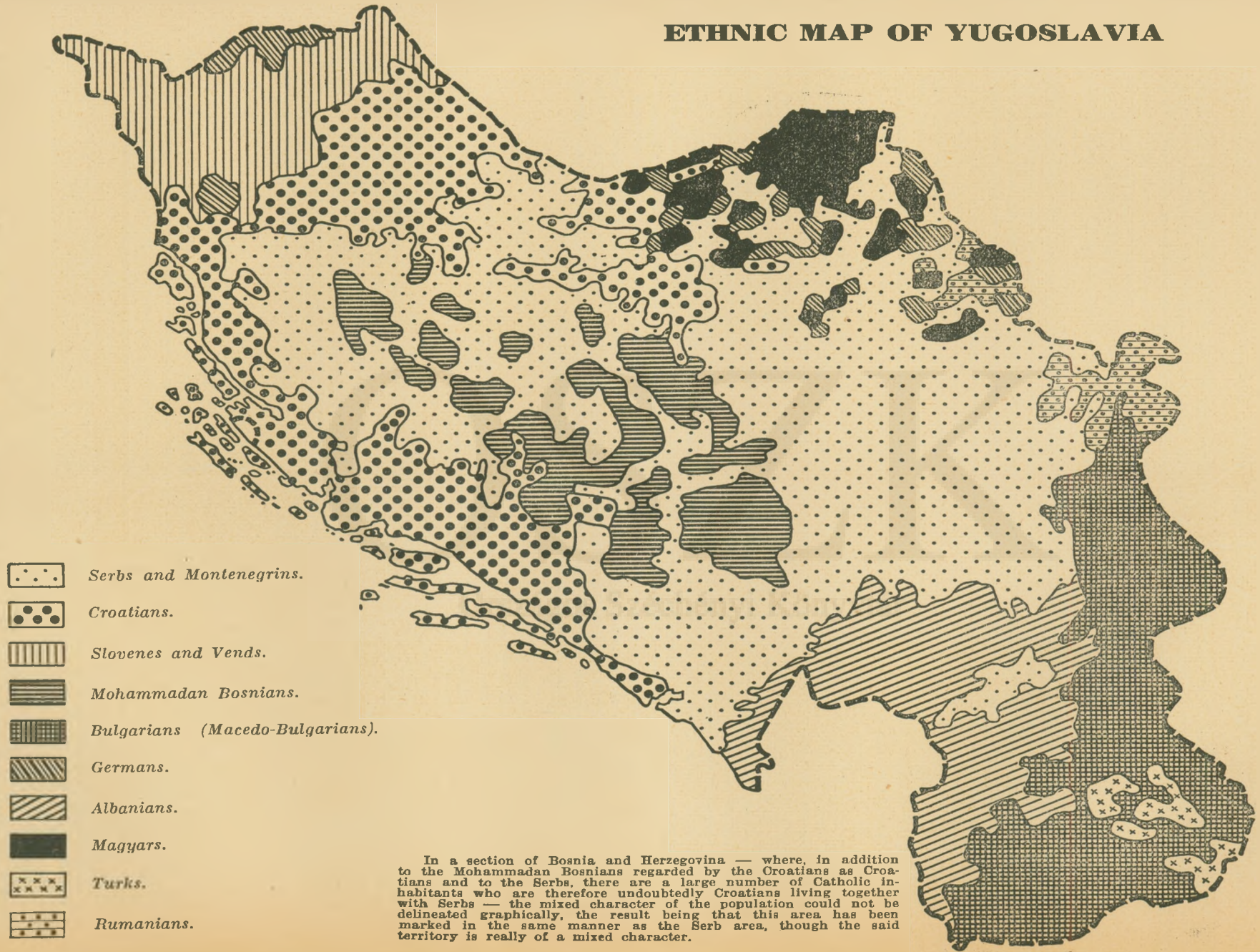
BULGARIANS

The largest group of Bulgarians living in Yugoslavia is that domiciled in the territory 32,000 square kilometres in area which was allotted to Yugoslavia out of Macedonia and — since October 21th., 1931, the date of the new administrative and territorial distribution of the country — bears the name of the Vardar Banate. These are the so-called Macedo-Bulgarians. They number roughly 6—700,000 souls. The smaller group — some 70,000 in number — lives on the strip of territory 150 kilometres long and on the average 10 kilometres broad severed from Bulgaria which stretches from the Danube to the Rataritsa Peak; these Bulgarians are the sole inhabitants of that territory.

The Yugoslav Government simply refuses to acknowledge the existence of this Bulgarian minority. According to the Southern Slav thesis, "the Slav population of Southern Serbia is not a minority either in tongue or in race or in religion; and for that reason there cannot be either a religious or an educational Bulgarian minority question".

On the basis of this arbitrary thesis the Yugoslav Governments simply "spirited away" a national minority numbering far more than half a million souls, closed the 640 Bulgarian schools functioning until 1913 in this territory severed from Macedonia and annexed to Yugoslavia, drove away the 1013 Bulgarian teachers engaged in these schools, and abolished the Bulgarian national Church, which at the outbreak of the first Balkan War (1912)

ETHNIC MAP OF YUGOSLAVIA



possessed 1 archbishop, 5 bishops and 833 priests and 761 churches.

In this unexampled procedure so arbitrary in character the Yugoslav Governments were not in the least disconcerted by the fact that the entire abolition of the Bulgarian schools and educational facilities was at the same time a most flagrant breach of the Minority Protection Treaty concluded at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, seeing that under paragraph 3 of Article 9 of that Treaty the provisions relating to the educational matters of minorities are to be applied to all the territories allotted to Serbia or the Yugoslav Kingdom respectively subsequently to January 1st., 1913.

The same fate has overtaken the Bulgarian cultural institutions, associations and other organisations too. They have all been dissolved and their assets confiscated. The use of the Bulgarian language is subjected to all kinds of restrictions and is even prohibited in private intercourse, while the singing of Bulgarian songs is punished by the infliction of penalties. The employment of Bulgarian Christian names is also prohibited; and at their christening children may be given only such Serbian names as are contained in the list published by the Serbian-Church. The work of denationalisation is aggravated by the fact that the Bulgarians are compelled to serbise their surnames too by adding the Serbian suffix "itch". The persecution of the Bulgarian language is carried to the extent of insisting upon the removal of the Bulgarian inscriptions on churches. It is forbidden to propagate printed matter drafted in Bulgarian or to import Bulgarian newspapers and periodicals; while all Bulgarian books found in schools, reading rooms or libraries are confiscated or destroyed.

In the economic field practically all measures taken by the authorities aim at weakening the material resources of the Bulgarian minority. This is the object in particular of the unjust overtaxation, the exceptionally high parish rates and the continuous requisitionings. But the same object was served also by the agrarian reform, in the course of which the bulk of the real estate possessed by parishes inhabited by Bulgarians was sequestered, while the Bulgarian element was given no share at all in the distribution of land.

As concerns political rights, the Bulgarian minority has from the very outset been living in absolute civil disability. Not only the law relating to the enhanced defence of the State, but even the "law relating to bandits" is applied as against the Bulgarian minority. The results of this procedure may be seen from a report made on the spot by Messrs. Rhys J. Davies and Ben Riley, two Members of the British Parliament, who state that during their sojourn at Skoplje they were barely able to find anyone willing to defy the terror employed and enter into conversation with them. But those results may be seen also from the fact that during a year or two, in the territory severed from Bulgaria, no fewer than 144, and in the Macedonian territory annexed to Serbia several hundred, innocent persons — including children and old men — have been killed by the Serbian frontier guards, policemen and gendarmes. The Bulgarians subjected by force to the rule of Serbia have had to pay dearly — in many cases by severe imprisonment, inhuman torture, or even their lives — for their loyalty to their nationality and their ancient culture.

ALBANIANS

According to the data of the 1931 Census the number of Albanians living in Yugoslavia is roughly 479,000 — viz. in the Vardar Banate (Macedonia or Old Serbia), 342,000, in the Zeta Banate (Montenegro), 74,000, and in the Morava Banate, 63,000. The situation of the Albanian minority is not in the least better than that of the Bulgarian minority. Of course the official reports leave no stone unturned to disguise and palliate the state of things prevailing today, which is equivalent to a complete neutralisation

of the provisions of the Minority Protection Treaty. Thus, V. Živatić, Head of Department in the Foreign Ministry, in a French paper offers a misleading conception of the state of things, saying that "of the total of 2609 classes of the 1401 schools functioning in the whole territory of Yugoslavia inhabited by Albanians, in the school year 1927/28 545 classes (20.88%) in 261 schools (18.62%) were attended by Albanian children". But he forgot to add that in these schools the teaching — carried on absolutely exclusively in Serbian — is almost exclusively in the hands of *Serb* teachers. It is strikingly illustrative of the whole minority protection procedure of the League of Nations that the committee of three delegated to inquire into the petition relating to this matter submitted by the Albanian minority accepted as sufficient the official information referred to above and did not consider it necessary even to put the question — which practically suggests itself — of the nationality of the teachers teaching in those schools and of the language of instruction used there.

The shocking state of things involved by the fact that the Albanian minority has not a single cultural, social, sporting or economic association of its own, is explained by official circles, not as the result of the Yugoslav authorities using every means in their power to prevent the establishment and maintenance of associations of the kind, but as due to "the Albanians not having so far felt any need of organisation in cultural or economic fields". By way of illustrating — as against the *pro domo* attempts to explain things away and to officially "amend" the objective truth — the treatment received from the very outset by the Albanian minority subjected to Serbian rule, we would refer to the Valona Memorandum addressed to the civilised peoples of the world in 1921, which states that "the Serbian conquerors have killed no fewer than 12,371 Albanians in the Field of Blackbirds (Kosovo-Polje) district alone, imprisoning 22,110 Albanians and robbing 10,520 Albanian families of their all and destroying 6,060 houses". This statement itself speaks volumes and shows quite clearly the methods by which the Serbian régime have begun the work of conciliating the "liberated" Albanian territories.

RUMANIANS

The Rumanian minority of Yugoslavia is divided into three groups. The largest of these groups — which according to the data of the 1921 Census numbers 136,998 souls — is living in the Morava Banate, another group numbering 79,621 souls in the Danube Banate (i. e. the territories of the former Hungarian counties of Torontál, Temes and Krassószörény annexed to Yugoslavia), and the smallest group — numbering 9451 souls — in the Vardar Banate. The last group consists of so-called "Macedo-Wallachians". It is certainly strikingly illustrative of Yugoslav conditions and of the reliability of Yugoslav statistics that the 1931 Census shows only 134,514 Rumanians as against the former quota of 231,068; that meaning a decline of nearly 100,000 in a single decennium. This remarkably large decrease in numbers is particularly improbable in view of the fact that the Rumanians — as is well known — are one of the most prolific of all races; the only possible explanation for the anomaly is that a considerable proportion of the Rumanians have simply been included among the Serbians on the basis of a common religion.

It is exceptionally characteristic of the whole minority policy of Yugoslavia, further, that the only Rumanian group acknowledged as a national minority is that living in the Danube Banate, and that even despite the fact that Yugoslavia is in alliance with Rumania the Yugoslav authorities refuse to give the other two groups even the minimum rights guaranteed by the Minority Protection Treaty — being still less inclined to grant the benefits reciprocally guaranteed under the Convention concluded

on March 10th., 1933, in favour of the Rumanian minority in Yugoslavia and of the Southern Slav minority in Rumania.

The treatment meted out in educational matters even to the group of the Rumanian minority living in the "Banate" and therefore benefiting by the Treaty of Saint Germain-en-Laye, is shown, among other things, by the fact that, whereas there is one elementary school class for every 305 Serbo-Croat inhabitants and one teacher for every 293 souls, in the case of the Rumanian minority of the country there is one elementary school class only for every 723 inhabitants and one teacher only for every 2057 souls!!! This being the situation in educational matters of the "acknowledged" group of the Rumanian minority in Yugoslavia, it is easy to conceive what must be the state of things in the educational field in the cases of the two other—*unacknowledged*—groups of that minority!!

A further characteristic circumstance is the tendentious explanation of the official circles of Yugoslavia to the effect that "the national connection between the Rumanians of the Banate and Rumania is very slight and is expressed exclusively in the machinations and individual actions of the Rumanian priests". This is how the authorities explain also the striking lack of political activity on the part of the Rumanian minority, wisely forgetting to mention the fact that those leaders of the Rumanian minority who had intended to take part in the 1931 Minority Congress were arrested, — as also that at the 1931 National Assembly elections the three candidates of the Rumanian minority included in the general list in terms of a compromise were defeated at the elections by the aid of subtle election abuses, — and that the villages inhabited by Rumanians are without exception under the control of Serbian officials.

TURKS

The Turkish minority, the bulk of which is living in the Vardar Banate, according to the Census of 1921 still numbered 150.322 souls. V. Životić, Head of Department of the Foreign Ministry, still estimates the number of Turks in Yugoslavia at 80.000, whereas in 1931 T. Radivojević, Professor in the University of Belgrade, failed to show any Turks at all in the statement drafted on the basis of the 1931 Census data, — a circumstance which does not throw a very favourable light upon the statistical methods employed in Yugoslavia. At the National Assembly elections in 1925 the Government crushed the Turkish minority party, dissolved its political organisation ("Jemijo"), though the latter had — together with the Albanian Mussulmans — secured 14 seats at the National Assembly elections in 1923, and placed under an embargo its only political daily, the "Hak". Yet in the absence of an independent press and of suitable minority organisations minority rights must remain dead letters.

ITALIANS

According to the latest Census (1931) there are only 8.860 inhabitants of Italian nationality living in Yugoslavia, the same being domiciled in the vicinity of Šušak and in Dalmatia. This tiny Italian minority enjoys an exceptionally favourable situation in every respect; that situation being secured by the Treaty of Rapallo and the Rome Convention, by the provisions of the Nettuno Protocol and by the power of the Italian nation.

THE HOUSE OF ÁRPÁD AND MEDIEVAL ENGLAND

by

Eugene Horváth

For more than fifty years people have been dealing in constantly increasing numbers with the question as to the identity of the English princes who found their way to the Court of St. Stephen and the manner of their coming there, — of the princes of whom we are told by English and Scandinavian literary records: but the question proved incapable of solution until it was brought into connection with events on the European Continent.

The first connection between England and Hungary was not by way of Germany; for in the West too it is only recently that scholars have determined the community of the histories of the Saxons of the English and German kingdoms respectively. It was during the present period that scholars ascertained the interdependence of the *Anglo-Saxonia* which existed in the British Isles and the *Saxonia* which flourished on the Continent. The English wife of Otho the Great by her marriage induced a *rapprochement* between the German-Saxon and Anglo-Saxon policies; and it was not until Otho wedded a Burgundian princess that the policy of Germany was diverted in the direction of Italy. The bonds uniting the Saxon community were loosened; and

in 1002 the Saxon political system of Germany fell to pieces, that being followed in 1066 by the collapse of the Saxon political system of England.

After the catastrophe in Germany in 1002 the Scandinavians attacked England. They were led by Sweyn, King of Denmark, after whose death in 1004 the leadership was taken over by his son Cnut (the Great). At the same period the Dukes of Normandy — Richard and his son Robert — appeared in England at the head of the frenchified Normans coming from the South. Between the Norman assailants and the Saxon defenders stood the brave, beautiful daughter of Duke Richard II., Emma of Normandy, who after the death of her first husband Ethelred the Unready, in 1016, had wedded Cnut. From then onwards her children were divided between the conquerors. Her sons by her first husband — Edmund Ironside and Edward the Confessor — defended the independence of the English; the Scandinavian troops of Hardicanute — her son by her Danish husband — fought under his leadership against the English: while her English and Danish kindred were attacked by Robert, Duke of Normandy, that being the beginning of general warfare.

When, in 1017, King Cnut wedded Queen Emma, widow of Ethelred, whom he found in London, which she had been defending, he endeavoured to rid himself of the surviving members of the Saxon dynasty. Edmund Ironside had been murdered by his command in 1016; and the twin sons of that king — Princes Edmund and Edward — were sent to Denmark, where however the authorities took pity on them and sent them on to Sweden, the home of their mother, Eadgil, Princess of Sweden; here they found a safe home in the Court of King Olaf. However, in 1022 their uncle died; whereupon they were sent to their aunt Ingegard, who since 1019 had been the consort of Yaroslav the Wise, Duke of Kiev.

The customs then prevailing in Kiev were Norman-Scandinavian; and the Duke maintained relations — apart from Byzantium — with the Scandinavian countries, England, France and Rome. Kiev also afforded shelter in 1036 to the princes — Andrew, Béla and Levente — who had migrated from Hungary; these princes were on friendly terms with the exiles from England, with whom indeed they soon became related by the marriage of Prince Andrew, in 1037, to Anastasia, daughter of Yaroslav and Ingegard, the young bride being second cousin to the English princes. There is nothing strange in the presumption that the English-Hungarian marriage was made in the hope that the throne of St. Stephen would one day be the heritage of Andrew, so that Yaroslav's daughter would become Queen of Hungary, while Princes Edmund and Edward would find it easier to get back through Hungary to England, where they might then recover their lawful heritage and the throne of their father. So in 1046 they all started off together — Andrew and Anastasia, Béla and Levente, Edmund and Edward — with an armed force to assist Andrew against King Peter and the German troops, this resulting in the Emperor Henry III. refusing to grant a passage through Germany to the English princes, who were thus compelled to remain in Hungary.

What has been said above is the result of exhaustive researches and protracted discussion. It was not easy to decide how the English princes came to the Court of St. Stephen, — where as a matter of fact they never found their way, seeing that St. Stephen died in 1038. Nor was it easy to show how Prince Edward wedded St. Stephen's daughter Agatha, seeing that St. Stephen never had a daughter of that name! The tradition that the English Prince Edmund wedded a daughter of St. Stephen called Hedwig is mentioned by the Swedish dramatist *John Messenius* (1579—1636); while according to the English chronicler *Ordericus Vitalis* (died 1142) Princess Agatha was the daughter of King Solomon, — a record from which it has been concluded that there has been a confusion between the names *Stephanus* and *Salamon*.

The first Hungarian writers to deal with the question were the historians *Daniel Cornides* and *John Horváth*; the matter was revived subsequently by *John Xantus* (in 1878) and *Louis Kropf* (in 1896). In 1892 *Maurice Werner* gave a list of all the English chroniclers — *Florence of Worcester*, *William of Malmesbury*, *Ordericus Vitalis*, *Roger of Hoveden* — who were familiar with the question; but the same

believed Agatha to be the daughter either of the German Emperor Henry II. or of Solomon, King of Hungary. According to *Cornides* Agatha was the daughter of St. Stephen; but this supposition was shaken by the mention of the name of Henry II. (*Agata filia germani imperatoris Henrici*). *Louis Kropf* having with the assistance of a note by *Adam of Bremen* discovered that the word *Ruzzia* ("in *Ruzziam exilio damnati sunt*") must have meant Kiev, in the course of further researches *John Karácsonyi* found that Agatha was not the daughter of St. Stephen, as had been stated by the otherwise well-informed *Aeldred, Abbot of Rievaulx* ("*Edmundo filiam suam dedit uxorem*"), but of the Duke of Carinthia, a relative of the German Emperor (so the text must be read "*filia germani imperatoris*" and not "*filia Germani imperatoris*"). And in any case *Aeldred's* data were very little known, and those of the Scandinavian sagas not at all, though the *Heimskringla Saga* did actually mention the wanderings of the English princes. What chiefly acted on *Karácsonyi's* mind in the matter was the consideration that, seeing the English princes received a loving welcome in Hungary also according to the data of the English chronicles (cf. *William of Malmesbury*: — "*ubi benigne aliquo tempore habiti sunt*"), England would not forsake Hungary. In his desolate solitude following the dismemberment of his country he desired to assist his nation, sending me his manuscript with a request to publish it in Hungarian in Budapest and in English in London. The late *Anthony Áldásy* willingly undertook to read and publish the Hungarian text. Having failed to place the English translation, I myself set to work to supplement the material published in Hungarian. I was greatly surprised when I happened to get hold of a book by the French historian *Georges de Manteyer* written at the same time as *Karácsonyi's* essay which contains roughly the same data as are given by the Hungarian scholar, though the Frenchman had found new data not known to *Karácsonyi*. The work on Margaret Queen of Scotland — based on the work of *Rézbányay* — published in 1926 by *Barnett* has no new information for us.

We have very few data available relating to the sojourn in Hungary of Princes Edmund and Edward. King Andrew presented to them *Nádasd* in Tolna County, which is still spoken of as "*terra Britannorum de Nádasd*" in a deed dating from 1235. Queen Anastasia having died in 1046 and Prince Edmund in 1048, Andrew and Edward wedded two daughters of the house of Eppenstein, thus becoming brothers-in-law. This double marriage also brought them into relationship by marriage with the Emperor Henry, for the latter and the new Queen of Hungary were first cousins, (this accounts for the expression *germanus imperatoris Henrici*). However, the Emperor was on unfriendly terms with the house of Eppenstein and refused to allow Prince Edward to travel to England via Germany.

Yet it had become known in England that the heir of Edmund Ironside and of Edward the Confessor was living in Hungary; whereupon, in 1054, the King of England himself begged the Emperor to allow Prince Edward a passage through his realm. The distinguished rank of the English ambassadors — Edward, Bishop of Worcester and Aelfwide, Abbot

of Ramsey — permits of our conjecturing that great stress was laid in England on the nephew and heir of the king being allowed to return home. Henry III. received the ambassadors in Cologne, keeping them in his Court for a year; but he refused to give the permission desired, because Edward had fought on the Hungarian side, had wedded the daughter of his enemy, and was the supporter of the Clunyoites, whose influence would have been enhanced by the accession to the throne of Prince Edward. It was only in 1056, after the death of Henry, when the reins of government were taken over by Agnes of Poitou, the infant Henry IV.'s mother, that permission to pass through Germany was finally given — by the Dowager Empress.

It was in 1057 that Prince Edward, broken by the ordeals through which he had passed, started for home with his consort and the children born to him in Hungary — his heir Edgar (then entitled *Edgar Atheling* as next in succession to the throne), Margaret and Christina. It was in a state of exhaustion from the long journey and in a condition of physical weakness due to his mental sufferings that he finally landed on English soil. His royal uncle was waiting to receive him in London; but the heir to the throne of England died immediately after landing, the general rejoicing being rapidly followed by general mourning — as described in the words of Abbot Aeldred, "*post paucos dies vita discedens, gaudium in luctum, risum mutavit in lacrymas*". Only his widow and children reached the English Court, where the king entrusted the education of the heir to the throne — *Edgar Atheling* — to the learned prelate Lanfranc, who later became Primate of England.

Unfortunately for Edgar, the king died early in 1066; while William, Duke of Normandy, landed in the country and in the battle of Hastings put an end to the independence of the Anglo-Saxon State. It was only then discovered that Edward the Confessor had in 1051 already promised the crown to William, — for he did not know then that his nephew was alive. The king had himself designated Duke William his heir; and the latter came with the blessing of the Pope, who had held the English throne to be vacant. It is true that the Saxons declared Edgar king; but he himself paid homage to William and did not take up arms until the cruelty of the Normans had aroused general embitterment. Sweyn, King of Denmark, marched into England accompanied by the troops of Malcolm III., King of Scotland; and in 1068 there was a general rising against the foreign intruders. King William showed masterly adroitness in disarming the coalition. The Danes were bribed; the Swedes retired; and the disarmed Saxons surrendered to the feudal army of the Conqueror. According to Aeldred Edgar and his mother and sisters decided to return to Hungary, which country was connected with so many pleasant memories; they all longed to be back in the country where Agatha's sister was queen, — "*Edgarus Edeling ascensa navi cum matre et sororibus reverti in patriam qua natus fuerat conabatur*."

A boat was chartered; and the wanderers set out for Cologne, whence they had originally started for England. But the boat was overtaken by a storm, which drove them ashore at Wearmouth, a place

that had just been taken by the troops of King Malcolm. Malcolm had previously seen Margaret at the English Court; he now wedded her; and the wanderers all settled in Scotland. So in 1069 Margaret became Queen of Scotland ("*regina Margareta de semine regis Anglorum et Hungarorum*"): she was the first queen of Scotland of English birth. After the death of her mother Princess Christina retired to a convent, dying in 1110 as Abbess of the Abbey of Ramsey. Queen Margaret suffered a tragic fate. On hearing that her husband and her eldest son, the crown prince Edward, had fallen in battle against the English, four days later — on November 17th., 1093 — she expired in the arms of her brother Edgar. To the moment of her death she kept all her souvenirs of Hungary, including the prayer-book which for centuries after was made the object of especial homage and devotion. She was buried in the church she had built in Dumferline in commemoration of her landing after the storm, her meeting with Malcolm and her marriage. In 1251 she was canonised by the Church; but her mortal remains were never allowed to rest in peace. While her body was lying in state in Edinburgh Castle, Malcolm's younger brother besieged the fortress, so that the body had to be conveyed by secret passages to Dumferline, whence it was transferred in 1251, together with that of her husband, to a place of more distinction. Her skull came into the possession of Mary Stuart; and it was taken by the persecuted Catholics to Antwerp and then to Douai, where all trace of the relic was lost at the time of the French Revolution. When the Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh begged Pope IX. to allow the relic to be taken home, it could not be found anywhere. It has been commemorated in the Manekine legend.

King Malcolm was followed on the throne of Scotland in succession by his three sons — Edgar, Alexander and David; his daughter Matilda, who was educated by Abbess Christina, was married to Henry I. of England. Seeing that Henry was the son of William the Conqueror, this marriage seemed to the English to denote the reconciliation of the Norman and Anglo-Saxon peoples; and at the same time the English paid homage to the memory of the queen whose religious devotion and charity was so familiar to everyone — that memory still being commemorated by popular tradition ("*Molde the Good Queen*"). Matilda's sister, Maria, was married to Eustace Count of Boulogne; while her daughter by the latter — also called Matilda — wedded Stephen of Blois, as whose consort she became Queen of England. So both the daughters of the Scotch Queen St. Margaret of Hungary became queens of England.

Their restless brother, *Edgar*, lived a life of ups and downs right down to his death. In 1072, when his brother-in-law Malcolm invaded England, he joined him; and after their defeat he sought shelter at the Court of Robert of Flanders, who was then fighting, together with Philip Francis of France, the brother-in-law of Andrew of Hungary, against the Normans. It was therefore as his kinsman that Edgar received Montreuil from King Philip; but the attacks of the Normans made it impossible for him to keep it. He returned to Scotland, though he continued his

intercourse with the Count of Flanders, whose sister, Matilda, was the consort of William the Conqueror. Hearing that Adela, widow of Cnut, King of Denmark, had become the consort of Roger of Apulia, and that Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of England, was going to Rome, — while his French kinsmen were organising a crusade the harbinger of which happened to be the Count of Flanders himself —, Prince Edgar also joined the crusaders. The researches of the French historian *Manteyer* have refuted the supposition that Edgar Atheling travelled alone; for according to the latest data he was accompanied by his Northumbrian wife and his daughter Matilda. St. Anselm was intimately acquainted with the members of the royal family, and as successor to Lanfranc continued to show benevolence towards Princess Agatha's children — Edgar, Margaret and Christina of Hungary —, who were being persecuted by the Normans. On his way to Rome the Primate visited the Court of Blois, where the daughter of Malcolm and Margaret — Matilda, consort of Stephen of Blois, who was also niece to Prince Edgar — was in power. While Anselm travelled to Lyons, where his friend Hugo was archbishop, Edgar journeyed via Apulia to the Holy Land. Passing over interesting details that have come down to us, we would merely note that Anselm was doing all in his power to find a suitable husband for the daughter of Prince Edgar, who was being thrust into the background by the Normans, and chose for the purpose his own House of Savoy. During this journey Matilda was married to Guigues VIII., Count of Albon. The latter then occupied a position of authority between the related houses of Toulouse and Provence, Burgundy and Savoy. As her gift to her husband in this marriage Matilda brought with her an unusual distinctive

rank inherited by her on her mother's side, — a distinctive title with the origin of which historians are at present dealing very exhaustively. This distinctive title was first employed by the son of Matilda and Guigues, — Guigues IX. (died 1142) — when he called himself *dauphin*. The title was used later by the lord of the province, the owner of Dauphiné; and when it came into the possession of the French king, it was granted to his first-born son, the heir to the throne. But Matilda brought something else too, the importance in respect of foreign politics is most striking. In her new country she was regarded as of the royal blood of England ("*regina quae fuit de Anglia*"): and from this time on the Counts of Albon took the side of England against the French, who had extended their dominion in the direction of Lyons. And seeing that as the result of the efforts of Anselm Savoy too joined the English, the interests of England continually made more and more headway on the northern slopes of the Alps. In 1134 Matilda, daughter of Guigues IX., was married to Amadeus of Savoy. Their daughter Matilda in 1146 wedded Alphonse I., King of Portugal, so that the family of Prince Edgar helped to strengthen the connections between England and Portugal too. It is quite conceivable that this fresh connection between England and Portugal gave rise to the legend which tells us that the foundation of the kingdom of Portugal was due also to the Hungarian connections of Queen Matilda. Shortly after this marriage, in 1147, the Count of Auvergne, the Marquis of Montferrat and Amadeus of Savoy — i. e. the whole Dauphiné family — joined the crusade. According to *William of Malmesbury*, Edgar, the prince indirectly responsible for all these connections, ended his life in retirement in Normandy.

P O L I T I C A L M O S A I C

JULIUS GÖMBÖS ON THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF HUNGARY

At a meeting of the National Unity Party (Government Party) held on November 12th., at which the Party paid enthusiastic homage to His Highness the Regent, Nicholas Horthy de Nagybánya, on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of his triumphal entry into Budapest — after the fall of the horrible reign of terror of Béla Kun — at the head of the Hungarian National Army organised by him, *Julius Gömbös*, Prime Minister of Hungary, made a magnificent speech, from which we quote certain passages relating to matters of international politics.

THE ROME PROTOCOL HAS DONE ITS WORK

The Hungarian Premier dealt first with the Three-Power Protocol signed at Rome.

"I am also of opinion" — the Premier said — "that this Protocol has done — and is continually doing — the work for which it was called into being. In this protocol a Great Power entered into co-operation with two small

Powers for the purpose of solving some of the great questions of Central Europe by common consent. When we met in Rome last spring for the purpose of drafting the Protocol, the principal aim before us was to reciprocally make matters clear in respect of our individual objects and conceptions. We desired to arrive at a complete agreement in both political and economic questions. For the atmosphere created by these discussions on the one hand provides for the signatories of the said Three-Power Protocol being able to reckon at all times on one another's support, while on the other hand it provides for our breaking up — as far as such a course is feasible — the system of economic autarchy which is the source of so much danger and trouble, thereby ensuring the possibility of reciprocal prosperity. Now also, *alike on the occasion of my visit to Rome and during my stay in Austria, I was delighted to find that the spirit of the Three-Power Rome Protocol was still in full force as between the three countries; this spirit is stronger than ever and in its effects works*

towards a stabilisation alike of conditions in Central Europe and of European politics generally. The structure comprised in the Three-Power Protocol was not built upon political manoeuvres, diplomatic intrigues or clandestine disruptive intentions; on the contrary, by this Protocol we created an atmosphere of reciprocal sincerity here in the very heart of Central Europe the benefits of which are already being felt by all three nations" . . .

CONDITIONS OF ADHERENCE

"To participate in this atmosphere of sincerity and to adhere to the Three-Power protocol, is worth the while of other nations too; and there is no obstacle to such a procedure in the event of a fulfilment — as shown more than once by the official communiqué issued as the result of my recent discussions in Rome — of those real, objective conditions which in terms of the Rome Protocol and also of the said official communiqué are *sine qua non*s of an adherence to the Rome agreement. Should these objective conditions not be in force in the case of the nations desirous of adhering to the agreement, there is naturally no possibility of adherence. What the objective *sine qua non* incidental to the Hungarian point of view is, I have declared repeatedly and unequivocally; it is to be found alike in the National Work Scheme issued by me, in the official programme of the Government, and among the objects of this Party: I mean the question of a revision. *I am firmly convinced that Europe will never recover fully from the multifarious political and economic diseases from which she is suffering today, unless she decides to guide her destiny in the spirit of the Rome Protocol.* When the powers that be decide to discontinue their efforts to forcibly maintain the one-sided situation prevailing today, which was brought into being by the Treaties of Peace and rests on foundations, not of justice, but of extreme injustice; when they admit that the Edict of Trianon was founded on false premisses; when they consequently admit their other errors too, — for surely no one can claim to be a really great statesman who has not the moral courage to acknowledge his faults and errors; when on these grounds the powers that be in Europe undertake to revise all the mistaken conceptions entertained during the drafting of the Treaties of Peace, — it is my firm conviction that they too will adopt the attitude of sincere and loyal understanding laid down in the Rome Protocol in respect of the Hungarian claim to a revision".

HUNGARIAN RE-ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMME

The Premier then declared that *the Alpha and Omega of every Hungarian foreign policy must be the endeavour to obtain a revision by peaceful means. Our claim to obtain a re-adjustment was indisputable — whether under the Treaties of Peace or on the basis of historical rights or of statistical postulates. For the latter showed that as a people numbering close on thirteen million souls — a number in excess of that of any other people living in the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy — the Hungarians were naturally entitled to possess in the Danube basin a political importance greater than that allotted to the Hungarian people in the territory of 95,000 square kilometres left to us by the Treaty of Peace. In the neighbouring States, on the contrary, nations numerically inferior were ruling over the other peoples in territories quite out of proportion in area allotted to them by special favour of the treaty-makers.*

CAMPAIGN OF CALUMNY AGAINST HUNGARY

The Premier then spoke of his visits to Poland, Austria and Rome, and dealt with the Marseilles attempt and its international consequences. He referred to the campaign of calumny started against Hungary in connection with the attempt *with the object of endangering the international position acquired by Hungary as the result of fifteen years*

of systematic work. At the close of his statements in connection with the question the Premier established the fact that this campaign of calumny — the object of which, he once more emphasised, was to undermine the international position of Hungary — had proved a failure.

THE PREMIER'S RECENT VISITS

The Premier spoke in peculiarly cordial terms of his visits to Poland, Austria and Italy, and of the warm and friendly reception accorded him in all three countries alike. He then referred to *the traditional interdependence of Austria and Hungary, reminding his hearers that the Austrian statesmen too — in their consciousness of that interdependence — were doing all in their power, in the interests of peace and of a European settlement, to strengthen the co-operation of the two countries and enhance its intensity and efficaciousness.*

The Premier referred also to the historical connections between the Polish and Hungarian nations which had been in existence already for so many centuries, and to the cordial sense of community which inspired the peoples of the two countries in their mutual relations — a sense of which he had experienced so many gratifying tokens on the occasion of his recent visit to Poland. „The example of the Polish nation” — said the Premier — *”proves that every nation must suffer and display patience in order to be able to ensure a better future, and that Providence makes those sufferings and that patience lead to the achievement of independence. This truth is illustrated by the life story of Marshal Pilsudski, the great man of Poland, — the story of a life leading through sufferings in Siberia to Warsaw.”*

The Premier made special reference to his audience with His Holiness the Pope and of the cordial and flattering reception accorded him on the present occasion too, as always in the past.

ITALIAN-HUNGARIAN RELATIONS

Then the Premier spoke of his visit to Rome. As may be ascertained from the reports sent from Rome, though more particularly from the attitude of the Italian Press, and most of all from the communiqué issued after the conclusion of the discussions, *all the fantastic old wives' tales propagated by certain factors respecting a cooling of the relations between Italy and Hungary were merely tendencious rumours and malevolent interpretations. The Italian-Hungarian relations were still most cordial and sincere, and — most important of all — rested on sound foundations of realpolitik represented by a great Statesman who had proved a kind of Providence — a statesman respected, honoured and loved by every Hungarian — viz. the Duce.*

In conclusion the Premier said: — *”Fate has always devolved on this nation onerous duties. This the nation must take cognizance of. For ten centuries Fate deprived the Hungarian nation of the possibility of living a life of ease and comfort in the basin of the Danube. The Hungarian nation had at all times to carry on a persistent struggle for its daily bread and in order to hold its own in this storm-centre of Europe. This is our historical mission, — a hard but glorious duty. Heaven be praised that we still have friends in foreign countries and that we still occupy a position of authority abroad”.*

DISMEMBERED HUNGARY SERVE AS MODEL TO CENTRAL EUROPE

At the general meeting of the Municipal Council of the County of Somogy held at Kaposvár on November 5th. Count Stephen Bethlen, former Prime Minister of Hungary, — who has been elected life member of the Municipal Council — made a speech which caused a stir, not only in other parts of Hungary, but also in foreign countries. Among other things the great Hungarian statesman laid stress on the following points:

"We declare and proclaim to Europe that *there must be no more terror or brute force in Central Europe*; if so, there will be a revival of that natural state of things which existed previously for over a thousand years and which will reinstate the Hungarian nation in its leading position. — That is what we all desire, — what we all have a right to desire, seeing that we are all suffering from the effects of the Trianon Edict. *There is no truth in the statement being harped upon by our neighbours to the effect that here in Hungary the demand for a revision is confined to a few Hungarian magnates who have lost their landed estates and are endeavouring to get them back. Why, the Members of this Municipal Council sitting here today, though they include Hungarian magnates and Hungarian owners of latifundia, comprise also Hungarian small-holders, tradesmen, merchants, representatives of the intelligentsia elected by secret ballot — men, therefore, who are not connected by any personal interests with the territories wrested from us.* My election is evidence that in this question the whole Hungarian nation is of one mind and will continue to be of one mind until we have recovered those territories which were severed from us by force and illegally.

"But it is not only we that are suffering; *the Peace Edict*

has brought suffering also upon all those peoples which for a thousand years lived in union with us and are now subjected to a foreign rule.

"Let us take a glance at the territory once occupied by the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. — *There is practically no State today which can boast of order and quiet or of having maintained the older Constitution intact. There is, so to say, no single State in which civil rights, political and individual liberty, and freedom of speech or liberty of conscience are respected: but there is one country where quiet prevails, where civil rights are respected, — a country which is being governed constitutionally, — I mean Dismembered Hungary. Does not the world realise that this is the country in Central Europe which can be relied on and which — despite the hard conditions in force — has proved able to maintain its integrity in respect of the cultural institutions brought into being by our forebears during the course of a thousand years?*

"The time will come when the leading statesmen of a Europe suffering from the ravages of conflicting interests will be bound to wake to a consciousness of their responsibility for the preservation of those great moral values which were created by the culture and civilisation of ten centuries, not only for the benefit of the Hungarian people, but also for that of all the peoples of the Danube basin. And then will come the time for that great revision for which every self-respecting Hungarian prays and yearns. All we have to do today is to maintain this state of composure and to make it a permanency in the country, that we may with united efforts establish for this little nation a new home — a stronger home than that allotted to us by the Treaty of Trianon."

"POLITICAL MURDER IS NOT A HUNGARIAN USAGE OR SANCTIONED BY HUNGARIAN HISTORY"

In its October 31st. issue the "La Presse" published an energetic statement made by the Hungarian Premier to a special correspondent of the paper — Georges Suarez — who had been sent to Budapest for the purpose. The statement runs as follows:

"In all countries of Europe." — the Hungarian Premier said — "the Croatian emigrées are being arrested; and this you regard as only natural. Only in the case of Hungary, a country immediately adjoining Croatia, do you find anything surprising in these arrests. Political murder has never been a Hungarian usage, not is it sanctioned by Hungarian history. Here in Hungary you will not find a single precedent; on the other hand, if you go to Serajevo, you will have reason for surprise at the reverence with which people honour the memory of Princip, the murderer of Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

"You see, people in France are always on the side of revolutionaries and subversive doctrines and gunpowder barrels. And yet the only people in foreign countries who like you are the parties of tradition and order. While Béla Kun was getting Hungary anathematised by the peoples, I was at Szeged, then under the occupation of French troops. Your officers and your soldiers took sides against us in favour of those who had put Hungary on the rack.

"This has changed, Sir" — said Suarez, interrupting the Premier, so he tells us, in order to hide the indignation aroused in him by the grave truths

spoken by Gömbös. He too is of opinion that after the Great War France took sides with the communist and socialist rabble — e. g. in Munich (Kurt Eisner), in Vienna (Renner, Bauer), and in Budapest (Béla Kun). "This policy did not change in the further course of events" — Suarez continues — "but hazarded the very authority of France, The gravest moment is that it is still being continued, our politicians offering their hands to Litvinoff, the whilom convict"

In reply to the correspondent's question as to the relations between Hungary and her neighbours Gömbös answered as follows:

"We are endeavouring to create an atmosphere of neighbourly cordiality. We desire to maintain and to expand our commercial relations and to help to stabilise an economic balance as between all Danubian States. However, we cannot go beyond the normal conditions existing naturally between adjoining States, until there is a change in the political conditions. On this point I must agree to differ from M. Titulescu. He believes that in the event of the economic ties being made closer the political problems will automatically lose in importance. This is what he calls "spiritualisation" of frontiers. This thesis I cannot accept, because, even if theoretically tempting in character, for us Hungarians it means merely a *sanctioning and perpetuation of the present situation*. Now, Hungary will never abandon her point of view... The position of Hungary — so far as concerns her frontiers, her eco-

nomic unity and her security — is determined by three formulae, — a *revision of the treaties of peace* (i. e. a fair re-adjustment of frontiers), taking into account all factors of an ethnic, economic and geographical nature, — the *protection of minorities* in the disputed territories, — and finally *equality of rights for Hungary in the question of disarmament*.

This means that *Hungary's demands do not concern the totality of the pre-War frontiers; while in respect of armaments, those of Hungary would not exceed either materially or financially one third of the strength of the Little Entente. In the event of a compliance with these three conditions, an economic co-operation will be not only possible, but also successful.*"

BULGARIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

On his way back from Belgrade after taking part in the funeral of King Alexander, Rūjedi Bey in Sofia made a statement to the Bulgarian journalists saying that Turkey desired to pursue a policy of the most friendly character towards Bulgaria. Nevertheless, the Turkish Press keeps systematically attacking Bulgaria on the plea of alleged persecutions of Turks. Seeing that Bulgaria is today — as always in the past too — sincerely desirous to maintain friendly relations with Turkey, the Bulgarian Minister of the Interior ordered a strict investigation to be made into all the cases adduced by the Turkish Press. The result of the inquiry has refuted the charges; but perhaps that was superfluous, seeing that it may be established with ease that the attacks against Bulgaria were not founded upon facts, but only serve as a pretext for the campaign started against the Bulgarians of Thrace by the Turks. The attacks of the Turkish Press are receiving the full support of the Greek Press, which is indeed taking the lead in the work of instigation. Recently Georgiev, Premier of Bulgaria, established the fact that the minorities living in Bulgaria enjoy the fullest equality of rights and that no persecution whatever is being carried on against them, they being on the contrary respected and honoured as useful citizens. The Bulgarian Premier regrets the circumstance that the Turkish Press keeps attacking the Bulgarian authorities, either without the slightest ground or in respect of matters affecting certain

individuals of a purely personal character; that acting to the prejudice of the friendly relations previously existing between the two States. In authoritative circles in Bulgaria people are of opinion that so long as Rūjedi Bey speaks one way and acts another, it is inconceivable — however desirable it may be — that there should be friendship between the two countries, though all the geographical, economic and historical reasons for such a friendship are to hand. In the Great War the two nations fought on the same side; and after the War, right down to quite recent times, this friendship was a living reality most favourably affecting both countries alike in all respects. Titulescu is the other Balkan statesman who unceasingly boasts of his sympathy for Bulgaria; on his way back from the Balkan Conference at Ankara he made public in Bulgaria high-sounding declarations. However, despite the royal meeting and innumerable promises, Rumania has so far done nothing to settle the questions awaiting a solution the adjustment of which has so often been rightly demanded by the Bulgarians. Everyone has had the opportunity to convince himself of the love of peace of Bulgaria and of her endeavours to maintain loyal relations with her neighbours; unfortunately, however, her neighbours are ready for everything except to satisfy the legitimate demands of the defeated country and thereby to ensure that country's subsistence and the foundations of peace in the Balkan Peninsula.

HOW MINORITIES LIVE

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

271 HUNGARIAN BOOKS PLACED UNDER EMBARGO IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Under an ordinance (No. 6709/III.—IX. 5 ex 1934) of the Pozsony Referendary of the Czecho-Slovak Ministry of Schools, 271 Hungarian books have been "banished" from the public libraries. The books thus placed on the index include numerous religious, *belles lettres*, scientific and popular knowledge works ordered by the public libraries as prescribed by law. By way of illustration we here give the titles of a few of the books thus placed under embargo: — *Aubermann*, "Catholic Faith Defended"; *Julius Czapik*, "The Sunday Gospels"; *William Györy*, "Luther and His Catechism"; *Michael Marczell*, "In the Footsteps of Our Lord"; *Pálffy-Bereczky*, "History of the Protestant Church"; *Ignatius Rózsa*, "History of a Poor Jew"; a historical romance ("The Captain of Kalló") by *Irene Gulácsy*; *Tihamér Tóth*, "The Suffering and the Victorious Christ"; *Francis Kőröndy*, "Starting at 7.50 via Bodenbach" (novel already translated into several languages); *Emmanuel Beke*, "Algebra"; *Cicero*, "De Officiis"; "Orations in Verrem"; *Sophocles*, "Electra"; *Horace*, "Odes"; *Homer*, "Odyssey"; *Sallustius*, "Julius Caesar"; *Martin Pirchala's* "Latin Reader"; *Zsolt Beőthy*, "History of Hungarian Literature", etc. etc. The ordinance enforcing the prohibition refers to § 3 of the Order in

Council No. 607 dated November 5th., 1919, which relates to "works valueless in respect of art and content", to "pornographical" literary products, to the products of Grub Street, to detective and Indian stories, to pamphlets tending to disparage whole classes and grades of the population, as also to works directed against the unity and existence of the Czecho-Slovak State. Now, the very subjects dealt with in the books enumerated above preclude the possibility of their contents violating the provisions of the Order.

PROHIBITION OF STREET-NAMES RECALLING THE HISTORICAL PAST OF HUNGARY

A characteristic example of the forcible methods of an intolerant chauvinism is the circumstance that in Kassa (Košice), the second largest town in the Slovakia severed from Hungary, the Street Commission of the town has ordained that the names of 60 streets which seem calculated to recall the days of yore shall be changed. The street-names thus banned include for example those of Stephen Báthory, the Prince of Transylvania of the seventeenth century who later became King of Poland, of several other Princes of Transylvania, of John Hunyady, the great fifteenth century Hungarian general whose magnificent victory over the Turks at Belgrade is still celebrated by the Angelus rung every day at noon everywhere in Europe, of Michael Munkácsy, the eminent Hungarian painter of last century, and of Alexander Petőfi, the

Burns of Hungary, etc. The street hitherto known as Olasz-utca (Italian Street) is to be re-christened Jugosláv-utca (Yugoslav-Street), while it is proposed to name another street after the Little Entente.

IN THE POZSONY UNIVERSITY SLOVAK PROFESSORS HAVE BEEN ENTRUSTED WITH THE WORK OF TEACHING HUNGARIAN (MAGYAR)

The Magyar minority in Czecho-Slovakia have always complained that there is not a single chair of Hungarian (Magyar) language and literature in any of the four universities of Czecho-Slovakia. After innumerable efforts to urge matters the Government has finally resolved to act, — though their action is not of any particular advantage to the Magyars. For the work of teaching the Magyar language and literature in the Pozsony University has been entrusted to Bakos, professor of theology, and Jancovič, former headmaster (director) of a "real-gymnasium" (mixed modern and classical school). These men are both Slovaks; so that the complaint of the Magyar minority is still in force.

NYITRA PRIBINA SCANDAL STILL SUR LE TAPIS

Owing to the scandalous happenings at the Pribina celebrations held last year at Nyitra, where the Czecho-Slovak Premier, Malypetr, and his companions were veritably "taken prisoners" by Monsignor Andrew Hlinka and the tens of thousands constituting his audience, criminal proceedings were instituted against several hundred persons, including politicians belonging to the Slovak People's Party and the organisers of and participants in the demonstration. In connection with the same affair proceedings have been instituted on 76 different counts against the "Slovak" and the Editor of the "Slovak" — Charles Sidor — respectively and against Andrew Hlinka, who has accepted responsibility for some of the articles objected to by the Public Prosecutor. The Pozsony and Nyitra District Courts have now resumed the work of crossexamination. The Pozsony Court has crossexamined Andrew Hlinka, the leader of the Slovak People's Party, Senator Kovalik, Ševcik, club secretary, Straka, Assistant Editor of the "Slovak", and numerous other politicians belonging to Hlinka's party. In all probability the trials will be held very shortly before both Courts. These trials may be expected to last for months, the number of accused amounting to several hundreds.

It is illustrative of the pressure brought to bear on the Slovak autonomists that the Czech Public Prosecutor only last month confiscated two articles written by Andrew Hlinka. A great stir was been caused among the Slovaks by the fact that in place of Vančo, the Secretary of the Turócszentmárton Chamber of Advocates who was forced to resign, the Minister of Justice did not appoint the nominee of the Committee, By way of protest Vanovic, President of the Chamber, has sent in his resignation. It should be noted that the only Chamber of Advocates in the territory severed from Hungary is that of Turócszentmárton, and that the President and Committee of that Chamber are not elected by the Members — as is the case in the provinces historically belonging to Bohemia — but — to the greater glory of democracy — are appointed by Government

R U M A N I A

INSTITUTIONALISATION OF LANGUAGE EXAMINATIONS EQUIVALENT TO RUIN OF MINORITY EXISTENCES

Officials and employees in the service of the State, the counties and towns (municipalities), as also secondary and elementary school teachers, belonging to minorities

were some time ago made to go through a language examination — the result of which has not yet been made public — which would seem to be merely the beginning of a whole further series of such examinations. A few months ago all proprietors of tobacco stores belonging to minorities were also made to take an examination. And we have just read in one of the Rumanian papers ("Tara Noastra") of the demand that all craftsmen and indeed all people following professions should be also examined in Rumanian. (See "Keleti Ujság", No. 231, October 10th., 1934.) The wife of a railway pointsman from Széklerland has also been examined in Rumanian (see "Keleti Ujság", No. 234, October 13th., 1934). The official gazette of the Rumanian Sport Associations announces that all footballers belonging to minorities will have to take an examination in Rumanian and that those who fail to show a sufficient knowledge of the language of the State will be deprived of their qualification as referees. What will be the end of this language test mania if sportsmen are also to be required to take language examinations? (See "Szatmári Ujság", No. 238, October 21st., 1934.)

The effects of the institutionalisation of these language examinations are making themselves more and more sensibly felt. On the ground and under the pretext of ignorance of the State language more and more Hungarians in the public service are being dismissed every month. E. g. as from October 1st. 17 Hungarian workers employed in the engine-house of the Rumanian State Railways at Mádéfalva were dismissed from service, their dismissal being explained as the result of their ignorance of the Rumanian language. (See "Erdélyi Lapok", No. 210, October 7th., 1934.) A finding of the Nagyvárad High Court of Justice just taken has rejected the appeal against their dismissal entered as far back as 1931 — on the ground of ignorance of Rumanian — of 11 Hungarian railwaymen from Szatmár who were not even given a composition. (See "Brassói Lapok", No. 243, October 24th., 1934.) On October 25th. last the Temesvár Disciplinary Commission sentenced to dismissal 25 Arad railwaymen belonging to minorities for having failed at the recent language examination. (See "Aradi Közlöny", October 26th., 1934.) The same Disciplinary Commission dismissed also 4 Hungarian engine-drivers and 9 other Hungarian railwaymen on the ground of their failure at the language examination. (See "Brassói Lapok", No. 245, October 26th., 1934.) On December 1st. 400 Hungarian postmasters are to be dismissed. (See "Keleti Ujság", No. 250, November 1st., 1934.) As a result of the language examination at Nagyvárad 11 town officials were summoned to ask to be put on the retired list. (See "Keleti Ujság", No. 249, October 31st., 1934.) At Nagyvárad the knowledge of Rumanian of 10 proprietors of tobacco stores has been found insufficient, and they have been called upon to take another examination, otherwise they will lose their businesses. (See "Szabadság", No. 234, October 12th., 1934.) Those minority secondary and elementary school teachers who have failed at the language examinations will be dismissed from service as from January 1st. (See "Erdélyi Lapok", No. 237, November 9th., 1934.)

PERSECUTION OF HUNGARIAN JOURNALISTS

It is impossible to even keep an account of the innumerable suits brought against the Hungarian journalists of Transylvania. *Ladislav Sáhy*, editor living at Nagyvárad, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Nagyvárad Court of Law for having on May 1st., 1932, — in the columns of the "Magyar Szó", a paper the appearance of which has been forbidden — published a speech by Emil Nagy, former Hungarian Minister of Justice (see "Magyar Hirlap", October 21st., 1934). *Louis Daróczy Kiss*, editor of the "Magyar Szó" referred to above as having been placed under an embargo, has been sentenced by the Nagyvárad Court of Law to 10 days confinement on the charge of agitation based upon

an article published in the said paper on May 7th., 1933, dealing with the national work effected in Transylvania by the Hungarian Choral Societies (see "Szabadság", No. 247, October 27th., 1934).

ENDLESS SERIES OF BRUTALITIES BY GENDARMES IN SZÉKLERLAND

Late at night *Ignatius Ambrus*, a farmer of 57, was carried off by gendarmes to the gendarmerie station at Csikszentgyörgy, where he was first horribly beaten and then thrust in a cellar. The doctor's certificate testifies to injuries requiring more than 8 days to heal. The same gendarmes (of Csikszentgyörgy) executed a warrant of arrest against *Joseph László*, farmer, on the charge of some slight petty offence by taking him up 36 hours prior to the time appointed for the arrest and making him work at the gendarmerie station, where he was soundly beaten. And last winter the same gendarmerie detachment made a gipsy who was suspected of being a receiver of stolen goods remain so long in a temperature 36° below zero that both his legs were frozen (see "Csiki Lapok" No. 41, October 7th., 1934). The wife of a Csikménáság farmer named *John Márton* was led by a rope by the gendarmes — as if she had been an animal — to the Csikszentgyörgy gendarmerie station 4 miles away, where she was then so terribly mishandled that she became seriously ill (see "Magyar Újság", No. 230, October 7th., 1934, and No. 232, October 10th., 1934). At Gyergyóújfalu a drunken gendarme sergeant of the name of *Parvu Narescu* late at night arrested a local farmer called *Francis Konec*, whom he thrashed black and blue with a horse-whip, the victim suffering fracture of 3 ribs and serious internal injuries. The same gendarme sergeant arrested the wife of a prominent tradesman at Gyergyóújfalu named *Ignatius Egyed* by breaking open her door at night and carrying her off in a nightdress to the police station. Her injuries required 30 days to heal (see "Népujság", No. 230, October 13th., 1934). A 44 years old Gyergyóremete farmer named *John Laczkó Anghi* was beaten with the butt of his rifle by a drunken gendarme sergeant (see "Ellenzék", No. 243, October 22nd., 1934). The wife of *Michael Székely*, of Zsögöd, was horribly beaten at the gendarmerie station. The county prefect himself — to whom Deputy Dr. Gabriel Pál showed the doctor's certificate — was dumfounded when told of the awful methods of administration of justice practised by the inhuman gendarmes (see "Magyar Újság", No. 244, October 24th., 1934).

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE ORTHODOX AND THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN TRANSYLVANIA

Of the Rumanians living in Transylvania 62% (about 2,000,000) belong to the Orthodox (Greek Oriental) and 37% (about 1,200,000) to the Greek Catholic Church. The latter are those Rumanians who at the synod held at Gyulafehérvár in 1627 accepted the primacy of the Pope and made a union with the Roman Catholic Church. At the present moment there are 5 bishoprics under the jurisdiction of the Balázsfalva Metropolitan: the Greek Catholic bishoprics of Nagyvárad (established in 1776), Lugos, Kolozsvár and Szamosújvár (all established in the nineteenth century) — besides the bishopric of Máramaros, the only one created since Trianon. In pre-Trianon Hungary both the Greek Catholic and the Greek Oriental (Orthodox) Churches enjoyed absolutely the same rights and privileges as the other Churches recognised by law. The prelates belonging to these Churches were members of the Hungarian Upper House (of Magyars). After the conclusion of the Treaty of Trianon, by virtue of § 22 of the Rumanian Constitution of 1923 and of the Education Act of 1929, though both the Orthodox and the Greek Catholic Churches have been proclaimed

national churches, nevertheless the Rumanian Orthodox is designated as the ruling and the Rumanian Greek Catholic Church as privileged Church.

The conflict between the Rumanians belonging to the Orthodox and Greek Catholic Churches respectively broke into full violence already in the seventeenth century, after the proclamation of the „union” in 1627. The antagonism was not eliminated even by the union of Transylvania with Rumania proper. A striking light is thrown on this disunion by a recent meeting of the Greek Oriental Association bearing the title of "Orthodox Fraternity" which has its seat at Nagyszeben, — at which meeting the Government was represented by Lapedatu, Minister of Education. This association has undertaken the task of defending the autonomy of the "ruling" Church and is in the service of the interests of that Church. At the said meeting the founder of the association, Sextil Puscariu, Professor in the University of Kolozsvár, pointed out that the other Churches are entitled to autonomy only to a certain extent subject to the strictest control on the part of the State, seeing that those Churches are directed from abroad. Bitter attacks were made against both the Roman Catholic and the Greek Catholic Churches. The nine points of the resolution carried by the meeting among other things established the fact that lately both Catholic Churches have been showing an aggressive attitude which must be counteracted. In his speech Octavian Goga, former Minister of the Interior, declared that orthodoxism meant the Rumanian people itself, and showed that it was the Orthodox Church which had maintained a connection between the principality and the Rumanians living under foreign rule. Goga asserted that, when the Rumanians opposed a union with Rome, they had followed their instinct of racial selfpreservation, for the Habsburgs had endeavoured to create dissension in the ranks of the Rumanians by bringing into being the Greek Catholic Church. In conclusion Goga said it was orthodox blood that had founded Greater Rumania, and that for that reason orthodoxism must be converted into a State dogma.

As may be seen, the Rumanians of Transylvania belonging to the Greek Catholic Church (some 1,200,000 souls) are a red rag to the members of the Orthodox Church, who are endeavouring veritably to deprive them of their right to be Rumanians. The bitterest assailant of the Greek Catholics is Octavian Goga, a man of Transylvanian descent; and that proves that we have here to deal with a feud between the two sections of Transylvanian Rumanians.

YUGOSLAVIA

SENTENCE ON DR. IVAN PERNAR, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE

Dr. Ivan Pernar, former deputy and Secretary of State, who has still in his body the revolver bullet which inflicted a dangerous wound on the occasion of the memorable attempt against Stephen Radic and his fellow-deputies in the Skupstina on June 20th., 1928, was a few months ago sentenced by the State Protection Court — on the charge of propagating anti-State printed matter — to two and a half years' imprisonment. This sentence has just been mitigated by the Court of Appeal to two years' strict confinement.

MAGYARPHOBIA IN YUGOSLAVIA

As has been reported also by "The Times" — as well as by other important world journals — the Yugoslav Government has forbidden the importation into Yugoslavia of all products of the press originating from Hungary — i. e. also of literary and scientific periodicals and

reviews —, while forcing the papers of the Hungarian minority of Yugoslavia to publish the articles abusing Hungary and her Government, and at the same time tolerating the calumny and menacing of Hungary on posters exhibited in all the towns and villages of the former "Vojvodina" (now called "Danube Banate"). That Government has also begun to expel *en masse* the Hungarians who have for years been living in Yugoslavia on the basis of regular permits of domicile and employment licences. In a few days 150 Hungarian families have been deported from the country. The unfortunate victims have not been granted enough time even to settle their affairs and take at least a part of their belongings with them. The Hungarian Minister, who has repeatedly protested against the cruel measures and the

inhuman procedure, has received only equivocal answers. A characteristic illustration of the Yugoslav "methods" is the circumstance that the Belgrade papers — including also the "Vreme" — are endeavouring to cajole public opinion abroad by pretending that the measures of the Government are justified by some "persecution" of Yugoslav nationals in Hungary!! Now this assertion is nothing but a tendentious perversion of the fact that — by express desire of the Yugoslav Government — the Hungarian police authorities have placed under police supervision the Croatian and Macedonian emigrés living in Hungary. Hungarian public opinion fears that in further developments the uncontrolled wave of hatred may break also over the Hungarian minority in Yugoslavia.

P O L I T I C A L E C O N O M Y

A U S T R I A

CHANGES IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF AUSTRIA

For the purpose of preparing the way for the re-organization of the order of the State, the Law of October 17th. brought into being the Union of Austrian Manufacturers to represent the interests of the industrial and mining undertakings. Its sphere of authority is to extend to all industrial and mining undertakings in the whole territory of the State; but Government may by ordinance except certain groups of the undertakings as not subject to the authority of the Union. In terms of the Law industrial undertakings are all factories and similar establishments, and undertakings for the supply of electric power, unless the same are under the management of political corporations. The Union of Manufacturers is divided into a Vienna section and provincial sub-unions. Again there will be branch-unions representing the various branches. It will be the business of the Union of Manufacturers to represent the interests of the mining and industrial undertakings. Special functions of the Union will be — 1. to conclude collective contracts in keeping with the regulations in force; 2. to settle legal disputes by initiating proceedings for reconciling differences; and 3. to provide for the settlement of matters so far belonging to the sphere of authority of the chambers of commerce and industry, where such matters affect exclusively the interests of manufacturing and mining industry. The Union is entitled to refuse to admit any undertaking the persons exercising a decisive influence on the management of which are to be regarded as anti-State. The Union is required — before a decision is taken in matters affecting important interests of industrial and mining workers — to give the Association of the Trade Unions of Austrian Workers and Employees an opportunity to express an opinion. The Union is entitled to collect additional contributions from all undertakings belonging to its sphere of authority to cover its operating expenses, as also the expenses of institutions created for the benefit of the totality of industrial and mining undertakings. The activity of the Industrial Union is to begin on January 1st., 1935. The Law of October 19th. also created a new estate consisting of public employees. This estate includes, in addition to the State officials (federal and provincial officials) strictly so called, judges, the staff of public teachers (professors), police officers, as well as the officials (officers) of political corporations

(social insurance institutions, professional bodies), of the institutes administered by these corporations, of endowments and foundations. For the whole professional estate there is to be organised a principal corporation ("public servants' union": *Beamtenbund*), the corporations for the use of the several branches of occupation to be called "fraternities" (*Kameradschaften*). Thus there is to be a special body for the use of the State and the municipal (parish) employees, for judges and officials of the Public Prosecutor's Office, for the staff of public teachers (professors), etc. The sphere of activity of these special corporations will include the furtherance of the interests of the particular branch; that of the principal corporation the furtherance of common interests of the totality of members of the estate, and supervision of the special corporations. Associations established under civil law may not interfere in the spheres of authority of the special corporations.

B U L G A R I A

THE NEW HUNGARO-BULGARIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY

The new commercial treaty between Hungary and Bulgaria came into force on July 1st. The most important provision of the Treaty is that relating to the so-called "gardener account" — i. e. to the claims of the Bulgarian National Bank against the National Bank of Hungary arising from the activity of the Bulgarian gardeners working in Hungary. These claims will be secured by the importation to Bulgaria of Hungarian goods, — the articles concerned being mostly chemical products, ceramic goods, hardware goods, sewing machines, bicycles and linen thread. In return Bulgaria may export to Hungary tobacco. The Treaty is to be in force provisionally for one year.

C Z E C H O - S L O V A K I A

THE CZECHO-SLOVAK PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1933 SHOW A DEFICIT OF 1,714 MILLION CZECH CROWNS

According to the exposé in the matter of the Estimates delivered in the House of Deputies by Trapl, Czecho-Slovak Minister of Finance, there is a slight improvement

in evidence in the economic position of the State. During the crisis the claims on the Treasury increased to such an extent that it proved impossible to maintain the equilibrium of the public finances. The Accounts for the year 1933 show a deficit amounting to 1714 million Czech Crowns. This year too a deficit must be expected, though the same will be less in volume.

It is noteworthy that during the discussion of the Estimates, Deputy Patejdl, the *rappporteur* of the Foreign Ministry Estimates and Member of Foreign Minister Beneš's party, declared that the foreign ministry estimates must be increased, since the sums expended so far on propaganda and intelligence service were not sufficient in "times of hostile actions". Why, of course the unceasing propaganda against Hungary absorbs a great deal of money...

HUNGARY

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA

Speaking of the improvement of these relations, the "Echo de Belgrade" notes that the new commercial agreement has been received with satisfaction by the economic circles of Yugoslavia. The export trade to Hungary during the first six months of the year — amounting to 67 million dinars — represented 4.25% of the aggregate value of Yugoslav exports; while the imports from Hungary represented a value of 46 million dinars. This means that the active balance in favour of Hungary so strikingly in evidence in previous years in the interchange of goods between the two countries has been converted into an adverse balance to the debit of Hungary amounting to 21 million dinars.

RE-ADJUSTMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES PREMIUMS IN HUNGARY

The Compensation Bureau of the Foreign Trade Office has readjusted the premiums of foreign exchanges. On cotton, as already reported, the premium is 40%. This is the highest rate of premium in force. In the trade with Austria there are no premiums at all, while in the Italian trade clearing the premiums range at present from 20% to 22%. In the clearing business with Germany most articles of import have no premium charged upon them. This is true also of the clearing business with Rumania, though raw oil is certainly charged with a premium of 15%.

EXPORTS AGAINST MERCHANDISE PENGŐ AGAIN PERMITTED

The Compensation Bureau of the Foreign Trade Office some time ago, took steps to provide that in the future, in order to facilitate the procural of foreign exchanges for the purchase of raw materials, the sale of additional exports against merchandise pengő should be suspended. This prohibition was put into force in respect of 48 classes of goods, the exportation of which had previously been effected without a hitch by way of the additional exports. Representations have been made to the competent Hungarian authorities by the creditor countries and objections raised to these steps, which representations have resulted in the authorities proposing to once more permit exports against merchandise pengő on a restricted scale to reduce the goods debts still outstanding.

RUMANIA

THE SITUATION OF RUMANIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Unbalanced State finance and the catastrophic shrinkage in foreign trade have landed Rumania in an exceedingly grave situation. In the year 1931 Rumania's foreign trade balance showed an average monthly profit of 537 million lei. In 1932 that surplus had sunk to 392 millions; in 1933 it was only 209, and by the end of the first third of this year it had sunk to 22 millions. This enormous falling-off in Rumania's foreign trade finds its most obvious explanation principally in the so-called quota system, which in consequence of the limits it sets to importation has led to a gradual, but all the more definite, loss of foreign markets.

Rumania's foreign trade in the first four months of 1934 was as follows:

	Exports (value in millions of lei)	Imports
January	936.7	967.7
February	921.2	838.8
March	1064.9	1100.8
April	1235.8	1152.6

As the above table shows, Rumania's foreign trade balance in the January of this year closed with a deficit of 31 millions, this adverse balance advancing to 35.9 millions in March. A probably poor harvest will merely help to accelerate a further shrinkage in foreign trade.

YUGOSLAVIA

YUGOSLAVIA'S FINANCIAL WORRIES

According to the "Neuer Zürcher Zeitung", the discussions which were to have been carried on in Paris between King Alexander and French statesmen would have included also the question of the further French financial support to be granted to Yugoslavia, which would probably have been settled in a positive form. The development of this matter was however paralysed by the regicide. The financial assistance is needed primarily for the re-construction of the Yugoslav banks, which have been rendered immobile by the moratorium given this year in respect of the payment of debts due by peasants, seeing that the moratorium granted to the banks does not mean a satisfactory solution of the problem.

FURTHER ADJUSTMENT OF AGRARIAN DEBTS

With the approval of the Cabinet Council the Minister of Agriculture has issued an Ordinance in re the readjustment of agrarian debts. Under this Ordinance farmers may pay back their debts in instalments over a period of 12 years. As from November 15th., 1934, the rates of interest on and the sinking fund instalments of liabilities due to banks will be as follows: in the first year 6% (interest) and 1% (instalment of capital) and in the twelfth year 0.98% (interest) and 16.02% (instalment of capital) respectively. In the case of debts due to private individuals the rate of interest has been fixed at 3.5% (first year) and 0.55% (twelfth year) respectively, the instalment of capital repayment being fixed at 2.5% (first year) and 14.45% (twelfth year) respectively.

S P O R T S

In consequence of the unfavourable turn in the weather the season for open air sports has come to a definite close. Thanks to an exceptionally long autumn the season for sports in the open lasted much longer than usual; so that events which, as a rule, are over much earlier were able to be held at the end of October and the beginning of November. Hungary has seldom had such a successful year in sports. Not counting the splendid work done by the modern pentathletes, no fewer than 44 Hungarian competitors won European championships, 2 became world champions, while the Nations' Prize was won by Hungarians in three branches of sports.

MOTOR RACING

The most important event of the autumn season was the motor race which took place on October 29th. Both on account of the celebrity of the competitors and of the results achieved, it proved to be an event of European, indeed of world, importance. It was held on the Gyón section of the Budapest—Kecskemét road. The track proved entirely satisfactory and stood the hard test extremely well. It lies between the 46th and 54th kilometre stones on the Budapest—Kecskemét stretch of the Transcontinental Road — and it was the first in Europe to be built according to the regulations of the International Automobile Sport Committee. The rough concrete surface of the road almost entirely precludes the danger of skidding, and the road is quite level and straight.

Germany naturally showed a great interest in the race. Her most famous motorists, such as Rudolf Caracciola, Ernest Henne, and Joseph Moritz took part in it.

One of the most interesting moments was when Caracciola tore along the road between the dense rows of spectators in his Mercedes-Benz racing-car at an average speed of 317.460 kilometres an hour. This was the greatest speed ever attained on a high-road. Another important achievement won fame for Ernest Henne, who made an average of 246.238 kilometres an hour on his motor-cycle, thereby establishing an absolute world record for motor-cycles.

FOOTBALL

The football match between Budapest and Paris in the Parc des Princes on November 1st attracted a surprising amount of attention. The French, who admire the Vienna football players above anything, were anxious to see the Hungarian team which had beaten the Austrian representative team. Sas (a Hungarian), Jordan (an Austrian), and Kennedy (a Scotsman) played in the Paris team. The Hungarians played a splendid game, winning by 5 goals to 1. The French newspapers admitted that their discipline was first-rate, their technique excellent and their superiority indisputable.

SWIMMING

When the new covered swimming-pool at Stockholm was opened, the Swedish Swimming Association arranged a great international swimming contest and water-polo match on October 20th and 21st in honour of the occasion. The outstanding feature of the two days' events, which were watched by His Majesty King Gustavus of Sweden, was the achievement of the Budapest water-polo team. The Budapest team, which was composed of young players, played against the Stockholm representative team on the 20th. The result was a tie (1:1). On the 21st the Hungarians beat the Swedes by 4 goals to 3. How great

the success of the Hungarian water-polo players and swimmers was, is best shown by the fact that they appeared again on October 23rd, in the Stockholm covered swimming-pool, which was packed with excited spectators. At this third match the result testified to the superiority of the Hungarian team, which won the match against the Stockholm representative team by 6 goals to 2. The Hungarian holder of the European championship for free style swimming, Ladislaus Csik, also distinguished himself; for, in spite of the difficult water of the Stockholm covered swimming-pool, he made good time — 59.5 seconds.

ATHLETICS

As is well known, the Olympic Games in 1936 will begin with a relay race starting at Olympus at midnight on July 21st and passing through Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, and Czecho-Slovakia, the finish to be in Berlin on August 1st at 1 p. m. The Olympic Games Managing Committee has decreed that the stages are to be one kilometre long. The 381 kilometres to be run in Hungary will thus require 381 runners.

UNIVERSITY SPORTS

One after another, the various nations have notified their intention to take part in the International University Games to be held in Budapest next year. Great Britain, France, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Germany, Yugoslavia, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Poland and Japan, have recently been joined by Esthonia.

CORRECTION

We were terribly taken aback to find after publication — that the last number of our Review contained two errors or blunders, which we now beg to rectify. The first of these errors will be found on p. 12, in the statement made by Sir Robert Gower. Here — on the way from the composers' room to the machine — so that no blame can be paid either on the composers or on the editorial office for the most regrettable blunder — two whole paragraphs slipped out of place and produced a text which was unintelligible. These paragraphs should read as follows:

"There is consequently a feeling of despairing helplessness amongst the "minorities" of Europe. The situation is pregnant with danger, as, without doubt, the existence of millions of "minority" subjects suffering from an intolerable sense of injustice and oppression cannot tend to make the peace of the world anything but insecure.

The League should carry out the duties which it has accepted under the Treaties and without fear or hesitation use all the powers it possesses to secure for racial "minorities" their Treaty rights.

I appreciate that what I have said has no direct bearing upon the Polish question save that it does go to explain the loss of influence from which the League of Nations is, unfortunately, suffering."

Another evident misprint is that on p-19 of our last issue, where we read of their being nearly four million Hungarians in Transylvania, whereas their number is nearly two million. We apologise to our readers for the ugly game played by the demon of misprint.