

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 tendentious 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, Rüdji 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 Rüdji 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 boats 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 Körmendy*, "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