

RUMANIA'S CONSUMPTION OF SOAP

The "Prezentul" publishes statistics concerning the amount of soap used in the different countries of Europe. The figures are as follows. Holland 25 kilogrammes per head, per annum, Danmark 21 kgs., Belgium 20, Germany 18, Great Britain 16, France 14, Hungary 12, Russia 7 and Yugoslavia 2 kilogrammes. *The last on the list is Rumania, where the average consumption per head, per annum, is only 80 decagrammes, the majority of which is used in the territories wrested from Hungary, viz. Transylvania and the Banate.*

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WHEAT EXPORTS STOPPED BECAUSE OF THE DISASTROUSLY POOR MAIZE CROP

Towards the end of only the "Argus" of Bucarest, contradicting the reports, spread to serve a certain purpose, that Rumania' crops would be fabulously good this year, stated that they would not be much better than last year and that Rumania would not have more than 35.000 wagons of wheat to export, in fact might have less if the maize crop suffered from the continued drought. This prophecy has now come true, for on account of the disastrously poor maize crop Rumania has stopped exporting wheat.

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YUGOSLAVIA

SEMI-YEARLY FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE

The official report of the Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance states that in the first half of 1936 imports totalled 479.442 tons valued at 2.000.700.000 dinars while exports were 1.112.178 tons valued at 1.631.500.000 dinars — an adverse foreign trade balance for the first half of the year of 369.200.000 dinars. Compared with last year's foreign trade balance for the same period imports have increased 8.67% in volume and 14.57% in value. Exports have decreased 29.63% in volume, but only 8.08% in value.

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The bulk of Yugoslavian foreign trade, both in exports and imports, was transacted in the first half of the year with Germany.

The Belgrade "Politika" reports from London that the British Government has notified the Yugoslavian Government that from the day when the sanctions against Italy are ended the preferential import quota from Yugoslavia which was intended to compensate the latter for her losses caused by the imposition of anti-Italian sanctions will cease too. The "Politika" adds that Yugoslavia has not been able to export to Great Britain more than 30,000.000 dinars worth of commodities although the value of the preferential quota had been established at 100,000.000.

The Yugoslavian press also states that trade with Italy is very slack owing to the counter-sanctions still maintained by that country. Italy still refuses to allow trade on a clearing basis with Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia' exports to Italy must be transacted on a 100% barter system while her imports from that country must be paid in full in foreign exchange.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF A GERMAN BANK

Under the control of the *Dresdner Bank* a group of Germans have entered into new negotiations with the National Bank of Yugoslavia with a view to taking over the majority of the shares of a Belgrade bank. The National Bank stipulates that the freely negotiable shares of the bank may not leave the country, and reserves the right of control. The board of directors must be one-third Yugoslav and two-thirds German, and all the members of the official staff must be Yugoslavs. Should the National Bank disapprove of the business methods of the new bank, the State is to have the right to buy up the shares at a compulsory selling price.

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LESS WHEAT TO BE EXPORTED TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Yugoslavia is to export 10.000 wagons of wheat of this year's harvest to Czecho-Slovakia. Last year's exports were 27.000 wagons.

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S P O R T S

In our last number we published the results achieved by Hungary at former Olympiads. It must be confessed that then we did not expect that the achievements of the Hungarians sent out to Berlin would not only surpass all former feats, but also win for Hungary the most distinguished position of third on the list of the winners.

All classes and conditions of Hungarians turned out to give a stirring welcome to the winners of the 10 gold, 1 silver, and 5 bronze medals. The enthusiastic welcome was primarily a tribute to the feats of the returning victors, but behind it there was also a natural national pride. Everybody was proud to think that Hungary, this little country which lost so much in Trianon that three and a half million Hungarians in the Succession States were obliged to send their sons and daughters to compete at the Olympic Games under the flags of alien states, — this nation

which had such a hard struggle in the present adverse economic circumstances to raise the money needed to insure regular work in certain branches of sports, — not only held its own with honour in Berlin, but even won the third place, after Germany and the U. S. A., on the list of the winners, leaving behind great countries like Britain, France, Italy, Japan etc. not to speak of Hungary's immediate neighbours.

It is certain that the winning of records does not necessarily prove a nation's excellence in sports, unless coupled with a love of them and an average standard of efficiency in widespread circles of the population. But the fact that Hungary was able to show remarkable results in different branches of sport, some of them requiring not only individual excellence, but also collective training and discipline, and that Hungary — this little Hungary — managed

to reach such a surprisingly high level of achievement, surely proves that the Berlin victories were not merely crowning feats of individual skill, but also that the whole nation is imbued with a sporting spirit in the best sense of the word. And this spirit was keyed up to a pitch making the Berlin results possible by the moral force of a desire to show the world *what a great mistake it was to trample this nation in the dust*. Let us hasten to add that it is not only in the field of sports that the Hungarian nation is conscious of its strength, but also in the highest spheres of intellectual achievement and only regrets exceedingly to have no opportunity of proving this as tangibly as it demonstrated its efficiency in sports at the Olympic Games.

Below we give some statistics that may afford our English readers matter for some surprising comparisons.

The results of the finals is known to everybody, but it does not seem superfluous to compile a separate list of the Central European countries.

The list of the Central European countries in order of merit is as follows:

HUNGARY.

First place:

1. *Athletics*. High Jump (Women). *Ibolya Csák*, 160 centimetres (about 3 ft. 3 in.).
2. *Wrestling*, Catch-as-catch-can. Bantam-weight, *Odön Zombory*, 4 faults.
3. *Wrestling*, Catch-as-catch-can. Light-weight, *Károly Kárpáti*, 3 faults.
4. *Wrestling*, (Greco-Roman). Bantam-weight, *Márton Lőrinc*.
5. *Boxing*. Light-weight. *Imre Harangi*.
6. *Swimming*. 100 metres fast race, *Ferenc Csik*, 57 mins. 6 secs.
7. *Water-Polo*. (*Hazai, Bozsi, Brandy, Németh, Halasy, Homonnay and Bródy*).
8. *Fencing*. Foil (Women). *Ilona Elek*, 6 wins.
9. *Fencing*. Epée. *Endre Kabos*, 7 wins.
10. *Fencing*, Epée Team. (*Rajczy, Rajcsányi, Gerevich-Gerey and Kabos*).

Second place.

Shooting, Light Gun. *Dr. Ralph Berzsenyi* 296.

Third place.

1. *Wrestling* (Greco-Roman). Light Heavy-Weight, *József Palotás*.
2. *Gymnastics* (Women team).
3. *Swimming*. 4×200 metres relay, (*Gróf, Lengyel, Abay-Nemes and Csik*), 9 mins. 12.3 secs.
4. *Fencing*, Epée. *Gerevich-Gerey*. 6 wins.
5. *Riding*, Steeplechase. Captain *József Platthy*.

AUSTRIA.

First place.

1. *Sculls*, one pair 1000 metres. *Hradetzky*, 4 mins. 9 secs.
2. *Sculls*, 2 pairs. 1000 metres. *Kainz—Dörtner*.

3. *Folding-boat*. Single. 10 kilometres. *Hradetzky* 50 mins. 01 secs.

Second place.

1. *Rowing*, Single. *Hasenörl*, 8 mins. 25.8 secs.
2. *Sculls*, Canadian two pairs. 1000 metres. *Kampfl—Edletitsch*. 4 mins. 53.8 secs.
3. *Sculls*, one pair. 10 kilometres. *Landertinger*, 46 mins. 14.7 secs.
4. *Sculls*, two pairs. 10 kilometres. *Kalisch—Steinhuber*, 42 mins. 05.4 secs.
5. *Hand-ball*.
6. *Football*.
7. *Weight-lifting*. Light-weight. 347.5 kilogrammes. *Fein*.

Third place.

1. *Sculls*, Canadian two pairs. 10 kilometres. *Weinstabel—Proisl*, 51 mins. 28 secs.
2. *Fencing*. Foil (Women). *Preis*, 5 wins.
3. *Riding*. Major *Podhajsky*, 19 points.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

First place.

1. *Sculls*, Canadian two pairs. *Syrovatka—Brzák*.
2. *Sculls*, Canadian two pairs. 10 kilometres. *Mottl—Srkadlo*, 50 mins. 33.8 secs.
3. *Gymnastics*. Ring, *Hudec*, 19.433 points.

Second place.

1. *Wrestling*. Heavy-weight, Catch-as-cath-can. *Klapuch*, 4 faults.
2. *Wrestling*, (Greco-Roman). Leight-weight. *Herda*.
3. *Sculls*, Canadian one pair. 1000 metres. *Karlik*, 5 mins. 36.9 secs.
4. *Weight-lifting*. Heavy-weight, *Plenicka*, 402.5 kilogrammes.
5. *Gymnastics*, Team (Women). 501.47 points.

RUMANIA had to be content with one single second prize.

Riding. Steeplechace. *Roul*.

YUGOSLAVIA, too, won one second prize.

Gymnastics. Ring. *Skutelj*.

If we compare the above data we see that the Hungarian victories were not so one-sided as those of the Austrians and the Czechs, not to mention the Rumanians and Yugoslavs, but were better divided among the various branches of sports.

In conclusion we shall arrive at very interesting results by comparing Hungary's achievements with those of other countries on the basis of the size of their respective populations. Hungary has one Olympian championship to every 850.000 inhabitants, Germany 1 to 1.830.000, the United States 1 to 5.120.000, Italy 1 to 5.125.000 and France 1 to 5.713.000. The other countries of Central Europe are very far behind compared with Hungary. Austria has 1 championship to 2.133.000, Czecho-Slovakia 1 to 4.666.000 inhabitants, while neither Rumania nor Yugoslavia managed to win a first prize at all.

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