

The Ordinance strikes a particularly hard blow on the Reformed Church, two-thirds of the adherents of which are Hungarians. The Reformed Church has no independent theological college in Yugoslavia, and as the Calvinist youths who wish to join the ministry are forbidden by the Serb authorities to study at the faculties of theology in Hungary, the only possibility of filling the vacant pulpits is by calling in foreign clergymen.

— y —

HUNGARIAN OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIPS AND THE YUGOSLAV FILM CONTROL

The motion pictures taken from the Olympic games in Berlin were also introduced, among other places, in Újvidék (Novisad), which is the capital of the Danube Banate. The films which had already gone through the general film control in Yugoslavia were now subjected by the police to a new control, with the result that the parts showing the Hungarian champions and their celebration were ordered to be cut out. That part of the music in which the Hungarian

National Anthem could be heard was softened to such a degree that it could not be recognized at all.

— y —

MAČEK GAINING GROUND IN THE VOIVODINA

In Szabadka (Subotica), on 15th August, the Bounievaz people of the district celebrated the 250th anniversary of the settlement in Hungary of their forbears, who had fled before the Turks. The celebrations were distinctly Maček Party in tone. Deputizing for M. Maček, M. Pernar, former State Secretary, delivered a speech. The flags used were the Croatian colours and loud cheers were given for Maček. All this gave rise to great indignation in Serb official circles. They can see for themselves now that their political repression and economic exploitation of the Voivodina has resulted in estranging the Bounievaz people from Belgrade. Punishment was not slow to follow, for all the Municipality officials and employees not yet confirmed in their posts who attended the celebrations have been dismissed.

— y —

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

A U S T R I A

THE HARVEST

The quality as well as the quantity of the Austrian rye crop remains below last year's. Similar conditions prevail in the harvest of wheat, although the decrease is not so considerable as in the case of rye. The quality of the wheat is rather good, though apophysis has been experienced in individual cases. In spite of unfavourable weather conditions the harvest of barley may be called satisfactory, but it has not fulfilled expectations. Oat has been improved by the warm weather in the second half of August, so that it is expected to yield a fairly good harvest with very satisfactory quality. Early potatoes are very satisfying while late potatoes have suffered from the drought. The harvest of coarse fodder promises to be so good that it will lead to a considerable reduction in the purchase of victuals. Maize is expected to turn out well.

— y —

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

DIFFICULTIES OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK CORN MONOPOLY

Czechoslovak corn monopoly begins the new harvest year with a surplus amount of 68.000 waggons of wheat (10 hw. each) left from the past season. The importance of this encumbrance on the Czechoslovak market may be guessed from the fact that this reserve corresponds to half of the yearly consumption. Recent records published by the Statistical Office show that

weather conditions have caused considerable damages so that the total produce in wheat will not be more than 14.7 million double hw. This is 2.2 million hw. less than last year's yield and remains below the average of the past. Thus the available quantity of wheat, adding the surplus from year to the new harvest, will amount to a total of 215.000 waggons. To this we must add 10.000 waggons from Yugoslavia in accordance with existing agreements. This will bring the total amount to 225.000 waggons against the actual consumption of 135.000 waggons, so that there will still be left, at the end of the harvest year, a surplus of 90.000 waggons.

— y —

LIVE STOCK MONOPOLY

The idea of establishing a live stock monopoly has been broached repeatedly at intervals in Czecho-Slovakia, — that depending upon the chances in the political situation. The prices of live stock and of meat are continually rising, and in the question of an increase of animal imports the Ministry of Agriculture has adopted an attitude of refusal at any cost; while nothing — or very little — has so far been done to prevent the raising of prices. According to a report published in the "Brázda" the question of a live stock monopoly has for the moment been shelved. The live stock syndicate has been given a further lease of life; and — so that paper tells us — its lease of life will be prolonged in the future too irrespectively of whether it serves the interests of the general public or of the cattle-breeders — as it certainly does not.

— y —

HUNGARY**ANGLO-HUNGARIAN BANK REPORT ON ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT**

The economic report published by the Anglo-Hungarian Bank at the beginning of September points out that there is a *steady progress* to be observed in the economic situation of Hungary. This improvement may be seen from the increase of production and business transactions, as well as the *growth of consumption*. In view of the favourable development of this year's crops, this improvement will largely depend on *how the crop will be placed on the market*. The main question is, of course, the sale of *wheat* which is sufficiently ensured by means of different international export agreements.

The industrial production in the first of half of this year shows an increase of 20% against that of the first half of last year, while the number of workers has increased by 10%.

It is to be hoped, the Report states, that the improvement in the purchasing power of agriculture, the gradually rising number of foreign visitors and, last but not least, favourable crops will influence the economic life of this country in general and produce a *wholesome effect* on the development of *trade*.

— y —

TEN TIMES AS MUCH WHEAT EXPORTED AS LAST YEAR

The Hungarian Foreign Trade Bureau has just published the chief statistics relating to the agrarian exports in August. These figures practically without exception point to a material advance in the agrarian exports of Hungary. The quantity of wheat exported in August, for instance, was 818,702 metric quintals — the quota of that quantity despatched to Italy being 284,506, that taken over by Switzerland being 293,265, that sold to Austria 159,140, that taken over by Greece being 76,741 metric quintals, the remainder — 5051 metric quintals having been purchased by Great Britain. Therewith the total quantity of wheat exported during the economic year rose to 1,534,886 — ten times the quantity exported in the corresponding period of the previous year. The quantity of rye exported by Hungary was 72,897 metric quintals — 63,097 quintals being despatched to Austria, 5000 to Holland and 4500 to Italy. The total quantity of rye exported during the economic year thus rose to 83,028 metric quintals — as against 12,550 metric quintals in the corresponding period of the previous year. The quantity of barley exported was 3292 metric quintals — the quota of beer-barley being 2542 quintals: 1350 quintals being marketed in Italy and 1192 quintals in Great Britain. Therewith the total quantity of this agrarian produce exported in the economic year rose to 9447 metric quintals. During the month in question (August) Hungary exported 40,206 metric quintals of flour — 25,529 quintals to Austria, 5767 quintals to Italy, 1857 quintals to Egypt, 1400 quintals to Holland and 153 quintals to Czecho-Slovakia. Therewith the total quantity exported during the economic year rose to 105,999 metric quintals — that being twice the amount exported in the corresponding period of the previous year.

— y —

RUMANIA**NEW ECONOMIC AGREEMENT BETWEEN ROUMANIA AND HUNGARY**

The Hungaro-Roumanian negotiations at Sinaia ended with the conclusion of a new economic and clearing agreement between the two countries. Several facilities were accorded on both sides to give a fresh stimulus to their goods traffic, which has considerably fallen back in the last few months.

The rule hitherto followed in the clearing transactions of the two countries was that 25% from the amount of sale to Hungary had to be paid in Pengő to an account at the Roumanian National Bank (petrol was the only exception to this rule); this rule has now been altered in so far as the amount deducted for this payment was limited to 20% of the amount of sale. This means that instead of 75%, as before, 80% of Roumania's export to Hungary will be compensated by the export of goods from Hungary into Roumania. The 20% deduction on Pengő payment will fall off in the case of fire-wood import as well as in that part of saw-wood import which is effected in the frame of special constructions.

The agreement seeks to promote the fulfilment of Hungary's goods claims in Roumania. Whereas it was hitherto impossible to balance export claims dating from before April 1-st by means of imports after that term, Roumania has now consented to that solution.

Roumania has conceded certain super contingents on the import of Hungarian ready made goods in the course of this quarter. The frame of those super contingents amounts to about 20 million Lei. On the other hand, Hungary has accorded certain privileges to Roumania in the import of fire-wood. It was agreed that the payment of imported fire-wood may also be effected, to a certain amount, in fiscal Lei with a small extra charge; this again means that the Roumanian fire-wood will be bought at a lower price so that it will occupy a more favourable place in competition on the Hungarian market. In addition to this the dispatch of business transactions has been facilitated, technically, by the acceptance of agreements concluded between the Hungarian Wood Traffic Ltd. and the Roumanian export organization.

YUGOSLAVIA**YUGOSLAVIA'S FRUIT EXPORT SERIOUSLY COMPETING AGAINST CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S**

At a recent meeting of the Fruit-growers' Association, the President of the Association gave a gloomy picture of the lamentable situation of fruit-growers in Czecho-Slovakia. The fruit-growers are not able to find a market for their produce (which is of a fairly good quality), so that they are obliged to feed their cattle with the best quality of pears which were intended for export. Germany, which has hitherto offered the best market for Czecho-Slovakia's fruit export, is continually lessening her fruit import from that country. Yugoslavia's fruit export to Germany, on the other hand, is rapidly growing at the expense of Czecho-Slovakia's. The meeting carried the resolution to call to the Government for urgent help to the distressed fruit-growers.

— y —

YUGOSLAVIA'S AUGUST FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE

During recent months Yugoslavia's foreign trade balance has improved very considerably. Earlier in the year the foreign trade balance had every month closed with a large deficit (excess of imports); whereas in August the deficit was entirely eliminated. For the value of exports recorded for that month was 97.9 million dinars in excess of the value of imports; the result being that the total excess of imports for the first eight months of the year declined to only 54 million dinars — as against an excess of exports of the value of 67.9 million dinars in the corresponding period of the previous year. There can be no doubt that the deficit in evidence in the current year is one of the consequences of the very considerable decrease in the volume of the trade between Yugoslavia and Italy ensuing as a result of the "sanctions" measures against the latter country.

The re-adjustment on the original basis of the commercial relations between Yugoslavia and Italy is the object of the agreement which — according to a report in the September 25th. issue of the "Politika" — has after protracted negotiations been concluded between those two countries. The provisional agreement is to be in force only for 6 months; but it may be tacitly prolonged until the conclusion of a definitive commercial treaty. The said agreement provides for adequate quotas of horned cattle exports from Yugoslavia, as also of the branch of Yugoslavia's export trade (that in wood) which was particularly badly hit by the "sanctions" measures; it also fixed satisfactory quotas of other Yugoslav exports. The agreement at the same time adjusts the clearing system and the system of reciprocal payments, arranging for the settlement of a considerable proportion of the surpluses due to Yugoslavia and for the resumption of regular trade relations.

— y —

S P O R T S

The most outstanding feature in Hungarian sports recently was the "Balaton Sports Week" in the first half of September. This sporting festival is held on the Lake Balaton every year with ever-increasing success, and has a programme composed of the most varied sporting events. The time at which it is held is most favourable to sporting on account of the mildness of the Autumn Season in Hungary. The programme is composed of such items as "across the Balaton" (a distance of 12.5 kilometers), horse-racing, boat races and sailing boat races, lawn tennis and table tennis championships, fencing tournaments, and a motor car race from Bodensee to the Lake Balaton. These sporting events occupied a whole week and offered many highly enjoyable races. Those who feasted in the programme of the "Balaton Sports Week", and those who merely took part as spectators were enthusiastic in its praises; its agreeableness was enhanced by the constant sunshine.

TENNIS

The tennis championships between Hungary and Egypt were held in middle of September and ended with a result of 6:0 for Hungary.

SWIMMING

When the Hungarian Francis Csik became world champion in 100 metre swimming at the Olympic games in Berlin leaving behind him the wonderful Japanese swimmers, there were many who looked upon his achievement as a mere accident and ascribed to a momentary indisposition of the Japanese rather than to his own merit. The Hungarian-Japanese swimming contest held in Budapest at the end of August proved how false this belief was and how well Francis Csik deserved the title of champion. This time the Hungarian champion gallantly offered his Japanese opponents an opportunity for revenge and furnished, at the same time, an excellent proof of his inimitable

skill by defeating the Japanese a second time. The details of the great contest are as follows:

100 metres fast swimming: 1., Francis Csik (Hungary), 57.8 sec.; 2., Yusa (Japan), 58.2 sec.; 3., Sugiura (Japan), 59.2 sec.; 4., Abay-Nemes (Hungary), 59.4 sec.

400 metres fast swimming: 1., Makino (Japan), 4.52.6 sec.; 2., Lengyel (Hungary), 4.58.2 sec.

1500 metres fast swimming: 1., Gróf (Hungary), 20.12.2 sec.; 2., Nagami (Japan), 20.58.2 sec.

100 metres back-swimming: 1., Yoshida (Japan), 1.11.2 sec.; 2., Gombos (Hungary), 1.12.2 sec.

200 metres breast-swimming: 1., Hamuro (Japan), 2.47.2 sec.; 2., Fábian (Hungary), 2.54.8 sec.;

100 metres breast-swimming: 1., Engel (Hungary), 1.14.6 sec.; 2., Hamuro (Japan) 1.15.00 sec.

4×200 metres estafette fast swimming: 1., Japan 9.06.6 sec.; 2., Hungary 9.10.8 sec. (European record).

The water polo match between Hungary and Japan ended on the first day with a result of 11:0 for Hungary, and on the second day it brought another Hungarian victory (12:0).

"FAIR PLAY"

The "Belgrade Sporting Club" invited the "Hungaria", one of the Hungarian football teams to Belgrade on August 16th. The match was won by the Hungarian team, but two Serb players were very rude to two of the Hungarian players and injured them very severely; in fact, one of the best players of the Hungarian team, Turay, who has often been selected for the special team, received such a bad blow that he had his jaw broken. This unprecedented behaviour towards visiting team was severely criticized by the Serb paper "Politika"; "their rudeness", it says, "and their un-sportsmanlike behaviour is a disgrace to the football sports of Yugoslavia".

— y —