

## RUMANIA

### ARMAMENTS ON CZECH LOAN AND AGAINST CORN EXPORTS TO GERMANY

It is reported that an agreement has been concluded between Czecho-Slovakia and Rumania in re a Czecho-Slovak loan for the equipment of the Rumanian Army; the Rumanian Premier, M. Tatarescu, will go to Prague to sign the agreement in person. The Czech economic organ, "Hospodársky Rozhled", writes that this loan will amount to 500 million Czech crowns. Contracts have been undertaken by various Czech firms, such as the Skoda, Tatra, Ringhoffer, Czech-Moravian, and Kolben-Danek works, and by the leading motor works in Czecho-Slovakia. — The economic commission of the Rumanian Government has accepted the proposal of the Corn Supply Office to export 5000 wagon-loads of the wheat to Germany. A Rumanian paper, the "Estrop", remarks that Germany will supply an equivalent amount of armaments in return for the wheat. — y —

## YUGOSLAVIA

### TAXATION GRIEVANCES OF HUNGARIAN MINORITY

More than 5000 of the 25,000 acres of arable land around the almost purely Hungarian village of Bács-topolya (Bäckatopola) have been allotted to *Dobrovoliaci* (war volunteers). As these Serb settlers have not paid their taxes for years, a further increase in the taxes of the autochthonous Hungarian population, already over-burdened, will prove necessary ("Uj Hirek", October 13).

In the equally Hungarian town of Magyarkanizsa (Stara Kanjiža) the Revenue Office still continues to tax the fields owned by the Hungarian peasants as wine-growing land, although no vines have been cultivated in them for years. Nothing has come of the appeals and protest lodged against this unjust method of taxation ("Reggeli Újság", October 13).

The inland revenue taxes levied on the 102 cadastral acres of land confiscated around the village of Órszállás (Stanisic), which has a mixed population, are still being collected from the inhabitants of the village, although the land has been in the possession of Serb settlers for years ("Uj Hirek", November 8).

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### THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE SERBS IN PRE-WAR HUNGARY

According to a report compiled from the statistical data of the Serb Pravoslav Church by *Vazul Jakshitch*, a Serb sociologist who died young, the Serbs in Hungary possessed the following lands in 1905. 1. In the diocese of *Temesvár* the Serbs numbered 150,155 (35.18%) of the 426,780 inhabitants and possessed 355,989 cadastral acres of land. 2. In the diocese of *Versec* where the Serbs numbered 139,400 souls, or 61.3% of the total of 227,091 inhabitants, the extent of land in their possession was 440,091 cadastral acres. 3. In the diocese of *Bácska* the total number of inhabitants was 571,798. Of these 146,965 (25.7%) were Serbs, who possessed 399,359 cadastral acres of land. 4. In the diocese of *Buda* only 23,388 (2.2%) of the 1,022,085 souls in the diocese were Serbs and their lands amounted to 43,854 cadastral acres. 5. Besides this the Serbs in the diocese of *Szerémség* in former Croatia-Slavonia who according to the above-mentioned Serb source, numbered 199,972 of a total population of 345,374 souls, i. e. 57.9%, possessed no less than 594,500 cadastral acres. We see that in Hungary proper, that is to say in the dioceses of *Temesvár*, *Versec*, *Bácska* and *Buda* the Serbs who had settled there, in number 459,908, possessed 1,239,290 cadastral acres of land. This corresponds to 2.7 cadastral acres per head and was a much better average than the average for the whole of Hungary. It also proves clearly the prosperity enjoyed by the Serb minority under Hungarian rule. In the sphere of co-operative societies the Serbs in Hungary were free to organize undisturbed. According to Serb sources of information, the Serbs in Hungary and the *Szerémség* had a total number of 179 agricultural co-operative societies with 6114 registered members in 1910. The members of the co-operative societies farmed 43,543 cadastral acres of their own and 33,436 acres of rented land. The financial position of the Serbs in Hungary was also strongly organized. According to Serb sources of information, the Serbs of Hungary and Croatia-Slavonia had 141 Serb banks in 1909 with capital amounting to 18,756,675 gold crowns and deposits of 69,472,701 gold crowns. We may add that these co-operative societies and banks were entirely under Serb management; only Serb officials were employed in them, and their books were kept solely in the Serb language.

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## S P O R T S

### FOOTBALL

The Winter tours of Hungarian teams have come to an end. Apart from the three great teams, there were not many Association teams that went beyond the frontiers. The achievements of the various teams were, on the whole, satisfactory, even if we take into consideration that our minor teams have mostly been playing against very weak opponents, whose defeat was not such a great success in itself. We must not forget, however, that our minor teams have always been on the way and enjoyed very little rest on their journey.

Among the finest results achieved during the Winter tour were those of the Hungaria team in Malta and „Ujpest”, while the „Ferencváros” has suffered two defeats in Portugal. The Hungarian teams were successful in winning several introductory matches against their Austrian opponents abroad; thus the „Hungaria” met the „Rapid” (Vienna) in Malta, the „Ujpest” played against the F. C. Wien in Northern Africa, and the „Kispest” won against the „Sportklub” in Toulouse and Bordeaux.

These victories against the Viennese teams, in addition to those achieved at the two Austro-Hungarian matches two years ago, induced our great teams



to repeat the successful Easter tournaments this year. This time they will again invite various teams from Vienna, first of all the "Austria" and the "Rapid", which have already played in Budapest some time ago; should these fail to accept the invitation, it is most likely that the two strong teams from Prague will be asked to come to Budapest.

Speaking of the Spring programme of the Association, the match against Spain had to be cancelled; there will be a match against Yugoslavia instead, which is expected to rouse great interest in the Hungarian public, the more so as our Southern neighbours are becoming more and more popular in this country; their football playing has been watched with great interest which is all the more lively now that the Yugoslavs have also joined the Cup finals.

## WINTER SPORTS

The ice hockey amateurs of Canada were this year represented in the world championship at London by the Kimberley Dynamiters, the winners of the Allan Cup. After a ten days' tour on the Continent the team visited Budapest in the middle of January. Their performance was really brilliant and, although the Hungarian team was successful in its endeavour to cut their scores down as far as possible, we had the feeling that the final result might as well have been four or five goals for the Canadians.

In the first third the Canadians charged rather briskly, though the defence was always on the alert; occasionally the Hungarians managed to take up favourable positions, but this was mostly due to the personal skill of individual players. In the second third the play was open for some time, until Kemp took hold of the disk thrown by Redding and rolled it in. It was not before the last third that the Canadians showed full vigour in their play; this, however, was not enough to alter the final result: 1—0 for Canada.

This year's tournaments for the international figure-skating championship were held in Ótátrafüred (now Czechoslovakia) for two days in the first half of January. Among those who took part in the tournament were the brilliant skaters of the Budapest Skating Club, who have successfully defended the Cup — which they had already held for two seasons — against their opponents from other nations, such as Czechs, Germans, Austrians etc., who appeared in very great numbers this year. The tournaments were held in the presence of more than a thousand spectators who came to watch the brilliant performances of some of the best skaters on what may be considered one of the highest skating rinks in the world. Before this large crowd of spectators and in the company of such excellent competitors the Budapest skaters had a striking opportunity to prove their brilliance again as they had so often done before.

Two young Hungarians, the Botond Sisters, excelled their fair competitors in the elegance of movement and the fullness of swing.

Final results. Men: 1. Elemér Terták (Hungarian), 2. Alward, 3. Ferenc Kertész (Hung.). Ladies: Éva Botond (Hung.), 2. Györgyi Botond (Hung.), 3. Reisinger. — Doubles: 1. the two Szekrényessys (sister and brother, Hung.), 2. Prawitz—Weiss, 3. Imréd—Kertész (Hungarians).

## ATHLETICS — SWIMMING

In the year of the Olympic games sportsmen are always inspired to increase their activities and produce the best results they can. This may generally be seen from the improvement of sporting achievements and in the creation of new records. The improvement of Hungarian sports may be illustrated by 44 records in swimming and 23 in athletics: in other words, almost every week saw a new record in swimming, and every other week has witnessed a new record in athletics. The records achieved in Hungarian swimming and athletics last year were the following:

*Swimming records in 1936:* Men's swimming contests: 100 metres quick swimming: Csik, 57.4, 57 secs.; 200 m. quick swimming: Lengyel, 2 min. 13.6 secs; Csik, 2 min. 13.4 secs; 300 m. quick swimming: Lengyel, 3 min. 38.4 secs; Gróf, 3 min. 38 secs; 400 m. quick swimming: 4 min. 55.3 secs; Lengyel, 4 min. 55 secs; Gróf, 4 min. 54.9 secs; Lengyel, 4 min. 54 secs; 500 m. back swimming: Gróf, 6 min. 18.4 secs; 800 m. quick swimming: Lengyel 10 min. 41.2 secs, and 10 min. 31 secs; Gróf, 10 min. 16.4 secs; 1000 m. quick swimming: Lengyel, 18 min. 26.8 secs; 1500 m. quick swimming: Lengyel, 20 min. 24.6 secs; Gróf, 20 min. 12.4 secs; 100 m. back swimming: Gombos, 1 min. 16.1 secs; Lengyel, 1 min. 11.4 secs; Gombos, 1 min. 11.4 secs; 200 m. back swimming: Lengyel, 2 min. 39.6 secs; 100 breast swimming: Barócsi, 1 min. 13.8 secs; Csik, 1 min. 11.8 secs; 200 breast swimming: Barócsi, 2 min. 51.2 secs; 400 breast swimming: Borsos, 6 min. 18 secs; 4×200 metres quick team swimming: select team (Dr. Abay-Nemse, Gróf, Csik, Lengyel) 9 min. 13.8 secs; (Gróf, Lengyel, Dr. Abay-Nemes, Csik) 9 min. 12.3 secs, and 9 min. 10.8 secs; club team: BEAC, 9 min. 36.2 secs.

*Ladies:* 400 metre quick swimming: Harsányi, 6 min. 11.4 secs; 6 min. 10.6 secs; 6 min. 06.4 secs and 6 min. 03.4 secs; 500 m. quick swimming: Sóthy, 8 min., and Harsányi, 7 min. 36.2 secs; 100 m. back swimming: Györffy, 1 min. 26 secs; 1 min. 24.8 secs; 1 min. 24.2 secs; 200 m. back swimming: Györffy, 3 min. 28.2 secs; 3 min. 06.6 secs; 300 m. back swimming: Györffy, 4 min. 52 secs; 4×100 metre quick team swimming: BSE (Csukay, Györffy, Harsányi, Sóthy, Ács) 5 min. 15.8 secs; 3×100 mixed team: BSE (Györffy, Hideg, Ács) 4 min. 24.6 secs.

## HUNGARIAN RECORDS IN ATHLETICS, 1936:

*Men:* 400 metre running: Kovács, 48.2 secs; 1000 m. running: Szabó, 2 min. 25.8 secs; 2000 m. running, Szabó, 5 min. 26.8 secs; 5 min. 20.4 secs; 3000 m. running: Szabó, 8 min. 33.4 secs; 5000 m. running: Kelen, 14 min. 53 secs; Simon, 14 min. 49.8 secs; and Szabó, 14 min. 39.4 secs; 25 kilometre running: Kiss, 1 hour, 26 min. 57.2 secs; 400 metre obstacle racing: Kovács, 53.2 secs, and 52. secs; 3000 metre obstacle racing: Szilágyi, 9 min. 45.6 secs, and 9 min. 42.8 secs; pole jumping: Bácsalmássy, 4 metres 04 cm; throwing the spear: Várszegi, 68 metres 26 cm; throwing the hammer: Kemény, 42 metres 51 cm, and 43 metres 87 cm; 4×200 team running: MAC, 1 min. 29 secs; 4×400 team running: Hungarian select team, 3 min. 14.8 secs; 4×800 m. team running: MAC, 7 min. 57.6 secs.

*Ladies:* 80 metre hurdles racing: Vértesi, 12.5 secs; high jumping: Csák, 1 m. 61 cm; 4×200 m team running: Olympia, 1 min. 58.8 secs.