

POLITICAL MOSAIC

VISIT TO SUB-CARPATHIA OF REGENT OF HUNGARY AND HIS CONSORT

Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, and his Consort last Sunday returned to Gödöllő from their visit to Upper Hungary and Sub-Carpathia. During the whole journey, which proved a great success, the Regent and His Consort were accompanied by Colonel George Brunswick, Marshal in Attendance; the first stop was made at *Losonc*, and the last place visited was *Aknaszlatina*. The route chosen took Their Highnesses over ground once traversed by Rákóczy, the history of every town and castle on the way being interwoven with that of the age of the great Prince.

It was a delight and a pleasure to all to welcome the Regent and His Consort, whom the inhabitants of the reincorporated territories — with few exceptions — were now seeing for the first time. *Their Highnesses went everywhere without notice of their coming being given*; and the simple people poured out their hearts in spontaneous, improvised expressions of their homage and enthusiasm. *The loyal Ruthenian people showed beyond a doubt that it considered itself truly Hungarian*; and it welcomed the Regent and His Consort with great affection, Their Highnesses having won the hearts of the Ruthenians already on this their first visit to Sub-Carpathia.

JUSTICE FOR BULGARIA!

The Dobrudja Question an Important Problem of International Politics.

Among the treaties of peace concluding the Great War *the Treaty of Neuilly* forced on Bulgaria — with its unjust territorial, economic, military and political provisions — was a worthy partner of those of *Versailles and Trianon*. At the Paris Peace Conference the delegates of the Great Powers at the outset admitted that the Bulgaria which had been dismembered by the 1913 Treaty of Bucharest had been outraged, and *proposed to restore to Bulgaria the Dobrudja Quadrilater which had been seized by the Rumanians*. However, the manoeuvres of the Rumanian Government prevailed upon the Great Powers to abandon this idea; and the Dobrudja, together with the Quadrilater, remained in the hands of the Rumanians. *But the Bulgarians have never renounced their claim to this territory*, which is Bulgarian both historically and ethnically, and have used every opportunity that offered to obtain a reparation by peaceful

revision of this injurious provision of the Treaty of Neuilly. To Bulgaria's movements for a peaceful revision Rumania has replied by initiating a series of veritable pogroms for the extermination of the Bulgarian minority of the Dobrudja and by making impossible the development of good neighbourly relations between the two countries.

The political events of recent weeks have brought the Dobrudja question once more into the limelight. In this connection the special correspondent of the "*Corriere della Sera*" sent to Bulgaria, in a despatch dated July 31st., stressed the fact that "for Bulgaria the Dobrudja means the oldest bit of Bulgarian territory, which is of great importance to Bulgaria economically too. *The situation prevailing in the Dobrudja today is exceptionally grave.* The frontier between Bulgaria and Rumania is completely closed. And nevertheless, day by day masses of Bulgarian refugees find their way to Bulgarian territory. We may estimate at 100.000 the number of those Bulgarians who have been driven out of the Dobrudja by the Rumanians. The life of the Bulgarians during the past twenty years may be summed up in three words — *oppression, persecution, terror.* The new Constitution does certainly recognise the Bulgarian minority; but at the last elections only a quite insignificant number of deputies representing that minority obtained seats in Parliament; that number is quite out of proportion to the numerical strength of the Bulgarian minority, which, though numbering 600.000 souls, has only three representatives in the legislature. There is not a single Bulgarian school in the Dobrudja; and it is dangerous even to speak Bulgarian."

"*Justice For Bulgaria*" — that is what the Italian journalist demands. "But that justice" — he continues — "is not to be expected of those who in 1919 separated the Dobrudja from Bulgaria. That justice — perhaps at no very distant period — must be vindicated by the sacred rights of Bulgaria and by the force of arms, with the assistance of that man who has already abundantly proved that he is striving to repair the wrongs done after the Great War."

As things at present stand, Bulgaria is beginning to show more and more dissatisfaction with the Balkan Alliance, which has never shown the slightest understanding for Bulgaria's territorial demands. Another reason for Bulgaria's dissatisfaction is that some of the States belonging to the Balkan Alliance have abandoned the policy of neutrality.

In Bulgarian political circles it is believed that Turkey's adherence to the Franco-British political group has induced an entirely new situation in the Balkans. It is further stressed in these circles that *since receiving the Franco-British guarantee*

Rumania has shown even less understanding than previously for Bulgaria's natural aims.

The tension in the Balkans has been considerably increased by the tour of that peninsula recently made by King Charles of Rumania — a tour of a decidedly anti-Bulgarian and anti-Italian character. On the occasion of this tour the King of Rumania visited, not only Turkey, but also Dodekanes, a circumstance which prevailed upon the king's most intimate friend, Professor Jorga, to make certain statements offensive to Italy in connection with the Italian islands.

After his return from his tour of the Balkans, on August 16th., at Constanza, King Charles made a speech in which he declared that "what is Rumanian is not for sale; and what is Rumanian will be defended!"

In reply to these statements of *the King of Rumania people in Bulgaria tell us that no one wishes to take from Rumania what is Rumanian*; the Dobrudja was never Rumanian and even today is only Rumanian in so far as it is under Rumanian occupation. Consequently, when they desire to take back the Dobrudja, the Bulgarians are not showing any anxiety to seize Rumanian property, merely to recover property stolen from them.

PAX TING IN HUNGARY

This year Girl Guides from all over the world assembled for the first time at a World Jamboree, the object of the meeting being to serve the cause of peace; and Hungary was chosen as the scene of this first mighty demonstration. There is surely something symbolical in *this powerful international gathering of Girl Guides assembled for the first time in the cause of Pax* having chosen Hungary, the most peaceful of all States, — the same country in which the last mighty Boy Scout World Jamboree was held some years ago.

This marvellously impressive international gathering lasted ten days; it was under the supreme direction of Princess Sybilla of Sweden, and Archduchess Anna, Consort of the Hungarian Archduke Joseph Francis. *The Chief Patrons of the Ting were Their Highnesses the Regent of Hungary, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, and his Consort.* The same Nicholas Horthy whose recent manifesto in the cause of world-peace created such a stir in all countries alike — the manifesto in which he directly apostrophised the Pope of Rome as predestined to initiate the work of reconciling the peoples of the world in the terrible tension now prevailing.

Five thousand Girl Guides: not an excessively large number certainly; but when we know that this number included girl

delegates from 53 States and that the British, French, Polish, Scandinavian, Baltic and Swiss Girl Guides rubbed shoulders with delegates from the various South American States, with Hindus and Malaysians and others, not to mention the Hungarian hostesses, the value of this apparently small number increases manifold as symbolising the sublime thought that the peoples of the world must unite in the cause of peace.

One of the most distinguished of the foreign leaders established the fact that this small people here in the centre of Europe — a people with a past of more than a thousand years which is one long record of wonderful struggles to maintain its freedom and its independence, a people which in the Valley of the Danube has at all times defended the Christian culture and civilisation of the West against the barbarism of the East — even today, in the trying times through which we are passing, despite having to suffer from the fetters of the notorious Treaty of Trianon, is still keeping watch, still defending its own ideals, as it has ever done in the course of its history.

Even notwithstanding the exceptionally critical conditions prevailing in Europe, in addition to the groups of Girl Guides delegated to represent their countries, large number of foreigners came to Hungary from all parts of the world on this occasion, having thus an opportunity to convince themselves that there is no people towards which the Hungarians do not cherish the most friendly feelings.

"The boy scout movement" — said Regent Horthy in his inaugural speech — "is a virile offshoot of the modern time-spirit. In addition to independence it trains the young souls to mutual assistance and self-sacrifice and makes idealism compatible with practical energy. This same spirit permeates the Girl Guide movement too; and the realisation in life of its noble ideas cannot but produce beneficial results in every field."

Every day of the Pax Ting there was some splendid display or celebration. Each of the nations desired to show what it could do; and every one contributed some new suggestion to make these ten days an unforgettable experience. With the aid of enormous sheets the British Guides shaped a gigantic Union Jack on the ground. The Dutch girls delighted visitors by a display of rhythmical flag-exercises accompanied by music. The Swedes presented an ancient national festival.

Of particular interest was the pantomimic performance on a large scale showing how in ancient times in the primeval forests the Esthonian, Finnish and Magyar peoples lived together on the Ural steppes and how, some 2000 years ago, they had separated to meet again at this year's Pax Ting.

A great effect was produced when the Girl Guides changed their uniforms for their many-coloured, gorgeous national costumes. The events under progress in the arena of international

politics unfortunately prevent sufficient interest being taken in this first movement of such far-reaching importance. However, the 5000 Girl Guides and the many thousand persons who accompanied them — as was so aptly expressed by a distinguished English lady — left for their native countries knowing that they had seen a country inhabited by a heroic nation which had been the unforgettable host of the younger generation of women from all over the world at their first world-jamboree, and that the *Pax Ting* could not possibly have found any spot better fitted for the opening than the park near the Capital of that nation which in this spot — the most troubled and most restless spot on earth known to history — had at all times championed the ideals of *Pax Hungarica* and, while maintaining its own ideals, its own State machinery and its own national peculiarities, had always served the interests of mankind at large.

AN ENGLISH WRITER ON NICHOLAS HORTHY, REGENT OF HUNGARY

Major Owen Rutter, a well-known English writer, has written an excellent book about the Regent of Hungary in which he publishes data previously unknown even to the Hungarian public. This book was reviewed in the July issue of the "Danubian Review."

On July 20th the writer had a long audience of Regent Horthy in Budapest; a most interesting account of this audience was given recently by Major Rutter in an address broadcast by the Hungarian Radio Corporation. When speaking of the extremely friendly form of his reception Major Rutter said *inter alia*: "A quite extraordinary sympathy radiated from the Regent which at once explained to me why he had been able to make so many friends, and how he had been able to cope with so many difficulties already in his early youth when he was still a cadet in the Austro-Hungarian Navy. *He was open and frank, speaking quietly but with military directness*, and he often smiled. He is certainly a gifted linguist too."

"He spoke with admiration", continued Major Rutter, "of English customs and the English system of life, and in particular of the great ability of the English as colonisers. *The Regent then spoke of the numerous similarities of character between the Englishman and the Hungarian. The word "gentleman" — he said "is used in the same sense in England as in Hungary.* Again, both peoples possess great natural pride and dignity, a trait which I cannot but regard as splendid".

The Regent told Major Rutter that when — chiefly in summer — he is staying at his country residence at Kenderes, he occasionally arranges suppers to which he invites the leading

persons of the village. "One of the persons who come to these suppers is a peasant who is Member of the Parish Council. This man" — said the Regent — "enters my house with the dignity and pride of a Prince Esterházy. There is no trace in him of the humility born of weakness or of any kind of inferiority. He thinks, quite rightly, that we are on equal terms. I have nothing but respect for Hungarians of this character."

"Returning to the subject of Englishmen" — continued Major Rutter — "the Regent told me how terrible it had been for him to have to fight against Englishmen in the Great War. In this connection I remembered the Regent, as *commander of the Novara, having hastened to the rescue of the crew of a British warship sunk during an attack and having saved the British sailors from a watery grave.* This action of his was spoken of in terms of the most profound gratitude by Admiral Mark Kerr, who was then in command of the British fleet operating in those waters."

Regent Horthy told the British Major that the bitterest moment of his life was when after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy he was called upon to hand over the ships of the Austro-Hungarian fleet. He had then retired to his country estate at Kenderes to farm his land; *but he had been called to lead the National Army organised by him to overthrow the Communistic régime of terror, and not long after was elected Regent of Hungary.* Since then twenty years had passed. "Nicholas Horthy" — said the English writer — "became Regent of a kingdom, but his love and his enthusiasm for the navy still lives in him with unabated vigour. Whenever he appears in public, he wears the uniform of an admiral. Very characteristic is the case of the British admiral who recently visited Budapest in a private capacity and signed his name in the visitors' book in the Royal Palace. The Regent insisted on returning the visit in person, though that is an act of courtesy on the part of a person of his high rank due exclusively to the Heads of foreign States or to their representatives."

POLES REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE THE JUSTICE OF TRIANON

The following report from Warsaw was received by the Hungarian Telegraph Bureau on 28th July: Another article about Hungary from the pen of *Waclaw Budzynski* has been published in the "*Jutro Praczy*", a political weekly. The title of the article is "*We also refuse to recognize Trianon*".

The article begins with a criticism of the Treaty of Trianon, which in the author's opinion was a fatal blow to the military-minded Hungarian nation. The desire for a revision of that Treaty raise three points of view that must be borne in mind by Hungarian politicians.

1. *National greatness must be achieved by means of the nation's own united strength.*

2. *The dynamic national forces must be compelled to serve that aim.*

3. *It is only when the nation has become strong that it may demand the elimination of the injustices and a revision of the Treaty.*

M. Budzynski then proceeds to state that the western countries of Europe have never shown any understanding for Central Europe. *It would be dangerous to think that a revision of Trianon would threaten peace.* On the contrary, revision would not endanger peace, but a refusal to revise the Treaty of Trianon is almost certain to lead to war.

M. Budzynski gives us an arresting picture of post-Trianon Hungary. He describes the peace negotiations, which, strange to say, took place at a time when the armed forces of the neighbouring States were occupying the territories of the weakened country. Hungary was powerless to defend herself, being feeble and disarmed after the revolution. What could their object have been? Probably it was to divide the whole of Hungary among themselves. This, however, did not succeed, for under Admiral Horthy's leadership the reorganized Hungarian army, fighting against superior forces, saved what remained of the country.

The peace negotiations came to an end in 1920, and the Treaty of Trianon, which in the name of justice ratified acts of violence, was framed. *This Treaty was itself the greatest injustice.* To illustrate this M. Budzynski tells us what would have remained to France and what her neighbours would have wrested from her in the event of a similar treaty. *He also enumerates the military provisions dictated by hatred which not only deprived Hungary of the arms she possessed during the war, but also made it impossible for her to defend herself in the future.*

Hungary was not only robbed; she was also bound hand and foot.

"We Poles," — says M. Budzynski, — "although less affected by Trianon than Hungary, refuse to recognize the justice of that Treaty."

NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF POLISH LEGIONS — HUNGARIAN LEGIONARIES RECEIVE ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME

"Poland will never be able to cancel her debt of gratitude to our Hungarian brethren."

A delegation of the Hungarian members of the old Polish legions was present at the 25th anniversary celebrations of their formation, which were held in Cracow. On Friday, August 4, the Hungarian legionaries crossed the Polish frontier at Lawocne, and from thence on their journey was a triumphal progress. The

frontier station was decked with Hungarian and Polish flags in their honour. On the platform a guard of honour headed by Col. Thaddeus Gawozik, commander of the frontier regiment, stood at attention. *The first to deliver an address was the magistrate of Gruczelák, who with warm words welcomed the Hungarian legionaries who had fought in the foremost ranks during the struggle for the resurrection of an independent Poland.* Then Dr. Dudzik, Warsaw Secretary-general of the United Polish Camp, made a speech. M. Ferdinand Leo Miklösi replied on behalf of the Hungarian delegation.

Admiral Horthy's Portrait.

Amidst rousing cheers and flag-waving the train pulled slowly out of the frontier station. It was met with the same enthusiasm by crowds of thousands at each of the stations between the frontier and Lemberg. Even at the stations where the express did not stop guards of honour and groups of Boy Scouts were drawn up on the platforms to salute the Hungarian legionaries. *At many places Admiral Horthy's portrait was held aloft, and both the Regent and Hungary were cheered.*

The most brilliant reception took place at Lemberg (Lwow), which was reached after 10 p. m. *The whole station was a forest of Hungarian and Polish flags.*

Dr. Malazinsky, Vice-Voivode, addressed the Hungarian legionaries in Polish. At the close of his speech he said in Hungarian:

"Long live our Hungarian brethren! Long live Hungary!"

M. Beldowsky, Deputy Mayor of Lemberg, addressed them on behalf of the town. "Poland" — he said — "will never be able to cancel her debt of gratitude to our Hungarian brethren."

The Hungarian delegation arrived in Cracow on Saturday, 5th August. *The welcome extended to them there baffles description.* A guard of honour, a military band, and crowds of people met them at the railway station, *where they were addressed on behalf of the reception committee by Dr. Polakiewicz.*

On leaving the train they formed a procession and marched through the streets of Cracow, which were gay with flags and bunting. Besides being draped with flags, the walls and balconies of the houses were decorated with portraits of Marshals Pilsudski, Moscicky and Rydz-Smigly. In the evening about 150.000 visitors arrived in Cracow for the festival.

Celebrations began at dawn on Sunday. The people of Cracow were awakened from their slumbers by bands playing. Then the various delegations and groups marched to the Blomach Field, which lies in the heart of the city. By nine o'clock a crowd of 500.000 in picturesque national costumes had assembled in that great open space. In front stood the legionaries, behind

them Boy Scouts and Youth Brigades, and behind those the delegations.

Col. Beck Pays Visit to Hungarian Delegation.

On their way to the place of assembly the Hungarians were greeted with wild enthusiasm by the crowds lining the streets on either side. Before the Hungarian legionaries marched their wives and children in Hungarian costumes. *On reaching the Blomach Field the Hungarian legionaries were conducted to a place on the left side of the square. Here, too, they were the focus of interest. Col. Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, paid a visit to them as they stood waiting under the Hungarian flag. He had himself photographed among them. Directly in front of the Hungarian group there was a little platform with six arm-chairs in which Marshal Pilsudski's widow and daughter, General Sosnowsky and other notabilities were seated.*

Marshal Rydz-Smigly Arrives.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock Marshal Rydz-Smigly arrived. He was greeted with a burst of cheering and much waving of flags and handkerchiefs. When he took his place on a platform standing by itself in the middle of the square, thousands of flags were dipped in salute. Previous to this the Marshal, standing up in his motor-car, reviewed the ranks of the legionaries.

After speech-making that lasted nearly half-an-hour the crowds began to march in procession from the Blomach Field to the Wawel — a distance of six kilometres. The procession lasted well into the afternoon. *It was headed by the Hungarian legionaries.* In the evening a dinner was given in honour of the delegations by Marshal Rydz-Smigly. Three members of the Hungarian delegation received invitations.

HLINKA GUARDS STAGE ANTI-HUNGARIAN
DEMONSTRATIONS AT KASSA RAILWAY STATION

Extraterritoriality of Transit Trains Abused.

Kassa August 9. Trains from Pozsony running towards Homonna must, as we know, pass through Kassa and Legenyealsömihály. On 7. VIII. a train of 33 coaches conveying Hlinka Guards stopped for two minutes at the railway station in Kassa. *Without permission, the Hlinka Guards opened the carriage windows and scattered a large quantity of pamphlets on the platform. The pamphlets were immediately confiscated by the policemen on duty at the station. While strewing the pamphlets the Hlinka Guards sang derisive Slovak songs at the authorities present and the people on the platform. The demonstration lasted*

as long as the train was at a standstill. These Hlinka Guards were on their way home from a mass meeting in Pozsony.

On 8. VIII. there was a second demonstration. Another train full of Hlinka Guards arrived in Kassa from Pozsony. When it rolled into the station, the people present were shocked to see the following sentences chalked on the railway carriages: "Chceme Kosice! Staré hranice, vsetko nazpäť, ale ihned" (*We want Kassa! We want the old frontiers, everything, back, and immediately!*) These and similar sentences were to be seen all over the train. The Hlinka Guards opened the windows, waved their flags, and cried in chorus: "Vsetkó nazpäť!" (everything back!) The authorities could do nothing since transit trains enjoy extraterritoriality.

Similar demonstrations took place at *Legenyealsómihály*, where trains also stop for two minutes to change engines. From the windows of the express the Hlinka Guards spat at the Hungarian frontier guards and shouted obscene words at them.

This unjustifiable and disgusting outrage is all the more to be condemned in view of the fact that, as we know, the question of frontier communication was settled during the negotiations following the Vienna Award. At these negotiations an agreement was concluded between Slovakia and Hungary concerning transit railway communication. While the passengers on the Hungarian trains behave correctly and with the greatest discipline on the Slovak sections of the railway, the Slovaks passing through Hungarian territory always make themselves conspicuous by their provocative behaviour. Every time they behave in this way they are violating the agreement between the two countries.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT PROTESTS AGAINST RUMANIAN TROOP MOVEMENTS

The Hungarian Minister in Bucharest has been instructed to call the Rumanian Government's attention to certain facts and in particular to the "mobilisation begun in Rumania". During the course of last month the Hungarian Government on several occasions asked for an explanation respecting the mobilisation.

"As it did not attach any exceptional importance to the Rumanian mobilisation" — so runs the communiqué — "the Hungarian Government had not immediately taken counter-measures. Nevertheless, when on the 23rd. inst. the Hungarian Government was informed that the Rumanian military authorities had moved some of the mobilised troops in the direction of the Hungarian frontier, it seemed opportune to inform the Rumanian Government that Hungary was compelled on her part to take certain measures of a defensive and military character. The Hungarian Minister in Bucharest stressed the defensive character of these measures. At the same time he declared that

the Hungarian Government waived all responsibility for the improvement in the Hungarian-Rumanian relations ensuing recently as a result of the initiative of the Hungarian Government being apparently incapable of further development.

"On August 24th. the Rumanian Government denied that there had been any mobilisation or that Rumanian military units had been moved towards the Hungarian frontier. On the other hand it was admitted that certain units had been concentrated for the purposes of training the troops and of executing military manoeuvres. In order to show its peaceful sentiments the Rumanian Government proposed to the Hungarian Government the conclusion of a non-aggression treaty.

"In reply the Hungarian Government declared that the report concerning the Rumanian mobilisation and movements of troops was not founded on suppositions only, but on facts that had been duly checked. As a consequence the Hungarian Government abode by its protest against the Rumanian troop movements. At the same time the Hungarian Government notified Bucharest that — as it had declared already last April — was not prepared either to open negotiations or to conclude any agreements of the kind under armed pressure. The reason why the Hungarian Government had protested was not the mobilisation, which did not affect it, but the concentration of Rumanian troops along the Hungarian frontier.

"In order to provide a palpable token of its goodwill the Hungarian Government proposed to the Rumanian Government that the two countries should conclude an agreement for the protection of minorities. This would do more than anything else to improve the relations between the two countries; and, though this treaty too would be of a political character, no one would be able to explain it as having come into being as a consequence of the mobilisation and concentration of the Rumanian troops."

RUMANIAN FRONTIER OUTRAGE

In the early hours of July 30th, on that section of *the river Tisza which runs past Técső, Rumanian frontier-guards opened fire on Hungarian raftsmen who were peacefully floating down the river.* Some of the bullets struck the Hungarian customs-house on the other side of the Tisza, whizzing past the ears of the customs officers on duty. The Rumanian bullets pierced the walls of the inn owned by Mr. Fuchs. People on the Hungarian shore counted altogether some 60 shots. The inhabitants thus roused out of their sleep appealed to the Hungarian frontier patrol for protection; the latter fired warning shots, whereupon

— at 130 a. m. — things quieted down. On the Hungarian side there were no casualties.

The above incident was followed, at 9 p. m. the same day, by a similar outrage. The Rumanian soldiers stationed on the left shore of the Tisza again opened fire on peaceful raftsmen passing down the river. The firing was answered by the Hungarians, whereupon the Rumanians ceased firing.

Without the slightest provocation on the part of the Hungarians, *during the night of July 31st the Rumanians once more opened fire* — this time with rifles and machine guns — on the village of Técső. They at the same time opened fire also on the Hungarian bridge-guards. As the firing did not cease, about half an hour later the Hungarian frontier guards answered, firing a few shots. The Rumanians continued firing until 7 a. m. On the Hungarian side a borderer was wounded.

Hungarian Government Submits Protest and Proposal to Bucharest.

The Hungarian Government conveyed to the Rumanian Government the expression of its consternation at the repeated occurrence of frontier incidents at Técső and expressed its wish that a joint military commission should be delegated to visit the scene of the events and ascertain who was responsible for the meaningless shooting, providing also for the restoration of normal conditions in the Upper Tisza Valley.

Joint Hungarian-Rumanian Commission Delegated to Investigate Técső Incidents.

Bucharest: August 3rd. (Hungarian Telegraph Bureau). *The Rumanian Government has approved the proposal submitted by the Hungarian Government to the effect that a joint Hungarian-Rumanian commission should be delegated to investigate the Técső incidents.* In the meantime, by instructions of the Hungarian Government, rafting on the Upper Tisza will be suspended. Negotiations are still proceeding at Sinaia respecting the resumption of rafting operations.

Hungarian-Rumanian Agreement regulating Rafting on the Tisza Has Been Signed.

Bucharest: August 12th. (Hungarian Telegraph Bureau). At Sinaia the Hungarian-Rumanian Agreement regulating rafting on the Tisza has been signed — on behalf of Hungary by *Dr. Ervin Vladár*, Counsellor in the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, and on behalf of Rumania by *M. Caranfil*, Counsellor in the Rumanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This Agreement has been approved by the two Governments and came into force provisionally at 12 noon on August 14th. This Agreement implies a settlement of the Rumanian-Hungarian incident.

MAGYAR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SERIOUSLY
AFFECTED BY NEW RUMANIAN MEASURES

It cannot be questioned that the cultural development of the Magyars living in the areas attached to Rumania is closely bound up with problems of education. In Transylvania the question of denominational education, which boasts of a long historical past, is of peculiar significance. *Up to the end of the eighteenth century education in Hungary was provided almost exclusively by the Churches in their denominational schools.* It was only in 1873 that the system of State education began to be introduced, but the right of the Churches to establish and maintain denominational schools remained unaltered and was considered a concomitant of religious liberty.

The denominational schools belonging to the Magyars attached to Rumania were handed over to the tender mercies of State regulations, *and every means was employed to ruin them when Rumanian became the language of instruction in the State and parish schools.* The Churches have striven hard and are still striving to save Hungarian education in Transylvania, which has always been closely bound up with the life of the historical Churches there. As supporters of schools they are wholly dependent on their own efforts. *During the past twenty years they have received paltry State grants for educational purposes only three times, while their educational foundations have been confiscated, the indemnities paid amounting to next to nothing. Other arbitrary means were also employed for the purpose of ruining the denominational schools; certain of them were closed, the right to issue certificates was taken away from others, final examinations were made impossibly difficult, etc.* The notorious Anghelescu Private Education Act passed in 1925 degraded the ancient denominational schools to the level of private ones, *and the system of name-analysis prevented thousands of parents from having their children educated in their own mother-tongue.* (Name-analysis means that the "ethnic origin" and religion of the children bearing Magyar-sounding names were subjected to an examination reaching back often for centuries.) The Elementary Education Act of 1924 and other educational laws passed since that date are one and all directed against denominational education and their object is to ruin and exterminate the schools supported by the Churches.

One such measure is Ordinance No. 84.340, issued on 19th May 1939 by the Minister of Education, which extends the validity of the educational Law promulgated on 13th August 1938 to denominational schools. In terms of this Law the pension regulations applying to the State schools apply also to the denominational ones, and in consequence all teachers must be pensioned off after 35 years of teaching or at a certain age — elementary school

teachers at 57 and secondary school teachers at 60. *This arbitrary measure has forced 52 elementary and 30 secondary school teachers employed by the denominational schools in Transylvania to retire now at the beginning of the new school-year, which has confronted the Churches supporting the denominational schools with a very difficult situation.* For teachers of denominational schools cannot receive State pensions, and the pension funds of the Churches are so low that it would ruin them to pay the pensions to which those retired teachers are entitled. In consequence the new measure does not mean a pension but destitution and want for the Magyar denominational teachers. *In its ultimate effects on denominational education the question of filling the vacancies created by this measure is even more serious, for it endangers the very existence of the schools concerned.* The greatest difficulty lies in the nature of the qualifying examination — *examen de capacitate* — required of teachers. In spite of repeated representations no board of examiners has yet been formed, and thus the new teachers are not able to procure the necessary diplomas. The churches supporting denominational schools did everything in their power in May to induce the Ministry to revoke, or at least postpone, the operative power of this Ordinance. All their efforts, however, were in vain, and this although the present Government has repeatedly emphasized its desire to ensure the cultural development of the minorities.

RUMANIAN MILITARY MEASURES SERIOUSLY AFFECTING MAGYAR NATIONAL MINORITY

On December 16th, 1938, the Rumanian official gazette published the text of a Law dealing with the military areas demarcated for national defence purposes. And on August 3rd of the current year there were published also the instructions for the carrying into effect of the Law. The regulations in question differentiate between three various categories of military areas: 1. *fortified zone*, in which military works are in constant progress; 2. *area of military import*, which is subject to the prescribed security measures; 3. *frontier region*, a strip of territory 10—30 kilometres in breadth flanking the frontier of the country.

The measures to be dealt with below most gravely affect the vital interests of the Magyar — some 600,000 in number — who were severed from the ethnic block of the Great Hungarian Lowlands by the new Rumanian frontier determined in the Treaty of Trianon. These 600,000 Magyars are living in an approximately compact mass in the western frontier region of the new Rumanian State and are exposed to the most violent molestation. The Rumanian military measures — as is well known — have been put into force in the western frontier region of the Rumanian State. It is in this region that a very considerable part of the Rumanian

army has been concentrated. *The troops commandeer ruthlessly and deprive the Magyar inhabitants of their last crusts of bread;* for the army command does not provide the mobilised army with food; and the unfortunate Magyar inhabitants are driven to leave their houses and hide in barns and stables, while the soldiers treat the Magyar women as beasts of the chase. Apart from these grave breaches of the law, which are so far without a precedent except in an enemy country during war-time, and are unparalleled in being committed against the inhabitants of a country in peace-time by their own soldiers, the legal measures also involve very grave dangers. The Law promulgated last December already stipulated that all persons living within the military territories or possessing landed or other real estate in those territories should within 30 days of the promulgation of the Law apply to the organs of the National Defence or Air Ministry for *permits of residence*. The instructions for the carrying into effect of the Law just published *inter alia* establish a special permanent commission authorised to require any and every person living within the territory of the military zones to remove. Real estate (landed property) situated within the territory of a military zone cannot be either sold or leased without the consent of the National Defence Ministry.

OSZK

Országos Széchényi Könyvtár