

POLITICAL MOSAIC

THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DEFENCE ARMY PROTECTS THE WEST

As already reported in our Review, the Soviet Union has provoked Hungary to war. The Hungarian National Defence Army, after having triumphantly repudiated the Russian provocation, is now advancing victoriously, having marched down the slopes of the Carpathians, in the Galician plain in which it has so often — as, for instance, during the first Great War — shed its heroic blood and won victories bringing blessings to all. *The Hungarian National Defence Army has at all times performed a gigantic mission as the sentinel of the Carpathians.* The Carpathian frontier has always been the most suitable point at which to make an inroad into Europe; for those who succeed in penetrating through its defences are able in a short time to reach the Alps and the Adriatic and, thereby cutting Europe in half and breaking through the heart of that Continent, are able with ease to make their way into its centre. That was why for centuries past every army desirous of forcing its way from the East to Western Europe has regarded this route an ideal one over which to sweep into Europe.

But only once in history has an Eastern people been able to penetrate through this gateway and gain a permanent foothold in the heart of Europe, — the Magyars when they entered through the Pass of Verecke in the days of Duke Arpád. Since then other peoples — Tartars and Russians — have only succeeded in making temporary headway, not one of them having gained a lasting foothold there; neither of these peoples was able to seriously menace West European civilisation, for the Magyars have always defended this gateway of Europe with their blood, their dauntless courage and perseverance: and while performing this mission their ranks were often enormously thinned in the fire of their heroic struggle.

The military virtues of the Hungarian soldier have at all times been acknowledged even by his enemies; and prior to the Great War all unbiassed and cultured West European nations admitted also that he had been the first to take the field against bolshevism. By overthrowing the short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic the Hungarians defeated the plan of Moscow to utilise Hungary as a channel through which to penetrate into the life of the peoples of Western Europe. The birth of the Hungarian

National Army was also the fruit of the struggle against that plan. Today too, by his well-trying heroism, the Hungarian soldier is driving back farther and farther from the Hungarian frontier the danger threatening Europe, thereby again doing courageous and important work in defence of the whole Continent of Europe.

The foreign Press is writing with cordial appreciation of the victories won by the Hungarian Army; the "*Popolo d'Italia*", for instance, in its July 8th. issue established the fact that the Hungarian Army was proving worthy of its heroic past and was achieving important military successes with magnificent *élan*, strategic efficiency and magnanimous self-sacrifice.

WHAT LED UP TO THE HUNGARIAN-SOVIET WAR, AS SHOWN IN OFFICIAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS

In one of our articles we have shown how the Soviet provoked Hungary to declare war. The events leading up to this historical issue are revealed in the official Hungarian report and statements.

On June 23rd., 1941, the Hungarian Telegraph Bureau announced that "*the Royal Hungarian Government, in view of the state of war existing as between the German Empire and Soviet Russia, has decided to suspend the diplomatic relations so far existing between Hungary and the Soviet Union.*"

"The suspension of diplomatic relations between Hungary and the Soviet Union was a natural and inevitable consequence of the German declaration of war. A state of war having ensued between the Soviet and the Axis Powers as from June 22nd., the Hungarian Government has taken the natural and inevitable step of breaking off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union".

On June 26th., 1941, the Hungarian Telegraph Bureau announced that "at 12 noon on June 26th. the fast train from Kőrösmező to Budapest was machine-gunned by Soviet planes between Tiszahorka and Rahó. The casualties resulting from the attack are 1 dead and 3 wounded. At 1 p. m. the Soviet Air Force raided Kassa. A few buildings were hit, the casualties being 5 dead and several wounded. At 5 30 p. m. Soviet flyers again raided Kassa, but were driven off by the anti-aircraft defences before they were able to drop any bombs. On June 26th., at 4 15 p. m., there was an air-raid alarm in Budapest. Two Soviet planes approached the Capital, but were forced by the anti-aircraft defences to turn back...

"*Hungarian public opinion protested with indignant horror against these unwarranted attacks, which cost the blood and the lives of innocent persons. In her capacity as Signatory to the Three-Power Convention, Hungary naturally suspended diplomatic relations with Russia after the outbreak of the war between*

Germany and the Soviet, though she did not thereby enter into a state of war with the Soviet Union. That makes all the more heinous the treacherous act of destruction which encroached upon Hungarian territory, did damage to Hungarian towns and shed the blood of Hungarian citizens. This act is typical of the methods employed by the Soviet Union. For quite recently the Soviet authorities vowed that they did not entertain any hostile feelings towards Hungary, having in proof thereof returned the flags taken from Hungary during the War of Independence.

"Hungarian public opinion protests with profound horror and indignation against all insidious attacks of this kind involving the loss of Hungarian lives and the destruction of Hungarian property. Until quite recently Hungary was an oasis of peace in Central Europe, the home of productive labour actuated by an honest, straightforward policy. She feels the utmost contempt and disgust for such methods, which have gone so far in their presumption as to make their appearance already this side of the Carpathians too."

On June 27th. the Hungarian Telegraph Bureau reported that *"as a consequence of the repeated attacks on Hungarian territory carried out by the Soviet Air Force in defiance of international law Hungary considers a state of war as having ensued between Hungary and the Soviet Union."*

On the same day the Deputy Speaker, M. Eugene Szinyei-Merse, made the following announcement in the Chamber of Deputies: —

"Throughout the whole country a great shock and profound indignation was caused by the attack carried out in defiance of international law by the Soviet Air Force against certain territories of Hungary. I feel sure I am expressing the feelings of every Member of the House when in my capacity as Deputy Speaker I brand the infamy of the attack and at the same time express our deep sympathy for the innocent victims and the members of their families."

The announcement was received with lively approval by the House.

In an atmosphere of extreme tension the Prime Minister, M. Ladislas de Bárdossy, then rose and made the following statement: —

"I should like to make a brief announcement. The Deputy Speaker of the House has already fittingly branded the infamy of the attack carried out by the Soviet in defiance of international law. The Royal Hungarian Government establishes the fact that as a consequence of this attack a state of war has ensued between Hungary and the Soviet Union."

The whole House received this announcement with unanimous approval and loud applause. The Prime Minister then continued as follows: —

"Just one sentence more. The Hungarian Army will take the necessary steps."

Again loud cheers and applause greeted the words spoken by the Premier.

On June 27th. the Hungarian Telegraph Bureau reported that a the Hungarian Air Force — by way of reprisal for the repeated attacks carried out yesterday by the Soviet against Hungarian territory — during the early hours of today carried out a very effective air raid against military objectives in Soviet Russian territory.

"Our planes returned after successfully accomplishing their task".

On June 27th. the Chief of the Hungarian National Defence General Staff reported that "by way of reprisal for the Russian attacks made on June 26th. a large number of Hungarian planes were put into action by the Hungarian Air Force, these planes having this morning successfully bombed Soviet Russian military objectives. Havoc was wrought and fires caused.

"At many points on the frontier — e. g. opposite Volóc and Torony — the Soviet Russians opened fire. We returned the fire.

"Soviet planes today once more entered Hungary, but did not carry out any bombing operations, as they were driven off by our anti-aircraft artillery".

On June 28th. the Chief of the Hungarian National Defence General Staff reported that "according to reports received subsequently, on June 27th. the Soviet flyers bombed also Nagybánya and Talaborfalva. The bombs did no damage. During today too there was firing between our troops and those of the Soviet at several points on the frontier. Our troops have crossed the frontier in several places in pursuit of the enemy."

These were the events that led up to the Hungarian-Russian war provoked by the Russians.

At the session held on July 3rd. the President of the Upper House, *Count Bartholomew Széchenyi*, made the following statement (which was received with vociferous approval by the House): —

"The Soviet having carried out unwarrantable air raids against Hungarian territory which caused a serious loss of Hungarian life and grave damage to Hungarian property, as a consequence our country is now at war with the Soviet Union, and hostilities have begun.

"In these historical hours the Hungarian National Defence Army is advancing eastwards across the Carpathians to fulfil its duty — hand in hand with the mighty, magnificent German Army — in defence of the peace and culture of Europe and to ensure the safety of our native land. May the Almighty

abundantly bless the work of our heroic soldiers, giving them power to successfully achieve the great ends they have in view!!"

THE REGENT OF HUNGARY'S APPEAL

On June 30th., at Kenderes, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Unknown Warrior monument, the Regent of Hungary addressed an appeal to the Hungarian nation. His words to his nation were those of a kind and wise father to his family. But the words of this majestic appeal contain passages also of international import. The text of the Appeal runs literally as follows: —

"We had to wait long before being able to erect this monument; for in order not to burden any one in these days of trial we desired to raise the sum required out of our own resources. At the same time, however, it was our wish that here, beside the highroad of the world, a monument should be erected in memory of our beloved heroes fallen in battle.

"Statues commemorating heroes are the inexhaustible sources of the most sacred feelings. They must serve as the fountain of encouragement to every generation for the work to be done on behalf of the country. This monument shall proclaim that our race is fully entitled to boast that today also one of its finest qualities is a martial spirit. We must keep that spirit alive, particularly among the younger generations, for its glorious military past has at all times given our nation strength also to unselfishly fulfil its duty.

"After the arduous struggles of the past the stimulating light of the future is once more shining brightly. The place of the Hungary condemned to death by Trianon has now been taken by a strong, healthy, aspiring Hungary. In this country the path to prosperity and wealth, to the attainment of the most distinguished positions, now lies open to every one alike. But for the acquisition of wealth we need above all industry and economy; and then — whether in the field of agriculture or in that of commerce — practical and theoretical efficiency is needed too. For the attainment of important public offices responsible for the direction of the country's affairs there are many indispensable requirements. Yet the deciding factor in judging of anyone's qualification is not self-appraisalment, but the judgment of public opinion and of the persons whose business it is to make the choice.

"Let us read the lessons of history and of our own days. There have been envied, mighty States which have come to the brink of ruin because the object kept in view by their leaders bent on self-assertion was not work, discipline and unity, but to demand higher wages and less work. To the south of

our country an insignificant, ill-starred little man has become his country's grave-digger. In Hungary the standard of life is today still comparatively low; but that can and must be remedied, though only by the greatest possible degree of work and industry and economy. There will be opportunities of work in abundance. We must however be able to exploit these opportunities in order to acquire surpluses to be invested profitably. Today there is still considerable inequality between the respective wages of industrial and agricultural labourers. This is to some extent comprehensible, in that the industrial workers are by the nature of their employment bound to the towns, where the cost of living is higher and where practically every move costs money. As in the case of the wages of labourers engaged in the manufacturing industry, the wages of navvies can also be raised only to a level at which the wages paid for labour does not exceed the value of the manufacture or product resulting from that labour. If the cultivation of a yoke of land costs more than that yoke yields or is able to produce, how would it be possible to employ labour at all?

"Public life in Hungary is untainted. We know of a country in which reports were published showing how many millions each several minister was unable to account for. It is from a love of an untainted, immaculate life too that the honesty of our race springs, — that honesty which is just as much a quality of the agriculturist as it is of the State employees of highest rank. In my conviction the Hungarian people may vie in every respect with any other people in the world.

"With all its good qualities, however, that people has one bad quality too, — an inability to hate its enemies as it does — even for the most trivial reason — its own kin. This must be changed; for, though in better days we were able to allow ourselves the luxury of unthinking hatred, that is out of the question in these days of hardship. All our religions preach charity; let us follow their teaching.

"Let no one venture to endanger our internal peace!! Let there be an end of discord and enmity; and let that discord and enmity be replaced by unity and brotherly love!! Let us continue to train our youth in a spirit of Christian patriotism and thus educate that youth to realise without delay its national duty!"

HUNGARY'S POSITION IN CENTRAL EUROPE

The French "Journal" has published an article about Premier Bárdossy and Hungary's position and prospects in the new Central European order. This French paper begins by laying stress on the universal respect with which the person of the Regent is regarded in Hungary. Then it goes on to write about Premier Bárdossy's origin, studies and diplomatic career.

When one of the posts of Councillor of Legation fell vacant in London, — it says, — M. Bárdossy was appointed to fill it. *Soon he was appointed Hungarian Minister to Bucharest, where he remained in that capacity for six years.*

The "Journal" next writes of the problems presented by the reorganization of Europe.

Since the dissolution of Yugoslavia — it says — Hungary is the keystone of Central European reorganization. Premier Bárdossy continues to work for the realization of what has been the dream of every Hungarian since 1918: *a road to the Adriatic.*

Is there any prospect of that dream being realized — asks the French newspaper?

The article concludes with the following sympathetic sentences:

"Because of the mutilations she suffered *it was customary in the years between the two Great Wars to call Hungary the "great cripple of Europe".* Universal sympathy, including the sympathy of France, has never been withheld from her. Today Hungary is enjoying the fruits of her dignified behaviour, of which pride and understanding were the component elements."

HUNGARIAN PREMIER'S ARTICLE ON HISTORICAL MISSION

In its July 14th. issue the "*Europäische Rundschau*" publishes an article by Premier *Ladislav Bárdossy* entitled "The Historical Mission of Hungary". Below we give a summary of the article: —

The Prime Minister in the first place explains that the Hungarian State has ever since its foundation been fulfilling the same mission in Central Europe — that of defending and ensuring order in the Basin of the Carpathians. In the Middle Ages Hungary fulfilled this mission of hers by holding back the hostile currents coming from the East, while spreading the influence of the West in a south-easterly direction. With the advance made by the Osmanli Power the importance of Hungary's mission became enhanced. Although the united front shown by Europe eventually put an end to Turkish rule, the restoration of Hungary's territorial integrity was accompanied by political and cultural tensions. The ruling dynasty — the House of Habsburg — failed to display adequate understanding towards Hungary's historical rights; and that led to an antagonism between the people and the dynasty which even the Compromise of 1867 failed to entirely eliminate.

As a consequence of the Turkish war the ethnic character

of whole regions changed. *The Rumanian immigration into Transylvania, which had continued since the thirteenth century, assumed such dimensions that in certain areas the Rumanians became the preponderant element. The Slav element also increased in the South. Nevertheless, the mixed nationality character of these areas did not become a political problem until the several groups were separated according to language. At that time, however, the linguistic differences did not yet give rise to any friction. It was only the nationality wave of the nineteenth century that threw into prominence the language question as a political factor of separation of great importance. The ethnic rights of the non-Magyar nationalities have always been able to assert themselves in Hungary. With Magyar help and the backing of Magyar influence the Serbians and Rumanians of Hungary developed a literature and a system of education far surpassing the half-civilised conditions of life of their racial kin living beyond the frontiers. It was in Hungary that the first Rumanian and Serbian books were published. And yet the endeavours of the non-Magyar nationalities of Hungary were concentrated upon destroying the unity of the Hungarian State.*

It is indubitable that in the course of this struggle many mistakes were made; but the action of the Vienna Court in at all times supporting the efforts of the non-Magyar nationalities to undermine the unity of the Hungarian State, was fatal, as was the appeal to the military power of Russia against the Hungarians in their struggle for independence in 1848—49.

In the New Europe the Hungarian State is once more in a position to fulfil its historical mission of ensuring the peace and security of the Basin of the Carpathians. In her consciousness of this mission Hungary is pursuing a policy the elements of which are a sense of duty and a sense of responsibility. She has no individual aims of her own; her every endeavour being to continue unchanged to ensure the true and natural conditions of existence in the Basin of the Carpathians.

HUNGARIAN MINISTRY FOR AGRICULTURE'S ESTIMATE OF HARVEST YIELD

According to an official report issued by the Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture the warm, dry weather has *for the most part exercised a beneficial effect* upon the development of the grain of the cereal plants and upon the further development of the plants requiring to be hoed and of the fodder plants.

The *rape* has sprouted fairly satisfactorily, is fairly well developed, though in many districts it is thin. At present what may be expected is a *fair average* crop.

With the exception of the northern and north-eastern

counties the *wheat* promises to be fairly abundant. The early crops are generally speaking sufficiently dense, the stems being fairly high. The denser crops have in places been lodged by thunderstorms. In many districts the late crops are thin, considerably hampered by tares and backward in development. As things stand at present the yield will be *almost a fair average one*.

The ears of the *rye* are fairly long; but in many places there are gaps. The stems are generally speaking high; but in many districts the crop has remained thin. As things stand at present *we may expect a fair average crop*.

The ears of the *autumn barley* are fine and long, the grains fairly full, while the quality is also good. As things stand at present a *fair average* crop is to be expected.

The favourable weather conditions have furthered the development of the *spring barley*. In general it is fairly dense and long. The ears are for the most part fairly large and full. In places the late crops are thin, low and topheavy. As things stand at present, we may expect a *good average* yield.

Recent weather conditions have had a favourable effect upon the development of the *oats*. The early crops are on the whole fairly good, whereas the late crops are in several districts low, thin and topheavy. As things stand at present a *fair average* yield is to be expected.

In several places the *maize* has sprouted badly, this having been partly made good. The early crops have improved considerably, but they are still backward in development. The late crops have sprouted fairly well but need more heat for their development.

The yield of the early species of *potatoes* has already been marketed. Except in the northern and eastern counties the late species show a fine development, growing thick and their colour being a fresh green; the stems have developed vigorously, and the development of the tubers is satisfactory too. As things stand at present, we may expect a *good average* yield.

The early crops of *sugar beet* in general show a very fine and healthy development. The leafage is luxuriant and of a fresh green colour, completely covering the earth. The late crops are also developing very well. As things stand at present, a *good average* crop is to be expected.

The original hay-yield of the *meadows* was a good one. The aftermath shows a vigorous growth. The growth of the grass in the *pasture-lands* is satisfactory. The animals going there to graze are sufficiently nourished thereby.

The *musk* and *water melons* show a good development. But they need greater heat for their further development.

Of the *fruit trees* the *apricot* trees only promise to yield good average crops in a few places, while in many places we

can only expect a poor yield. The crops of *cherries* and *Mahaleb cherries* are in part good average, but in other places the yield is only poor or average. We may expect average yields of *apples* *pears* and *walnuts*.

The development of the *vines* is *satisfactory*. Everywhere there are sporadic cases of *peronospora*; but the spread of the disease has been checked by the cool weather.

RENAISSANCE OF INTELLECTUAL LIFE IN TRANSYLVANIA

The intellectual world of Transylvania has always been proud of two things — of its university and its theatre. After 22 years in exile the Francis Joseph University of Sciences returned last autumn already to its native city in order to devote its rich experience and its traditional efficiency to the service of the cultural life of Transylvania. *And now the ancient National Theatre — the first permanent theatre to be established in Hungary — has also returned to its splendid home in Kolozsvár to give expression to the unbounded delight of the Hungarian Thalia of Transylvania.*

In the forenoon of July 2nd., 1941, after a depressing silence of 22 years, the Hungarian National Anthem was heard once more in the stately building in Hunyadi-tér, being sung by a group of 350 persons with tear-stained eyes, the actors and actresses and the technical personnel of the theatre which that day took again into its possession its ancient inheritance. On the stage decorated with black drapery a mighty Hungarian coat-of-arms stood out conspicuous, with red—white—and—green flags round it, its fresh, happy colours as it were symbolising the happiness of the Hungarian theatrical world of Transylvania and the triumph won at last by the Hungarian speech of Transylvania over the sad years of mourning and injustice.

Every one was deeply moved when Dr. *Aladár Haas*, deputy under-secretary in the Ministry of Education, appeared on the stage accompanied by *Baron John Kemény*, honorary chief director, *Francis Táray*, director, the stage managers, dramaturges and secretaries. This historical celebration of the National Theatre of Kolozsvár was attended also by *M. Edmund Inczedy-Joksmán*, lord lieutenant and *Dr. Tibor Keledy*, mayor of Kolozsvár. After the national anthem had been sung Dr. Aladár Haas rose and made a speech, containing *inter alia* the following passages: —

“We all of us know the significance of the Hungarian theatre in the life of the nation. The Hungarian actors who in days of oppression — in the days when the Hungarian Genius was persecuted and suppressed and cast into chains — were

at one and the same time artists and labourers and national defence soldiers, rendered invaluable service to the nation. Despite having to face indifference and want, — indeed often in the face of persecutions — obeying some sacred inner impulse, they did their duty."

Later on in his speech Dr. Haas outlined the past of Transylvanian theatrical life. He referred to the stone theatre in Farkas-utca which had so great a past and to the opening in 1906 of the new National Theatre. In dramatic words he reminded his hearers of the moment when the actors had been compelled to withdraw from their beautiful new theatre and when the knell of death was tolled also over the theatre in Farkas-utca. Then he continued: — "The Hungarian theatre of Transylvania continued to live and to work and to fulfil its mission, despite the foreign rulers doing all in their power to paralyse Hungarian work. Thanks be given to those who devoted their souls and their hearts, their material and moral resources, to the noble task. And now we stand here with our hearts filled with gratitude, — our souls transfigured —, to once more hand over to its mission the strongest bulwark of the Hungarian Genius — *the National Theatre of Kolozsvár*".

When Dr. Haas had finished speaking the Director, M. Francis Táray, delivered a festal address received with the greatest interest in which he outlined the tasks and the programme of the National Theatre of Kolozsvár, the Phoenix risen to life again from the ashes of the Hungarian Thalia of Transylvania.

Almost simultaneously with the rebirth of the National Theatre and the celebration of the emancipation of the Hungarian language in Transylvania the Transylvanian Museum Association — this great institution of Hungarian scholarship in Transylvania with a glorious past — began a new lease of life. It was on June 30th. that this Association held its ordinary annual General Meeting in the assembly hall of the *Unitarian College*. The chair was taken by *Baron John Jósika*, lord lieutenant of Szilágy County and president of the Museum Association, who was supported by the secretary, Dr. Louis Kántor. Among those present at the meeting were the professors of the Francis Joseph University of Sciences and a large number of other distinguished members of the public life of Transylvania.

The General Meeting was opened by *Baron John Jósika*. In his opening address the chairman spoke with appreciation of the great and responsible duties fulfilled by the Association already for half a century. *He reminded his hearers that the allotment to Kolozsvár of the Francis Joseph University of Sciences had been due very largely to the presence there of the choice, rich collections of the Transylvanian Museum Association.* He referred to the sufferings inflicted upon the collections:

of the Association during the days of Rumanian rule: "however" — the chairman continued — "that spirit for the representation and cultivation of which the Transylvanian Museum Association was founded, did not weaken even during the wasting years of foreign domination, endeavouring indeed still more intensively to comply with its task in the sore plight in which Transylvania then was".

After the opening address of the chairman the secretary, Dr. *Louis Kántor*, presented his report of the activity of the Association during the year 1940. In the first place he pointed to the serious obstacles which the Rumanian authorities threw in the way of the Association's activity. He dealt with the meetings and publications of the several sections — all having served the popularisation and further development of extra-mural education (university extension). During the year 1940 alone the Association had arranged 60 lectures for the purpose of popularising education.

While presenting the various reports Dr. *Louis Kántor* outlined the results of the discussions with the Hungarian Government respecting the future fate of the Association. As already announced by Dr. *Valentine Hóman*, Minister of Education, the Transylvanian Museum Association was to receive a special State grant of 100.000 pengő — in addition to the sum of 30.000 pengő figuring in the Transylvanian Estimates. The relations between the Association and the University and the Scientific Institute of Transylvania respectively were also to be adjusted in a manner ensuring the absolute independence of the Association. The Association was anxious as soon as possible to add to or supplement respectively its collections of coins, minerals and other materials. The Association attached great importance to the activity of the various sections, to the continued publication of the "Erdélyi Múzeum", the Association's official periodical, and to the arrangement of scientific competitions and the granting of prizes for such competitions respectively. Then one of the former vice-presidents announced that he was presenting to the Association an endowment of 1000 pengő. The General Meeting decided to publish before the end of the current year a sumptuous memorial album dealing with the fifty years' activity of the Association with so distinguished a past.

On the basis of discussions held on the occasion of the recent visit to Transylvania of Dr. *Valentine Hóman*, Minister of Education, a special organ is to be established in Transylvania for the organisation of extra-mural school education. In an interview on this question Minister Hóman emphasised that *in Transylvania the Churches and the various social organisations had during the days of Rumanian rule rendered invaluable services in this field*. He still reckoned on this work being done;

but an organ of survey and control for the coordination of the whole system of work of the kind was needed too. This central organ would be able to utilise more economically the forces active in the work of extra-mural popular education.

HOW MILAN STOYADINOVITCH, FORMER YUGOSLAV PRIME MINISTER, WAS SMUGGLED ABROAD

The Serbian Press keeps continually writing articles about the question of responsibility for the war. "*Novo Vreme*" insists in making this question the order of the day. It publishes articles every day investigating the question as to who was responsible for the rapid collapse of the country. And now the "*Opatinske Novine*" has also joined in this campaign; in one of its recent numbers the paper publishes an article dealing with Milan Stoyadinovitch's exile.

This article in the first place severely criticises the fact that the country so deficiently equipped militarily was plunged into war. The leading advocate of a Germano- and Italophile policy was Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch. It was he that during his visit to Germany engaged his country to follow the policy of the Axis. He was removed from office as Head of the Government. But even after his fall Stoyadinovitch continued to enjoy popularity and to exercise a strong influence. When *Dragisa Tsvetkovitch*, the new Premier, also entered the orbit of the Axis, the first thing he did was to get Stoyadinovitch out of the country; for *he was afraid of him*.

The story of Stoyadinovitch's exile is told us by the "*Opstinske Novine*" as follows: — *Drintchitch*, Belgrade Commissioner of Police, was personally instructed by Tsvetkovitch to remove Stoyadinovitch from the country, Simultaneously with the signing of the Three-Power Pact Drintchitch under some pretext or other persuaded Stoyadinovitch to call on him, the excuse given being that they were to drive together in a car to the Cabinet Council. The car did not however drive to the Prime Ministry, but to the interior of the country. In the evening hours the passengers reached the frontier at *Gyevgyelija*, where *Drintchitch handed Stoyadinovitch over to Greek frontier guards*. Near the frontier a British commission was waiting to take Stoyadinovitch to Athens. *According to the information supplied by the paper in question the former Yugoslav Prime Minister was then taken to the Island of Malta.*