

act of courtesy but that Vice-Chancellor availed himself of the opportunity to discuss with the Hungarian Premier questions relating to the Central-European problem in general. Seeing that, the Rome Conference has been postponed and will perhaps not be held at all, and in consideration of the circumstance of Italy's foreign interests being centred at present elsewhere, it seems of the utmost importance that the two States specially interested in the Danube Conference should now try to strengthen the bonds of Central-European co-operation so to say in their own domains, assuring thus, as far as possible, a continuation of this policy independently of other European events.

On June 18th, Major Emil Fey, Austrian Min-

ister, delivered a lecture before the Hungarian Society of Foreign Affairs on the re-organisation of Austria on the lines of a "Ständestaat". During his stay in Hungary Major Fey was received by the Regent of Hungary, Admiral Horthy in Kenderes, his country seat. The Austrian Minister also called upon the Hungarian Premier and the Minister of Home Affairs. On this occasion he handed over to several high military dignitaries and officials decorations conferred upon them by the Chancellor of Austria.

Herr Schuschnigg, Chancellor of Austria, assisted as a guest of Count Francis Esterházy at the excellent open-air performance of "Tannhäuser" in the Park of Tata, the seat of Count Esterházy. Wagner's opera was performed before a huge and select audience.

## FRIENDLY TEMPER OF NEGOTIATIONS OF YUGOSLAV-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER AUTHORITIES

Under the Yugoslav-Hungarian Convention recently concluded the frontier authorities of the two States hold periodical *pourparlers* for the purpose of discussing questions connected with the frontier trade. A conference of the kind was held recently at Nagyzsanizsa. The delegates of the two States discussed the complaints filed by the owners of landed estates which were cut up by the new State frontiers, as also the conditions governing criminal inquiries. Both Parties displayed the utmost courtesy during the

discussions. It was agreed that conferences should be held more frequently in the future, and that proceedings should be taken in a spirit of friendly reciprocity in all cases where the joint action of the authorities was needed. Minutes of the discussions were taken, the minutes being signed by the delegates of both States. The agreements were immediately put into force. The Hungarian delegates entertained their Yugoslav colleagues to supper, speeches being made on both sides on this occasion.

## HERR GÖRING'S VISIT IN BULGARIA

Several organs of the West-European press have drawn absolutely wrong conclusions from the honeymoon trip to the Balkans of the Prussian Prime Minister, Herr Göring, and from the warm welcome he received in Sofia. The post-war foreign policy of Bulgaria may be summed up as follows: — Bulgaria wishes to maintain the friendliest relations with all States, keeping, however, a free hand in her foreign policy. There is no cause whatever to suppose that the German Statesman's visit has caused Bulgaria to change her political course, especially if we take into consideration that, in respect of the present situation in Europe, Germany has certainly more important and practical questions to think of for the time being. The friendly reception accorded to Herr Göring was only a natural consequence of Bulgaria's having for decades maintained most friendly relations with Germany, being besides — and this is the decisive

factor — economically dependent on the German Empire, seeing that 45% of Bulgaria's exports and imports are linked up with Germany. The strength of this bond of friendship is secured by Germany's goodwill, reciprocated fully by Bulgaria. In heartily welcoming Herr Göring, the Sofia Government merely wished to signalise that, in economic respects, they were anxious to count on Germany in future too. This is of the utmost importance for the country, seeing that the policy of self-provision followed in several European States makes the placing of Bulgarian products extremely difficult. By exercising a certain pressure, these States had hoped to be able to monopolise the Bulgarian market, regardless of the fact that such one-sidedness might possibly have an injurious effect on the future development of their relations with Bulgaria.

— "y" —

# HOW MINORITIES LIVE

## CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

### THIS YEAR HUNGARIAN ACTORS HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO PLAY FOR ONLY 3 DAYS IN CAPITAL OF SLOVAKIA

In these columns repeated mention has been made of the distressing position of Hungarian dramatic art in Czecho-Slovakia. So, for instance, in the capital

of Slovakia, Pozsony (Bratislava), where at the last elections nearly one third of the inhabitants cast their votes for the Magyar parties, Hungarian actors are usually allowed to play but 37 days, — and that in mid-summer, during the dog-days. This year, however, Hungarian actors had to content themselves with 3 days, in consequence of the Municipality having decided to have the necessary repairs of the theatre effected during the very period for which the Municipal Theatre had been reserved for the use of Hungarian companies.

— "y" —

## SUPPRESSION OF LEADING PRESS-ORGAN OF RUTHENIAN AUTONOMISTS

Some time ago we reported that the District Court of Ungvár had given judgment to the effect that the "Ruski Vistnik", the press-organ of the Autonomous Ruthenian Association of Labourers (the Kurtyák-Party) was *not* to be suppressed. However, now that the parliamentary elections are over, the Prefect of Ruthenia has, regardless of this finding, suppressed the paper in question for six months. The silencing of the leading organ of the autonomists has caused much bitterness in Ruthenia.

## SLOVAK CHILD PUT UP FOR SALE

In the April 5th issue of the Paris "Le Matin" we hear of one John Izakovitch, a 31 years old Slovak emigrant to France from Pudmerice, Slovakia, having sold his 2 years old daughter, Josephine, for 20 francs after having tried in vain to find some employment. The French daily also publishes the photograph of the child.

Now we read in the May 24th evening issue of the "Národní Listy", the leading press-organ of the Czech nationalists, a communiqué on the last meeting of the Association of the Československá Jednota (Czecho-Slovak Unity), from which we quote the following lines: "To be frank, we are bound to confess that the number of young men emigrating from Slovakia is increasing and that of late there have been cases of "farmers"<sup>1</sup> bringing young girls too to Prague. In each case an investigation by the communities, notaries and gendarmerie-authorities has been requested. The reports of these authorities are exceedingly unfavourable. In Slovakia misery prevails, and parents are glad to get rid of their children, besides getting 20 Czech Crowns monthly from the „farmers“.

This statement of an Association called upon to guard over Czecho-Slovak reciprocity, speaks volumes of the misery prevailing in the territories severed from Hungary, which has increased to a degree forcing Slovak parents to sell their children.

— "y" —

## R U M A N I A

### MINISTER ANGELESCU EXCELS IN INTOLERANCE

Dr. C. Angelescu, Minister of Education, during a tour in Szekler-land early in May visited the State school of the village of *Nyárádszereda* (Miercurea-Niraj). The notice in Rumanian and Magyar fixed on the door of the school which said that "*it is forbidden to enter the classroom during hours of teaching*" the Minister tore down with his own hand, — merely because it contained also Magyar words. Minister Angelescu's action — in a village like *Nyárádszereda*, which is almost entirely Magyar, the 1920 Rumanian Census too showing that of its total number of inhabitants (1437) only 53 were Rumanians, 1203 being Magyars — is a proof of extreme intolerance. It is easy to conceive the exceptional intolerance likely to

<sup>1</sup> Persons engaged in the white-slave traffic. (Ed.)

be shown in consequence by the underlings in the service of the Minister of Education in their treatment of the Magyar language ("Ellenzék", May 7th, 1935)

## SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO ALEXANDER VAJDA

In Hungary the post of President of the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bureau falling vacant recently by the appointment as Secretary of State of Stephen Winchkler, was given to *Ivan Serbán*, brother of Cornel Serbán, the Orthodox priest of Rumanian race who is Dean of Borosjenő (Ineu). It is also well known that *John Bud*, who not long ago was in office in Hungary as Minister of Finance, has near relations in Máramaros County — Rumanian priests, other intellectuals and even farmers. In the days of the "numerus valachicus" it is really opportune to mention these instances and to remind Alexander Vajda and his friends of their importance at a time when in Rumania Magyars are being driven away in large numbers from their posts. Quite recently, for instance, in Arad and Kolozsvár it was made law that inkeepers and owners of restaurants are allowed to employ only waiters of Rumanian nationality ("Bras-sói Lapok", May 15th.). A few weeks ago, by order of the Postmaster-General, all postmen of other than Rumanian nationality were dismissed, the result being that in certain villages there are no deliveries at all. These latter include also the village of Gyér (Gier) inhabited solely by Magyars and Germans, where there is not a single Rumanian to undertake the office of postman, so that everybody has to go personally to the post-office for letters. ("Déli Hírlap", May 25th.). Not a single Rumanian doctor has applied for any of the posts of village health officers, while Dr. Costinescu, Minister of Public Health, refuses to appoint persons belonging to the non-Rumanian minorities. ("Ellenzék", May 26th.). Under a recent ordinance issued by the Minister of the Interior all villages are required to employ 1 policeman for every 100 inhabitants, but all the policemen must be of Rumanian nationality. ("Keleti Újság", May 15th.).

### SEVERE SENTENCE ON LEADING HUNGARIAN JOURNALIST

The tribunal of Kolozsvár has sentenced Mr. Stephen Sulyok, former deputy and editor, to 3 months hard labour and a fine of 3000 Lei for having agitated against the State. Mr. Sulyok's offence consisted in his having translated an article from one of the Saxon newspapers, publishing it afterwards in the "Keleti Újság". ("Erdélyi Lapok", May 28th.)

## Y U G O S L A V I A

### PROTEST BY ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF ZAGREB, CARDINAL ANTHONY BAUER

The Vienna "Reichspost" publishes a lengthy report on the journey to Belgrade of the Roman Catholic Cardinal, Dr. Anthony Bauer and the Greek-Catholic Bishop, Dr. Nyárády, these two Church dignitaries having travelled there in order to protest most energetically before the Regency and the members of the Government against the continuous chicanery

and intolerable persecutions to which the Catholics of Croatia are being subjected, asking at the same time for protection against (and for the urgent redress of) the abuses and brutalities of the gendarmerie. The "Reichspost" also publishes an exhaustive summary of the Memorandum addressed by the venerable Cardinal Bauer, who is absolutely unconcerned in political movements, to the Regent, Prince Paul, in which he enumerates in detail the atrocities committed by the police and gendarmerie against the Croat and Hungarian Catholics living in Croatia, atrocities in the course of which a number of people have lost their lives.

— "y" —

## CURIOUS PRODUCT OF YUGOSLAV PRESS-CENSORSHIP

One of the first steps taken by the Dictatorship, declared on January 6th, 1929, was the abolition of the liberty of the press and the inauguration of a strict censorship. Ever since the press, and in particular the press of the Hungarian Minority, has been in an extremely difficult position, being allowed to print only articles and news previously approved by the censorship, or else material foisted upon the press by the authorities or by the official press agencies. As a matter of course it is forbidden to write about the grievances, the complaints and legitimate claims of the minorities. Below, we offer our readers a fine instance of the activity developed by the press-censorship in regard to the Hungarian press. Some time ago the "Napló", a Hungarian daily issued in Subotica (Szabadka) published an article describing the author's journey through the Danube Banate. Mention was made, among other things, of the village Horgos, of its famous red-pepper plantations, of its red-pepper mills, and of the fact (surely of importance economically) that the red-pepper grown in Horgos is beginning to take the place, in foreign markets, of Cayenne pepper. However, the article was foolhardy enough to inform the readers at the same time of Horgos being a village inhabited mostly by Magyars, having but few Serb inhabitants, settled here but recently. The Yugoslav public prosecutors detected a dangerous tendency in this absolutely innocent article, and, with reference to the Defence of the State Act, ordered the seizure of the respective issue of the "Napló", motivating this procedure with the following humorous decision:

From the Public Prosecutor's Office of Subotica. K. S. 1639/1935.

In the action against the responsible editor of the "Napló", a daily published in Subotica, I have taken the following decision:

On the basis of article 7 of paragraph 19 and of paragraph 21 of the Press-Law, as well as of paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the Act of January 6th 1929 amending the Press-Law, further with reference to paragraph 3 of the Defence of the State Act of March 6th 1929, I herewith prohibit the sale and propagation of the May 21st, 1935, No. 140 issue of the "Napló".

### Motivation:

In the above mentioned issue of the newspaper in question an article was printed entitled "My Discovery of the Danube Banate" in which mention is made of red-pepper plants grown in Horgos and of the inhabitants of the village. Everybody knows that red-pepper is a Hungarian speciality, that the majority of the inhabitants of Horgos are of Hungarian nationality and that red-pepper, being strong, is considered a symbol of strength and power of resistance. If we peruse the article in the light of these facts,

taking into account its unusual title, we may well have the impression that the author thereof — as a pleasant surprise to himself — has discovered in the people of Horgos a people of Magyar race, tenacious and strong. The author thus imparts the pleasant discovery he has made to the reader. Obviously this information is likely to encourage in the readers the conviction that the Hungarians are tenacious and strong and that this is why order does not and cannot reign in our State. Further the article may well serve to induce the other Hungarians to follow the example set by the inhabitants of Horgos, impeding with their resistance the inner consolidation of this State.

Subotica, May 21st 1935.

(Seal)

(signed) Sava Radulović.

(signed) Illegible signature  
for the Public Prosecutor.

Any comment seems superfluous, and would only spoil the comic effect of this most curious decision. However, this ridiculous affair has also a serious aspect, when we consider that the press of the Hungarian Minority and other minorities depends on people with such tortuous brains!

— "y" —

## LANGUAGE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES NOT IN FORCE IN CLERGY TRAINING EITHER

Bishop Louis Budánovitch, administrator of the Bácska Roman Catholic (Serb) diocese, where at least 85% of the Catholics are Magyars or Germans, about the middle of May addressed a circular letter to the Roman Catholic curés and parishes under his control informing them that this year students will be admitted once more to the seminary and the faculty of theology. The circular letter also notifies the addressees that the seminarists will be placed in the seminary at Travnik in Bosnia, where — and this in the "rub" — instruction will be given in the language of the Church, the only other language to be used for the purpose being the official language of the State, the students being forbidden to use their mother tongues even in personal intercourse with one another. The Magyar and German minorities have therefore to defend themselves against the slavising efforts, not only of the State and local government authorities, but also of the prelates of their own Church. The Magyar members of the Roman Catholic Church have already repeatedly begged Bishop Budánovitch to establish a seminary using Magyar as the language of instruction, as also the adjustment of the training of the clergy in a manner respecting the language rights of the Magyar minority; but so far their applications have been left unanswered. The bishop, whose pan-Slav leanings are notorious, has actually gone so far as to suspend the autonomy of the Zenta Inner Ward Roman Catholic Parish for energetically urging the establishment of a Magyar Clergy Training College, annulling the results of the vestry elections and refusing to ordain the holding of fresh elections.