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HUNGARY'S POSITION IN FOREIGN POLITICS AND THE FIVE POWER CONFERENCE

by

Count Stephen Bethlen

Former Prime Minister

Everyone must have noticed the change in the European balance of power caused by Italy's victory over Abyssinia and Germany's denial of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty. The growth of Italy's and Germany's military might and of their weight in international politics may bring about a complete transformation in the European international situation Germany, recognizing the great significance of the moment, has removed the chief obstacle blocking the way to friendly co-operation with Austria by setting aside the differences between the two countries. This has led to a very momentous change in the European political situation, at which we in Hungary have every reason to rejoice, since we well know that no proper and wise, or fairer and more practically expedient settlement of the Danube Valley problems is feasible without an Italo-German co-operation approved of by Great Britain.

Ever since the end of the war, that is to say since I have been taking an active interest in international politics, three things have been palpably clear to me, namely, that the unsolved problems of Central Europe cannot be settled without Germany's co-operation; that they may not be settled without Italy's; and that Russia must not be allowed to have any influence in the Danube Valley, unless Europe's leading statesmen want seed sown that will produce a fresh crop of fatal conflicts in that territory. If what they want to see is the re-emergence of a stable situation in the Danube Basin, the *sine qua non* of their desire is that, instead of buttressing the present worm-eaten and tottering *status quo* with the sham pillars and feeble stanchions of worthless treaties, they must effect a new political and economic readjustment on the basis of a well-considered and constructive plan. The programme of work must be elaborated conjointly by Italy and Germany. It must contain arrangements compatible with the rightful interests of those two Great Powers, and provide the possi-

bility of a reconciliation, based on equity, between the various minor states of the Danube Valley.

This being so, Hungarian foreign policy will be confronted in the near future with tasks of the first magnitude. For to make the building up of a constructive programme possible at all, preparations are necessary, and upon Hungary, together with Austria whose well-interpreted interests are identical with ours in this matter, will devolve the task of collecting the bricks — data — and speeding up the work with unflagging zeal.

Hitherto we could not have undertaken to perform this task, just because of the Italo-German differences arising out of the Austro-German conflict. But now that we can, we must clearly realize that the disappearance of obstacles does not mean that other things will follow of themselves. Clearing away the crumbling ruins of an old house will not build a new one on the site. It is true that Italo-German co-operation in the Danube Valley has become virtually possible, now that the rubble cumbering the site to be re-built has been cleared off, but co-operation for the purpose of re-building has not yet materialized, and no new house will be erected until the two master-builders sit down in conference with the owners of the site and elaborate a suitable plan of the new building. The plan must also conform, not only to building regulations in general, but also to higher necessities, especially if a new pegging-out of the site, i. e. the expropriation of adjacent territory, becomes necessary — as in this case it undoubtedly will — and the need arises to come to terms with the owners of neighbouring property.

In order that Europe should be able to judge in the matter, those whose joint interest it is that the house should be built must come to a mutual understanding. This is why I emphasize that now, when there is a possibility of elaborating, together

with Austria, a constructive programme to solve all the questions of the Danube Basin, Hungarian foreign policy is confronted with a task more dignified and more serious, but also more difficult and more responsible than any since before the war. In the first place Italy, Germany and Poland must be induced to support the scheme; for if through some agreement the question of a Rhine Locarno is settled, those three countries will have authority enough to carry the matter before Europe — that is to say, have Europe familiarize itself gradually with their plan, and hasten its materialization.

Many will probably say that this is where the conception of a *bloc* policy emerges again. They will assert that this plan would produce a new Central European *bloc* bent on readjusting matters in the Danube Valley to suit its own aims, and that if those aims are not to be realized otherwise, it would not hesitate to have resort to violence. It is easy to refute this false reasoning. In the first place, those who voice this suspicion or accusation are just the very ones who for eighteen years have themselves been pursuing a *bloc* policy in the most literal sense of the word. They have rounded up practically the whole of Europe into one gigantic *bloc*, which comprises — besides France — Russia, the Little Entente, and the Balkan Alliance to which the name of *bloc* was given by its spiritual sponsors themselves and which, in fact, was created to keep watch over every movement made by Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria, to minimize their influence, to keep them in the status of second-rate nations with curtailed rights, and to be able to threaten them with sanctions and retaliation should they attempt to recover their equality or demand the revision of some unjust provision contained in the peace treaties.

Yes! There does already exist in Europe a great, a powerful and united *bloc*, formed to petrify in a legal system, and for all times, the injustices and inequalities created by the peace treaties. Everybody, then, is entitled to object to the formation of new groups of states in international relations — and it is indeed true that the division of the nations of Europe into two great camps would be a serious menace to peace — except those who for eighteen years have done nothing else but labour to form, strengthen and knit together with closer ties groups of this kind.

Or do the diplomats of those countries imagine that what is permissible for them is taboo to others, and that what they are doing does not endanger peace, but becomes a crime against a peaceful cooperation of the nations if done by others? Do they not see that if they maintain a *bloc* of alliances created by themselves and go on settling the questions that keep cropping up, — not according to the demands of justice, but so as best to serve the interests and ambitions, however unreasonable, of some member of their *bloc*, then, sooner or later, they will compel the rest of the nations, unless they are content to remain in a defenceless state, to enter into counter *blocs*.

France and Russia complain of the German danger; the Little Entente foresees danger from Hungary; and the Balkan *Bloc* was formed allegedly to curb Bulgaria's greed. All this, however, is merely an excuse to justify themselves. Has Hungary not a greater right to speak of Franco-Russo-Czech interference? Or was not the pressure exerted on Bulgaria by the four nations of the Balkan *Bloc* well-nigh intolerable? These are no inventions of imagination, but bitter facts, proved by the experience and sufferings of eighteen long years. Or has it been forgotten that Germany was forced to tolerate for years the occupation of the Ruhr; that the Little Entente threatened to invade Hungary three times in eighteen years; and that the Balkan *Bloc*, even if it did not force Bulgaria formally to surrender her claim to an outlet on the Aegean, in practice deprived her of a right solemnly guaranteed in the peace treaties?

The losers of the world war may well ask from which side peace and understanding among the nations are threatened? Are not those whose life for eighteen years has not been safe for a moment, the suffering parties? And are peace and security in Europe possible only if a group of victors are allowed to impose their will on the whole continent, as it has been doing for the last eighteen years?

Misled French public opinion still believes the fable concocted in a spirit of war propaganda that Germany, if she were able would go to war immediately as in 1914. According to the French, she was the chief malefactor; and just for this reason the only way of making peace safe is to keep Germany curbed by arbitrary force. But anyone who has studied, even superficially, the events preceding 1914 must be well aware that only one Power really wanted war, one Power set the ball rolling, and that was the Russia of the Czars. Gathering around her Serbia, Rumania and certain fractions of Slavonic races in the Austria-Hungarian Monarchy, which years of propaganda had inoculated with pan-Slav feelings, Russia started a war the ultimate object of which was the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy that stood in the way of pan-Slav imperialistic ambitions. The rest of the states were simply drawn into the world cataclysm by ties of alliance that bound them either to Russia, as in the case of Great Britain and France, or to the Monarchy with whom Germany was in a bond of alliance. A repetition of that catastrophe will not be prevented by continuing to keep in quarantine the alleged culprits, who in reality were as innocent of war guilt as the Western Powers themselves, but only by avoiding everything likely to divide Europe again into two camps. A single accidentally struck spark would be sufficient to ignite the flames of war, as in 1914.

The only means of preventing a division of the nations of Europe into two antagonistic camps would be the gradual liquidation of the great menacing *bloc* which by virtue of its overwhelming supremacy has dictated to the rest of Europe and laid down the law for eighteen years. The reaction

to its arbitrary activity has been a fatal bitterness and counter-movements on the part of its opponents, which sooner or later may lead to the organization of counter camps. In future that powerful group of allies must stop thinking their superiority in arms will maintain peace and effect Europe's salvation as they have hitherto done: for before long the balance may be found to have turned against them. Rather an agreement and co-operations should be sought with those whom for years they have tried to fetter and treat as a negligible quantity.

When in the fore-going I emphasized how important to the drafting and carrying out of a new Danube programme it would be for certain Powers to get into touch and come to an agreement over the question, I was not thinking of the formation of an allied group of Powers — and I must firmly protest against any attempt to give that interpretation to my words. What I was thinking of was that the elaboration of a plan calculated to effect a real solution of the Danube Valley problems was not to be thought of without the support of Italy, Germany, and naturally Great Britain, or without a redress of the criminal wrongs committed against the *sine qua non* of Hungary's and Austria's national existence. Failing these it would be useless to lay any plans for a solution of the Danube problem before Europe; for no practical good could ever come of them.

The London Conference decided to invite Germany and Italy to a Five Power Conference to be held most probably in Brussels, and has therewith formally swept away all obstacles to a new Locarno treaty. Italy and Germany have accepted the invitation. It seems unquestionable that, in conformity with the French point of view which is based on the oneness and indivisibility of peace, an attempt will be made at the Conference to introduce among the conditions of peace in the Rhineland a new Eastern Locarno, the settlement of the unsolved and difficult problems of the Danube Basin, and a reform of the League of Nations calculated to put the present system of European international law in possession of more efficacious agreements and sanctions. Should it prove possible to force this plan through, it may look like an achievement from the point of view of peace, but it will certainly fail to solve the Danube Valley problems. On the contrary it will definitely aggravate them; for the question of the Danubian States can never be solved either politically, racially, or economically on the basis of the present *status quo*.

I feel convinced that Italy and Germany are fully aware of this. But it will be the task of Hungarian foreign policy to establish — in place of this negative unanimity — a positive consensus of opinion between the two Great Powers and with Austria and Poland regarding the constructive development of the future of the Danube Basin. On nothing else but new arrangements can further, any really serious guarantees of peace and security rest. To force any „agreement”, except on this basis, would simply mean putting fresh

obstacles in the path of a more equitable readjustment later on, and unnecessarily increase the number, already too great, of empty diplomatic formulas. Among the further guarantees contemplated by the Western Powers are regional pacts of mutual assistance. I have explained more than once that they would have no value from our point of view, and would only serve to raise the obstacles above mentioned. Here I should like to point out that in the continued existence of such pacts between the states of the Little Entente and other countries there lurks another danger to Hungary. One of these guarantee pacts has smuggled the wooden horse of Troy, the Soviet, into the Danube Basin, and now Russia can interfere in all the problems of that region. By virtue of that treaty Russia has been given the chance to have a say in the affairs of Central Europe, which under certain circumstances may prove fatal to the minor states of the Danube Valley. We Hungarians, at any rate, see so great a menace to our existence as an independent state in Russia's influence that its elimination may prove a vital question for us. Therefore we can never become party to treaties that implicitly recognize, or involve the recognition of that certain pact. In our opinion Russia must never become a partner in any Danubian pact, for the partner would very soon be master in the Danubian territories.

It would therefore be dangerous, and might lead to fatal mistakes, were the Brussels Conference to settle off-hand certain Danube problems, or even elaborate proposals for a solution of them. The Danube question is a *sui generis* European problem, the solution of which must not and cannot with impunity be subordinated to any other, alien, points of view. It must be effected primarily by the Central European Powers themselves. They must take the initiative, and to be able to do so, must first of all have a constructive plan of their own ready, one calculated to settle all of the questions involved. In the work of elaborating such a plan Hungarian foreign policy will have a prominent rôle to play.

The Rome Pact guarantees that nothing will happen *de nobis sine nobis*. We have the same confidence in the loyalty of Great Britain, Germany and other friendly countries. We therefore trust that the Brussels Conference will not confront us with a prejudgement of our case. It is to be hoped that prior to the Conference a suitable plan for the solution of the Danube problem will be devised, and that it will make at least sufficient impression on the Powers to prevent the adoption of any resolutions that would stand in the way of a proper solution later on.

Undoubtedly the nature of the League of Nations' Reform will weigh heavily in the balance. Any reform of the League that tends to buttress the present *status quo* with guarantees more effectual than the present ones, — without insuring to the full the application of Article 19 and the protection of the minorities, — would be intolerable to Hungary. From this point of view great signi-

ficance must be attached to the idea — a veritable egg of Columbus — propounded by Sir Austen Chamberlain at the last debate on foreign affairs in the British Parliament. Sir Austen Chamberlain suggested that only such states as had previously submitted themselves to the revision paragraphs of Article 19 should be accorded the protection of the League and of other countries in the event of their being attacked. This really tremendous

idea and others of a like nature voiced at the recent debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons are hopeful signs of changing times. They are hopeful indications that Britain has begun to realize the fact that to effect a new arrangement of Europe's affairs, a new spirit and new means are needed, because the methods in use for the last twenty years can lead to nothing but a new catastrophe.

NATIONALITY CONDITIONS IN RUMANIA

by

Dr. Andrew R. Szeben

An article of mine with the above title which appeared in the *Danubian Review* of February this year was criticized at length in issue No. 4 of the „*Revue de Transylvanie*” by Dr. S. Manuila, Director of the Rumanian Census Institute, who was invited to do so by the editor of that Rumanian periodical. I should have been very pleased had Dr. Manuila, — who is undoubtedly one of the most eminent Rumanian statisticians, and who is in a position to conduct investigations and find out all about ethnographic conditions, helped me with his comments to unravel the intricacies of the nationality question in Rumania and its several provinces; or where, for lack of adequate sources, I was not able, except with great difficulty and in round-about ways, to ascertain the nationality statistics of a province at a certain date, he had dispelled uncertainty with statistical data and his own knowledge of the subject.

I am sorry to say that Dr. Manuila did not fill up any gaps in my statistics. All he did was to comment in a very annoyed tone on a few casual remarks of mine. I regret this all the more because I had no intention of giving personal offence, either to Dr. Manuila or anybody else, and I am convinced that the tenor of my article was nowhere so personal or aggressive as his reply to it.

Of the entire six and a half quarto pages to which my article ran Dr. Manuila mentions only one passage — that in which I deplored the fact that the nationality figures of the 1930 Rumanian census (the first regular census in Rumania, which for the first time since 1910 or 1912 should give a clear picture of the population statistics of the different provinces) have not been published yet, six years after it was taken. I also said that the Rumanian Statistical Office was well enough staffed and technically well enough equipped to make the delay incomprehensible.

Strangely enough in his criticism Dr. Manuila takes objection primarily to the statement that the 1930 census was preceded by a long period of preparation. Is there anything offensive in that remark? I merely said that a census was taken in

Transylvania in 1920, but that its figures were inaccurate and that another embracing the whole country was taken in 1927, which, however was so full of errors that it could not be made public, adding that, probably in order to avoid a similar failure again, thorough preparations were made for the 1930 census. Here I was alluding to the courses of instruction for the enumerators, the series of propaganda lectures and the wide-spread poster campaign, the aim of which was to draw the attention of the population to the importance of the census. All very laudable efforts, and it puzzles me to discover why Dr. Manuila should allege that it was „tendentious” to mention them.

The Director of the Rumanian Census Institute is also offended because I called the official report on the census returns a „tiny Indicator”, when it was a work of 850 pages. In its title the book describes itself as an „indicator” and by tiny I simply meant that, 850 pages and all, it was small enough in bulk to have room in the pocket of a man's jacket.

Dr. Manuila declares that what I said about the Census Institute having a personnel of 260 employees since 1930 is not true, that the Institute never worked with a larger staff than 120 or 130 persons. I am exceedingly sorry, but I have no means of judging from this distance which Rumanian office tells the truth, and when. The last paragraph, page 12, of the official gazette for 1931 published by the Rumanian Census Institute, of which Dr. Manuila must have known, seeing that he wrote an introduction to it,¹ contains the following sentence „*Le personnel central de la Direction du Recensement, à l'heure actuelle, est composé de 260 personnes*”.

Dr. Manuila asserts that the calculating machines received from the Rockefeller Foundation are used for compiling demographic statistics and rarely for working out census figures. Approved!

The announcement made by the Director of

¹ *La population actuelle de la Roumanie. Publié par la Direction du Recensement Général de la population. Bucaresti, 1931. Le Moniteur Officiel et les Imprimeries de l'Etat.*

the Roumanian Census Institute to the effect that nobody in Rumania was feverishly (*avec fièvre*) anxious to see the census results is surprising. We are not feverishly anxious to have them either, but in six years' time something might have been published — fever or not. Another striking sentence in Dr. Manuila's article states that they do not intend to publish the nationality statistics of each village separately, but in aggregate. Well, this will really justify everybody in taking these round numbers with a grain of salt. To obtain a clear notion of the nationality aspects of any district we certainly require the statistics of every village separately, especially in a country like Rumania, containing large territories inhabited by a mixed population. The statistics of the several villages can be controlled, and they alone are of any value to research work. How, for instance, does Dr. Manuila propose to draw a detailed nationality map of Rumania — a thing which would have been necessary long ago — if village statistics are not to be made public? Or are geographers to be deprived utterly of the possibility of using different methods of throwing light from all sides on nationality conditions? Is the nationality map of Rumania to be drawn by the Census Institute itself, and are its statistics to be inaccessible to everybody else?

There is one thing which we do not understand. Now, as before the war, the Rumanians could not be loud enough in asserting that the

figures of the old Hungarian censuses were unreliable. Such an extensive propaganda campaign was launched to make people believe this that many at home and abroad were misled by it. Yet the Hungarian Statistical Office was never afraid to publish the nationality data of each village separately and in every kind of combination. Dr. Manuila, as a statistician, must know that such publication affords to everybody the only serious possibility of control which makes falsification — at least undiscovered falsification — well-nigh impossible.

After this I wonder whether there is anyone who accuses the Hungarian statistics of being unreliable, when the Rumanians could not or would not publish their "better and more reliable" statistics for eighteen years. Even Rumanian scientists are obliged, for lack of better and more particularized data, to use the 25 years old Hungarian statistical sources when they wish to establish the nationality conditions of any district accurately and in detail.

In conclusion may I be allowed to remark that the offensive tone in which the „Revue de Transylvanie" introduces and adds a few closing words to Dr. Manuila's article and in which V. Dima, in the same periodical, criticizes an article of mine on the increase of the population in Transylvania is an unfailing sign of a lack of serious preparedness. When we get a criticism based on earnest argument, we shall take up the latter theme too.

HUNGARIAN FOLK-SONGS

by

Rudolph Boros

Hungarian music, like the Hungarians themselves, was formerly considered something exotic by the peoples of the West. The word exotic is applied to a diversity of things that come from remote regions, to things strange and widely different from the well-known domestic ones, and therefore interesting, often even excitingly interesting. Probably this is the attitude of many towards Spanish or Russian music, for instance — and not without foundation —, but compared with the music of the South and the North, it is justified in a higher degree in connection with that of the East, which bears even more apparent traces of Asiatic origins and influences.

Here we must clear up one or two points. What the West on the whole knows as Hungarian music; what Westerners grew so fond of in the last century; what in its "exotic" charm so often enchants the English and the French, is primarily the so-called "Cigány" (gypsy) music. The term has been much disputed ever since the middle of the past century. It was natural for the Hungarians to feel that the music played by their favourite gypsies, which to all appearances so completely expressed the fulness of their emotions and was so firmly rooted in the hearts of the people, gentry and peasants alike, was peculiarly their own, the offspring of their own hearts.

Great then was their surprise when the most outstanding figure in the Hungarian world of music, Francis Liszt of European fame, came forward with the startling statement that the music played by the gypsies was not a manifestation of the creative art of the Hungarian genius, but was simply the product of gypsy talent. This startling opinion of Liszt's was founded on his observations of Russian, Rumanian, and Spanish gypsies during his tours in those countries. He found a great similarity in their music — the embellishments of the theme, the characteristic, capricious rubatos, and above all the intervals of one and a half tones derived from the Indian scale etc. etc.

With musical science on the level it was on more than three quarters of a century ago, all the heated discussion and wrangling did not lead to a satisfactory solution of the problem. Today we know that gypsy music is an *ad libitum* and very greatly transformed — from certain points of view corrupted — rendering of original Hungarian tunes. By the time — practically only in the first quarter of this century — pure, original folk-songs which the better classes had either never heard, or thought beneath their notice, were brought to light again, were discovered in the literal sense of the word; the educated classes had long since turned away from them. Another reason why those classes were averse to them lay in the circum-

stance that, especially after the Turkish occupation, the population of the towns had taken on a very mixed character owing to the German and Slav elements introduced by the Habsburgs. The music of the old Hungarian songs was simple in construction, severe, and unsentimental, and it was the variations which the gypsy's bow had ornamented with flourishes, tinged with eastern voluptuousness and over-sentimentalized, that alone appealed to the upper classes, coupled with the so-called "uri nóta" — pseudo-Hungarian songs — which for a century back had been springing up like mushrooms among the upper classes.

In these circumstances it was no light task that a tiny group of a few excellent musicians undertook when, armed with phonographs, they set out thirty years ago in search of peasants songs. The songs they were after had been handed down orally from father to son and grandson and sung by the simple illiterate peasantry for centuries, even — as it turned out — for a thousand years. They wandered over hill and vale, through forests and across snow-clad mountains, visiting remote farms and villages in their quest. Two world-tamed Hungarian composers, Béla Bartók and Zoltán Kodály — then young men — were among the first pioneers. Their work was shared by Professor Ladislav Lajtha. Previous to this, Béla Vikár, an eminent authority on world literature, and a student and translator of Finnish literature, had been engaged in that exhausting and arduous task demanding such a large stock of patience, and later on several young musicians took it up too. Official circles, unfortunately, did not at first recognize the scientific and national significance of their work, and after the catastrophe of Trianon the financial state of the country tied their hands. But even so the fruit of their arduous labours is considerable in quantity and well-nigh inestimable in value. About 8000 old songs have been recorded and saved from oblivion, especially the songs of the Székely (Sicilian) people of Transylvania at present groaning under the Rumanian yoke. Their songs are matchless in their power to enthral, full of the deepest feelings; mournful songs from pristine Asiatic depths, many of them preserved for the stage in Kodály's famous opus, the "Székely Fonó" (Sicilian Spinnery).

The new Hungarian musical art struck root deep down in this fertile soil. A peasant girl's song awoke in young Bartók an interest in the virgin, unadulterated manifestations of folk-psyche, which besides being spontaneous and sincere have a certain primitive peasant force, sometimes even bluntness. As the soul of the Hungarian peasant thus gradually unfolded itself more and more clearly before him and Kodály in all its robustness, they were compelled by degrees to discard the falsely romantic and sentimental picture of the peasant cherished by the previous century and by their own contemporaries. The new, true view of the peasant permeates even Bartók's individual lyrical muse; hardness, wildness, defiance, force and sensuality have become the characteristics of his music. Bartók has discarded the wailing of the mournful violin, the sentimental homage of the troubadour serenading under his lady-love's window, and in his thoroughly modern art naturalism

often makes itself apparent with the mercilessness of a Darwin.

But that the folk-psyche has more than one facet and nuance may be seen when we turn to Kodály. Those who preter lines of a wider curve and more passive elements, grief and reverie, rejoice in his music. Then there are trends which lead us partly back towards the old romantic conceptions and to a certain extent rehabilitate them. There are musical aestheticians who assert that in form and style the Hungarian songs of the upper classes with their accompaniment of gypsy music, even if they are not wholly the offspring of the Hungarian folk-psyche, have so much of it, and are so inseparable from, the Hungarian genius that they must be considered national works, even in their present gypsyfied form, and that not only because they have their roots in folk-melodies.

The tunes of the real folk-songs culled from the lips of the peasantry are — as has been ascertained by comparative musical research — not merely centuries, but actually thousands of years old. This form of peasant art, springing from a virgin soil, knows nothing of the rigid adherence of modern music to major and minor keys. There is enchantment, a mournful solemnity, in these old songs in the Doric, Phrygian, Mixolydic etc. keys which lack the dominant seventh so characteristic of our own, and, principally for this very reason, they make an excitingly majestic, primitively vital impression. More than that; behind these a great number of older tunes, in even more primitive keys of Asiatic origin, are unmistakably recognizable. Such, for instance, amongst others, are songs in the scale of five intervals so characteristic of Chinese music, the typically vibrant majesty and rapturous melancholy of which cannot be expressed in words. The age of these songs may be put at about 1500 to 2000 years, for we cannot attribute to mere chance the striking resemblance between so many of them and the songs of cognate ancient peoples and other races with which the Hungarians came into contact before they took possession of Hungary in 896 A. D. We must see common origins in this fact.

The sources of folk-songs did not dry up during the bygone centuries, or in the more recent ones, but the traces of earlier records have been lost to us, partly owing to the rigid severity of the Church in the past, partly because of the 1500 years of Turkish dominion (in the XVI and XVII centuries) which wrought havoc in everything Hungarian. There were, however, times when the old spring bubbled up with reinforced abundancy in the soul of the folk. Such was, for instance, the time of the "Kuruc" struggles for liberty under Thököly and Francis Rákóczi II during the period of Habsburg religious and national oppression at the turn of the XVII and XVIII centuries.

The few records from the past century we do possess are very meagre, especially where the music is concerned. It is therefore to be understood that Kodály's and Bartók's research work has revealed an entirely new world to the Hungarians themselves and to astonished musical circles in the rest of Europe.

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P O L I T I C A L M O S A I C

THE REGENT OF HUNGARY SHOOTING IN AUSTRIA AND HIS VISIT TO HERR HITLER

Admiral Horthy de Nagybánya, Regent of Hungary, left Budapest on 20th August for Austria to take advantage of a long-standing invitation from the Austrian Government to shoot chamois at Hinter-Riss near the Bavarian frontier. On his arrival in Vienna, Chancellor Schuschnigg paid the Regent a visit, who it is said will return it somewhere in Austria on his way back. The Regent will also visit President Miklas at Velden. As the road to Hinter-Riss leads through Bavarian territory Admiral Horthy paid Herr Hitler a visit on 22nd August at Berchtesgaden. According to the communiqué issued, the meet-

ing was of an entirely unofficial nature. Since this is the first time during his 16 years of Regency that Admiral Horthy has been abroad, his trip has given rise to the most fantastic combinations and reports. Their circulators seem to forget that after so many years the Regent is really entitled to leave the plains of Hungary for a holiday among the hills of our neighbour, Austria, to enjoy a little shooting, and that etiquette alone is sufficient to explain why he paid a visit to the head of the state through which he passed.

THE REVISION OF THE TREATY OF TRIANON AND THE BRITISH PUBLIC

The following letter appeared in the Times of 5th August:

"In the debate on the Foreign Office Vote, on Monday, Mr. Lloyd George, who, perhaps, is more responsible for the terms of the post-War treaties than anyone else, referred to the "mistakes in regard to Hungary", and on the question of self-determination indicated that, in consequence, parts of Hungary were given to Czecho-Slovakia which were not justified. That Mr. Lloyd George is right in his contention, and that the same applies to certain other "parts" in the other Little Entente States, no one with any knowledge of the Middle Danube Basin will dispute.

"It is highly important, in the interest of securing a just, "natural", and equitable settlement of Europe, that all legitimate national grievances shall be removed. Hungary has steadily tried to reach a modus vivendi with her neighbours and her Prime Minister has expressed his desire to meet them at the green table. To this there has been no echo on the part of the Little Entente States. We deplore their attitude.

"We urge that the League should invoke Article XIX of the Covenant and endeavour to bring Hungary and the Little Entente States together with a view to a peaceful adjustment of outstanding differences being arrived at.

Yours faithfully,

Robert Gower; P. C. Loftus; H. A. Procter; W. R. Duckworth; J. A. Lovat-Fraser; T. C. R. Moore; G. S. Elliston; James C. M. Guy; Basil Neven-Spence; Philip Dawson; N. Grattan-Doyle; Arnold Wilson; Cyril S. Cobb; J. Milner; William Mabane; A. A. Somerville; Leonard F. Plugge; Victor Raikes; William Allom Reid; J. Potts; Samuel Chaoman; Arthur Evans; J. D. Birchall; Allan Chapman; Alfred Denville; Cyril F. Entwistle; John Haslam; Clement Davies; R. Reaumont; R. Bernays; W. W. Boulton; J. Baldwin-Webb; W. A. Wayland."

II.

The Morning Post of 22nd July contains a letter to the Editor signed "Scot Abroad". Sir Robert Gower replied to the pro-Czech letter in the same newspaper on 11th August as follows:

"Your anonymous correspondent "Scot Abroad", writing from Prague repeats the old, worn out statements so characteristic of Czech propaganda. What he writes regarding Hungary is misleading. It is true that all classes there, in consequence of the unnatural situation created by the Treaty of Trianon — Hungary has been deprived of most of her industrial areas, and left with mainly agricultural lands — and the political and economic campaign which the Little Entente States have waged against it, are suffering acutely, but they are bearing their misfortunes bravely and with a patriotism beyond all praise. On the question of revision the people are enthusiastically united — the Socialist Party recently passed unanimously a resolution demanding it. To suggest there is a danger of Communism in Hungary is simply drawing a red herring across the trail. There is no such danger.

"On the other hand, Czechoslovakia is seething with discontent. Slovaks are in almost open rebellion against Czechs, and the Government has been compelled to pursue a policy of repression against the large racial minorities which constitute so large a proportion of the population. It has recently passed a National Defence Law to increase its powers in this direction. If Czechoslovakia were to be seriously attacked from without, it would without question, rapidly disintegrate into its natural component parts. Apart from the published Treaty with Bolsevist Russia, the relationship between the two countries is such that in Hungary it is asserted that Russia's advanced military and air front is in Czechoslovakia. Knowing Hungary as I do, I am convinced it is essential for the safety of Western Europe that it shall become strong again, so that it can take its parts in stemming the tide of Communism that threatens Europe.

"With regard to Hungary's claim for Treaty re-

vision, it asks that the principle of self-determination shall apply to the disputed districts, and responsible Hungarian statesmen have declared that they will accept a line of frontiers drawn on the basis of a plebiscite taken under international control. If the contention of Czechoslovakia is well founded, that country has nothing to fear from the Hungarian claims, and its strenuous, almost hysterical opposition to them is inexplicable.

"I have no unfriendly feeling towards Czechoslovakia — on the contrary, I sincerely wish her well. I believe, however, the present situation in the Middle Danube Basin is, indeed, a very real menace to world peace, and I am anxious to see it readjusted on a basis of justice and equity."

III.

The "Kent and Sussex Courier" of 21st August also contains a very interesting article by Sir Robert Gower on the questions of the League of Nations reform, extracts from which are given below.

"I notice, with regret, that in this country, even amongst leaders of political thought, attention seems to be concentrated upon what are the most effective means whereby the League can enforce its decisions. Important, as this is, I suggest that it is equally essential that the League should apply itself to the endeavour to secure a peaceful adjustment of the "present unnatural and unscientific settlement" of Europe. It is impossible for peace to be other than in the balance all the time nations and peoples are labouring under legitimate grievances. A policy of oppression and repression may succeed for a time, but reaction, as in the case of Germany, is bound to come. One of the principal functions, to perform which the League was established was, to quote President Wilson, to remedy the inequalities and injustices inevitable in treaties of peace made after four years of war and propaganda. On the Continent it is realised that there are cases where the League has not been diligent, even in attempting to carry out its Covenant obligations and to ascertain and endeavour to right national wrongs. As an example of those, I would refer to the Hungarian claim that its dismemberment has inflicted grave and gross injustice upon the Hungarian peoples and has rendered their prosperity, nay, even their welfare, impossible all the time the territorial provisions of the post-

War Treaty remain unrevised. Mr. Lloyd George, who, perhaps, more than anyone else, was responsible for the provisions of the Treaties, has declared that in the case of the making of the one imposed upon Hungary, the Powers were misled. Those of us who have examined the question — there is a group in the House of Commons of two hundred members — are of opinion that Hungary has more than made out a prima facie case. However, whether we are right or not, the fact remains that if ever there were a case, which it is the bounden duty of the League to investigate and report upon, under Article 19 of the Covenant, it is the one question. But it has ignored it and the Little Entente States have declared that there can be "no revision without war". It is no exaggeration to say that this "neglect" — to use no stronger word — has had a terrible effect on the Continent so far as the League's usefulness is concerned. When I was in Italy last — before the outbreak of the Italo-Abyssinian war — this "neglect" was pointed out to me, on more than one occasion as evidencing the allegation that the League is "unreliable and not free from bias". Apart from general considerations, the danger to Europe from Bolshevism is so acute, that neither Italy nor Germany can afford that Hungary shall remain impotent to take her part in fighting the common enemy, if it becomes necessary to do so. I regard the situation in the Middle Danube Valley with very grave concern. At least, the League should give it careful and impartial consideration.

"I have some knowledge of Central Europe and I am convinced that au fond there is a strong, genuine and sincere wish for the maintenance of peace. Great peoples, however, are not willing to be treated as subordinate and inferior to others. More so are they resentful and being treated unjustly. Nor, are they prepared to have the sword of Damocles, in the shape of Bolshevism, hanging over their heads. I believe it is within the power of the League to restore international confidence in itself. I am convinced that, if this were to accrue, a very great step would be taken in the direction of nations submitting their differences to it, abiding by its decisions, and, in the case of a delinquent, applying collective action for their enforcement. It should not be beyond the wit of statesmanship for this to be achieved. Until it has the "League of Nations" will continue to be subject to humiliations and the danger of war will overhang the world."

— y —

STATUE OF GENERAL BANDHOLTZ UNVEILED IN BUDAPEST

In that most tragic period of modern Hungarian history, when after the collapse of Béla Kun's Bolshevik régime, Budapest was occupied by Rumanian troops, Major-General Bandholtz rendered never-to-be-forgotten services to the Hungarian nation. Over and over again, often with whip in hand, he protected the inhabitants of Budapest and their institutions against deprivations of the Rumanian soldiers. It was he who prevented the Rumanians carrying off to Bucharest the Transylvanian art collections of the Hungarian National Museum — that is to say the collections most closely connected with Hungarian history — as they had carried away the bulk of the rolling-stock belonging to the Hungarian State Railways and of the live stock in the country.

On the suggestion of Mr. Eugene Boros, an American art collector, a movement has been set on foot to perpetuate the memory of Major-General H. Hill Bandholtz by placing his statue in the Hungarian National Museum garden.

August 24th saw the solemn unveiling in Szabadság-tér (Liberty Square) of the statue of the General. Amongst those present were Dr. Valentine Hóman, Minister of Education, representing the Prime Minister and the National Museum, Dr. Andrew Lázár, Minister of Justice, representing the Government, Mr. Steward, American Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, and many other important personages.

Baron Sigismund Perényi, Keeper of the Regalia, asked the representative of the Regent for permission to unveil the statue. A moment later the red-white-green (the Hungarian national colours) drapery fell away revealing the impressive figure of General Bandholtz in bronze, the excellent work of M. Nicolas Ligeti.

In his unveiling speech Baron Perényi said; — „The brave American General became a real champion of justice and a gallant friend of the oppressed Hungarian nation, because his noble heart was filled with a christian charity. When asked by someone why he was taking the part of the Hungarians, he replied in the words of the Bible, „We are all the children of God“. He knew our history, and the brilliant rôle played by Louis Kossuth in America had left a deep impression on his mind. He appreciated the abilities and virtues of a nation worthy of a better destiny. During his life we could not give adequate expression to our deep gratitude, for his puritan soldierly spirit would have nothing of formalities. Once he said to an American reporter, „The Hungarians overestimate what I did for them in 1919. I only did my duty as an American officer and gentleman“.

„At the instigation of the American Colonel Borsos, who is a compatriot of ours, collections were made among the Hungarians in America and at home for the erection of this statue. Brave General, we shall never forget what we owe you! Our grandchildren will flock to this statue to learn the lessons of courage and the love of justice from your example.“

In a few apt sentences Dr. Charles Szendy, Mayor

of Budapest, took over the statue in the name of the city.

Then wreaths were placed round it. The first was an enormous wreath with streamers in the Hungarian national colours from the Regent, Admiral Horthy, which was laid on the pedestal. The American wreath with the Stars and Stripes was carried by Mr. Steward, American Consul and *Chargé d'Affaires*. Wreaths were also laid on the pedestal by Dr. Andrew Lázár, Minister of Justice, on behalf of the Hungarian Government, by Baron Radvánszky on behalf of the Upper House, by Dr. Julius Korniss on behalf of the Lower House, by Lieutenant-General Guillaume on behalf of the Hungarian National Defence Army, by Dr. Charles Szendy on behalf of the Municipality, and by Dr. Valintine Hóman on behalf of the Hungarian National Museum. Miss Elza Petró, Miss Lola Gordon, and Mr. Andrew Dobos, Jnr. laid a wreath in the name of the second generation of American Hungarians. M. Andrew Tóth, Hungarian M. P., Dr. Charles Nagv, retired Deputy Chief Commissioner of Police, M. Stephen Majorossy, and Mmes. Alfred Lesner and Bódog Halmi laid wreaths on behalf of the Ex-Servicemen's Alliance, the Alliance of Social Unions, the National Alliance and the Pro Hungarian Women's World Alliance respectively, while Mmes. Géza Takaró and Arpád Gordon brought a wreath from the New York branch of the last-mentioned society. The last wreath to be placed on the crowded pedestal was that of the Rákóczi Alliance. While it was being laid on General Bandholtz's statue, a tune was played on the *tárogató*.

— y —

PASSAGES FROM A CENSORED SPEECH OF M. JULIUS MANIU'S

M. Julius Maniu, former Prime Minister of Rumania, who with his party, the Rumanian National Peasants' Party, is now in the Opposition, made a sensational speech at Alvinc (Vintsul de Fos) on 28th June. The censor banned it, but it is being passed from hand to hand in Transylvania. The following are some of the most striking passages:

The great misfortune is that the crown is surrounded with visible and invisible forces, with a camarilla and a personal Government that weighs on the country with violence and chicanery. Above all others it is Madame Lupescu who has wormed her way into the Royal Palace. She has fouled the fair name of the Rumanian nation, compromised the Court, and tarnished the prestige of the King. In her audacity, that woman, who should never have been allowed to return to the country, even went so far as to accompany His Majesty when he went to England on the sad occasion of King George's death. It is extremely regrettable that M. Titulescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who so brilliantly defends the interests and honour of the country, has not been able to defend the dignity of the King by removing from his entourage a woman who is an offence in the eyes of Rumanian public opinion.

Many troubles disturb the country. This is but natural to a certain extent; for after all Rumania is

suffering from the world crisis too, but the immeasurable misfortune caused by the proximity of the camarilla and Madame Lupescu to the throne arises from the weakness of the Rumanian people, better said of Rumania's politicians who, instead of taking the bull by the horns and telling His Majesty the truth, are parvenues enough to endure conditions so immoral that they are likely to undermine the *morale* of the nation. These politicians suffer the camarilla and Madame Lupescu to interfere with matters concerning the State, and thus foster the corruption which is spreading to ever-widening circles of public life.

A foreign body has wormed itself in between the nation and the majesty of the throne, and that foreign body is a curse to His Majesty the King, the State, and the nation. Thanks to the influence exerted by it the outlines of a dictatorship begin to show themselves more and more distinctly, and ambitions emerge which compromise the ideals of national democracy.

At the close of his speech M. Maniu summed up his demands in six points. The first and foremost was that Madame Lupescu should be banished from the Royal Court and compelled to leave the country without delay. He also demanded the dissolution of the camarilla and the expulsion of all its agents from the neighbourhood of the throne and from all high positions in the civil service.

— y —

THE MURDER OF STELESCU

At the beginning of the year there was a students' congress in Marosvásárhely. In reality it was a meeting of the Iron Guards, an organization of the extreme right wing, convened at the expense and with the help of the State. At this meeting a "Black League" was formed to punish "traitors to the nations", and the congress invested it with authority to apply the sanctions determined on.

The first on the list of the victims marked out was Michael Stelescu, who as a personal friend of Codreanu, the founder of the Iron Guards, secured a seat in Parliament under the Jorga Government in 1931, when he was scarcely 25 years old. After the assassination of Premier Duca, Stelescu and a few of his supporters left the Iron Guards and formed a new organization called the Crusade of the Rumanians (Cruciada Romanismului), which was Fascist in its ideology, and with the entrance into its lists of the Rumanian writer Istrati Panait, took on a distinctly Social Fascist character. Relations between the two

organisations became strained to breaking point and Stelescu published articles revealing what he knew about "the doings and murders of the Iron Guards".

On 17th July, when Stelescu — who had more than once asked for police protection — was lying ill in a Bucarest hospital, ten Iron Guards, three whom were candidates for the priesthood, broke into the ward like a band of Chicago gangsters, and with cries of "So perish all traitors!" riddled him with bullets and battered his skull in with hatchets. The assassins who had been chosen by casting lots to execute the sentence pronounced by the students' congress at Marosvásárhely were arrested and brought before the courts of justice. The Rumanian press considers Stelescu's murder a very sharp retort to the recent agreement arrived at between M. Titulescu and the Tatarescu Government in matters of domestic and foreign policy and which also aims at suppressing the movements of the right wing.

— y —

YUGOSLAV TOWN DEMANDS BACK FROM THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT SHARES ILLEGALLY TAKEN WITH THEM BY RUMANIAN SOLDIERS IN 1919.

At its General Meeting in May the Town Council of Kikinda discussed the matter of an old loan, the developments of which fit nicely into the list of offences recorded in the American General Bandholtz's memoirs of the Rumanian occupation of Budapest in 1919. It happened that before the change of State the town of Kikinda borrowed 1,000,000 crowns from a Budapest bank, the security for which in the form of different Hungarian shares was deposited in the treasury of the bank is question. When the Rumanian soldiers were leaving Budapest they carried

away with them, among other valuables worth 1,000,000,000 crowns, these shares too. Now that Kikinda has received information that the shares are in Bucharest, the General Meeting instructed the Mayor of the town to take the necessary steps through the Government to induce the Rumanian authorities concerned to hand over without delay the shares which by right are the property of the town of Kikinda.

— y —

THE ADVENTURE OF A HUNGARIAN POLITICIAN IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

In the last issue of this paper we mentioned the warning given to Hungarians not to go to Czecho-Slovakia, for they would expose themselves to the danger of arrest, simply because they were Hungarians.

That the warning was fully justified is proved by the treatment meted out by the Czecho-Slovakian authorities to Abbot Nicolas Griger, former member of the Hungarian Parliament and one of the leaders of the legitimist movement in Hungary. The way he was treated has aroused great indignation here even among those whose political views are diametrically opposed to legitimism.

M. Griger left Hungary to visit his relatives in Kőrmöcbánya (Kremnica), an ancient mining town which was detached from Hungary by the Peace of Trianon. The "8 Órai Ujság" of 12th August gave a detailed account of his unpleasant adventure. Some weeks ago his brother-in-law sent word that M. Griger's sister was seriously ill and that his presence was unavoidably necessary. At first the Czecho-Slovak Legation refused a visa, then later on gave it. Acting on the instructions received from the Czecho-Slovakian

Legation, M. Griger reported to the gendarmes on his arrival in Kőrmöcbánya. Three days later, he was summoned to the gendarmery to answer questions about his passport. Hardly had he been in the office a few minutes when the chief of police of Besztercebánya (Bánská Bystrica) entered, followed by a gendarm major and two gendarmes and began to question him, cautioning M. Griger to give truthful answers as every step in Budapest had been watched and they knew all about him. After the usual questions about his name, age, occupation, etc. he was asked about his relatives in Slovakia and in Hungary, and finally what his political convictions about Czecho-Slovakia were. The Abbot replied that he had openly attacked Benes and Masaryk in the Hungarian Parliament two years ago. The Czech major of the gendarmes put several questions to him about people in Slovakia and Hungary and asked whether he had ever been in Yugoslavia or Steenockerzeel; whether he had had conversations with Zita and Otto, had he been present when the latter received his doctor's diploma, if so who else were there; had he been to Besztercebánya and did he know the leaders of the

Hungarians there. The major concluded the hearing with the following words in German, „Aber danken Sie Gott das Sie ein Abgeordneter sind. Es wäre böß für Sie, wenn Sie nicht wären" (You may thank God that you are a Member of Parliament. It would have gone badly with you otherwise).

That M. Griger was not arrested and cast into

prison for some months was due solely to the fact that they thought he was still a Member of Parliament. One can imagine how Hungarians who have not the luck to be, or to have been, M. P.s are treated when they go to Czecho-Slovakia, or what the lot of the minorities there is, especially of the Hungarians, whom the Hungarian State is powerless to protect. — y —

PANEGYRICS ON THE SERAJEVO ASSASSINS

On the anniversary of the assassination of the Crown Prince Ferdinand in 1914 great festivities were arranged in Serajevo on 28th June, St. Vitus' Day. Peter II was represented by General Hadžić. When the church and other ceremonies were over a pilgrimage was made to the grave of Princip, where M. Bozic, a pravoslav priest and member of the Skupstina made a "patriotic" speech, lauding Princip and his accomplices. ("Obzor", July 2.)

The "*Le Monde Slave*" a distinguished Parisian periodical, devoted two articles in its May issue to the memory of the Serajevo assassins. René Pelletier published a translation in verse of the rhymes — which he compared to the "*Chanson de Geste*" — in which the Serb *guslars* (strolling singers) sing of the events which preceded the Serajevo assassination. The only thing Pelletier found needing correction in those songs, which teem with untruths and wild outbursts of fury, was that when Francis Ferdinand entered Serajevo the special police force was not so large as the *guslars* unanimously declare it to have been. This allows the conclusion to be drawn that Pelletier, and indirectly the "*Le Monde Slave*" agree with the *guslars*, who praise the Serajevo assassination as the

realization and splendid triumph of the national idea and of glorious Serb traditions. In another column Jacob Rappaport writes of Vladislav Gluck's essay on the assassination, in which Gluck says that the chief cause of the murder was the unsolvable nature of the agrarian question in Bosnia and Hercegovina, the growing radicalization of the Serb youth there and (but this is contrary to historical facts) the egoism of Hungarian owners of great landed estates. On the other hand not a word is said about the unbridled agitation and constant threats with which Serbia ever since 1913, but especially after the annexation of Bosnia and Hercegovina and the two Balkan wars, endangered the vital interests of the Austria-Hungarian Monarchy. Gluck refuses to know anything about those matters. The intentional character of the essay is further proved by the fact that its author calls the great ultra-nationalist organization of the Serbs, which is still active, a purely cultural society and that in the face of the decisive proofs given by Edith Durham, Ljuba Jovanović, M. Bogičević, Henri Pozzi and others, the author tries to clear the then official Serb circles of the suspicion of complicity.

— y —

THE UGRO-FINNISH CONGRESS

The Ugro-Finnish Congress began on 26th June in Tallinn, Esthonia. Besides the latter country, Finland and Hungary were represented by large delegations. The opening of the Congress was preceded by Divine Service on which occasion Bishop Rahanagi of the Esthonian Lutheran Church spoke of the past of the Ugro-Finnish peoples. At the opening ceremony the first speaker was M. Päts, President of the Esthonian Republic, who declared that it was not politics but the call of the blood that had brought them together. The chief speeches were made by M. J. Mark and M. A. Veidermaa (Esthonia), M. O. Manners (Finland) and Professor J. Csekey (Hungary). On behalf of the Hungarian Government M. Andrew Tasnády-Szücs, State Secretary in the Ministry of Education, addressed the kindred peoples and invited them to the next Congress which was to be held five years later in Budapest. The invitation was received with great enthusiasm. Numerous scientific lectures were delivered, both at the plenary meetings and at those of the twenty special committees.

During the Congress preparations were made for

the conclusion of a cultural treaty by Finland, Esthonia and Hungary, which is to be perfected when M. Valentine Hóman, Minister of Education makes his proposed visit to those countries in the autumn. The organisation of the highly successful Congress was the work of Professor Alo Raun (Esthonia).

— y —

Nicolas Tesla, the famous electro-technical inventor, whose eightieth birthday was on 10th of July, is known to many in the U. S. A. as the "master of the flashing lightning". This anniversary is of particular interest to us Hungarians, because Tesla's career began in Hungary. He was born in Smilja, a village in Croatia, on 10th of July 1856 and finished part of his studies at the Budapest university. Then for many years he was an electrical engineer in the Ganz factory in Budapest. Later on, like two other Hungarian men in the same branch, viz. Theodore Puskás, the inventor of the telephone-news apparatus and Michael Puskin to whom we owe long-distance telephone service, he went to the United States to try his luck there, with the best of results.

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HOW MINORITIES LIVE

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

THE PROBLEM OF SUDETA GERMANS AND GREAT BRITAIN

Herr Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeta German Party, was in London in the second half of July. According to the organ of his Party, "Die Zeit", the invitation that took him there is a further proof of the strong sympathy with which Herr Henlein and the Sudeta Germans generally are regarded by numerous important persons in Great Britain. In London Herr Henlein had an opportunity of speaking to a number of leading politicians, who showed a great interest in Czecho-Slovakia's internal problems and their reaction on European developments in general. The report contained in the "Pester Lloyd" that *Herr Henlein's trip to London was undertaken by the explicit desire of the British Foreign Office* and that he had conversations with leading members of the Government, who showed the greatest interest in the conditions prevailing in Czecho-Slovakia, was copied by "Die Zeit" without any comment or denial. According to that report, *the data gathered by the agents of the British Government in the minority districts of Czecho-Slovakia have made a deep impression on His Majesty's Government, leading to the conviction that the wretched situation of the Germans, Poles and Hungarians in Czecho-Slovakia is a serious danger to the rest of Europe. The British Government has told Prague that Czecho-Slovakia cannot count on Britain's sympathy until she treats her minorities better. 'In connection with the application of the Sudeta Germans the question of the minorities in Czecho-Slovakia is to be discussed at the next General Assembly of the League of Nations and the British delegation is to adopt a "very energetic attitude". Britain is to strive all the harder to bring about a satisfactory solution of the Sudeta German question, because Czecho-Slovakia was the worst danger spot in Europe, and nothing short of a satisfactory solution of that problem was likely to prevent the possibility of the formation of dangerous blocks in the future.* — On his return from London, Herr Henlein made a long speech in Asch in which he said that the Sudeta Germans had the right to expect their native land to remain German, their economic life to be preserved from ruin, and to be allowed to administer their own affairs themselves. In a speech delivered on 19th August at Reichenberg, President Beneš admitted that the Czechs had been guilty of mistakes, but he refused to consider the idea of autonomy and clung fast to the point of view that no European State, only the League of Nations had the right to interfere in that matter. In view of the above report President Beneš's statement may be considered to refer to *the interest shown by Great Britain.*

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ONLY 1.3% OF THE OFFICIALS EMPLOYED IN THE MINISTRIES ARE SLOVAKS OR RUTHENIANS

Statistics which created a great sensation throughout the whole of Slovakia and Ruthenia were published in the "Slovak" of 9th August. They dealt with the

number of Slovaks and Ruthenians employed in the Czecho-Slovakian Ministries. According to them, the Ministries employ 10.825 officials and employees, but only 123 of them are Slovaks or Ruthenians. In some of the Ministries, as, for instance, the Ministry of Public Works and the Office of Public Auditor, not one single Slovak or Ruthenian is employed. Important Ministries, such as the Ministry of Public Education and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have one Slovak or Ruthenian official each. The inhabitants of Slovakia and Ruthenia have no voice at all in matters of education, trade and commerce, especially the Hungarians; for their number in the Ministries is smaller still than that of the Slovaks and Ruthenians. No wonder if the inhabitants of Slovakia and Ruthenia feel themselves in a worse position than the native population of some far-off colony.

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SLOVAKS DEMAND ALSO REVISION OF UNJUST LAND REFORM

In its June 10th issue the organ of the Slovak Autonomist Party, the "Slovak" contains the following passage: — "The agrarians held festivals at Nyitra and Nagyszombat (Trnava) at which the Minister, M. Zadina, was present. In Nagyszombat, amongst other things, he said that the slogan, "The soil of Slovakia for the Slovaks!", had not yet been fully achieved. M. Zadina was quite right. The great estates in Slovakia are not yet in the hands of the Slovaks. Thousands of hectares were given as "residue estates" to new owners or let to new tenants. Of the 4.000.000 hectares expropriated in the Republic 3.650.000 were given to the agrarian nobility and only 350.000 to the people. The agrarian nobility received a part of these great estates for next to nothing and also millions in subsidies. These estates are the best soil in the country. The lower classes, especially in Slovakia, had to be content with what the residue estate owners did not want, and to pay through the nose for it. The programme of the Slovak Autonomists is to make the slogan, "The soil of Slovakia for the Slovaks", come true to the last letter. Our programme demands a parcelling of all the land that has not yet been parcelled and, in particular, a re-distribution of the residue estates, or rather, a revision of the whole Land Reform."

In explanation let it be said that by agrarians is meant the Czech Agrarian Party, the largest in the Government coalition, while "residue estate owners" and "agrarian nobility" mean the new Slovak owners of medium-sized estates who, as partisans of Czech Centralism, were rewarded for their political services to Prague with the greater part of the land taken away from the Hungarian owners of large estates, usually castles and all, with a complete ignoring of the Slovak and Hungarian landless population.

— y —

CITIZENSHIP OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN KIRÁLYHÁZA WHO HAD BEEN CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE SERVANTS NOT RECOGNIZED

The Railway Managing Office in Kassa (Košice) recently told several Hungarian railway employees of Királyháza to produce their certificates of citizenship. Failing this, under Act 52 of 1935 they would be obliged to procure permission to remain in the country. This order came as a great and painful surprise to the railway-men who for sixteen years had considered themselves citizens of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. When in 1920 Királyháza came under Czech rule, the railwaymen of that place had to sign a statement that they would remain at least six years in the service of the Czecho-Slovak State. At that time the Republic was greatly in need of trained railwaymen, especially engine-drivers, and therefore kept the Hungarians. The railwaymen who signed the statement were fully justified in considering that they had become Czecho-Slovak citizens, and great therefore was their consternation to receive the above-mentioned order. Because of their failure hitherto to apply for permission to reside in the Republic, criminal proceedings have been instituted against them and all members of their families over 14 years of age. This is another case that adds a new chapter to the sad history of "homelessness" in Czecho-Slovakia. At the same time it shows that the Czecho-Slovak Republic looks on the Hungarian population as her citizens only when she has great need of them, but treats them as aliens when she no longer requires their services. Many Hungarian men who have had to serve in the Czecho-Slovak army found that, when their term of service was over, they had been put on the black list of the "homeless".

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HEROIC STRUGGLE OF HUNGARIAN VILLAGE FOR AUTONOMY

Act 122., of 1933, ordered that the election of village sheriffs must be recognized and accepted by the authorities. Shortly after the promulgation of this law the president of the Hungarian National Party, Mr. Béla Góts was elected sheriff in the village of Szepsi. The election however, was not accepted by the Ministry of the Interior. The new election led to the same result: Mr. Góts was re-elected village sheriff. An official delegate was then appointed by the authorities to conduct the administration of the village; he remained in office for two years. In December, 1935, the new election strengthened the position of the Hungarian parties. Owing to the difficulties experienced at the previous elections, Mr. Góts had to yield his place to the president of the Christian Socialist Party, Mr. Julius Jánossy. His election, again was annulled by the Ministry of the Interior. The fourth election, held on March 6th, resulted in the victory of another leading member of the Christian Socialist Party, Mr. Stephen Pergely. The Hungarian population of Czecho-Slovakia is now waiting to see whether the wishes of the electors of Szepsi will at

last be considered in Prague, which is so often termed "the bulwark of democracy".

— y —

BOOKS FROM HUNGARY CENSORED

Press publications from Hungary may not be delivered to their addresses in Slovakia until the censor's department of the Police Headquarters in Pozsony (Bratislava) has given permission. The examination of the books usually lasts a long time and booksellers often suffer great losses even if eventually the books are released. Dr. John Giller, Hungarian member of the Provincial Assembly stated in his recent interpellation addressed to M. Országh, President of the Province, that the Christmas plays which arrived in Pozsony in November were not released till February, in consequence of which one of the booksellers lost a great deal.

— y —

WHY ARE HUNGARIAN ARTISTS FORBIDDEN TO GIVE PERFORMANCES IN SLOVAKIA ?

In a recent question in Parliament M. Charles Hokky, Hungarian member of the Prague Senate, mentioned that Emericus Ungár, the world-famed blind Hungarian pianist who won the Chopin prize a few years ago, had not received permission from the Provincial Office in Slovakia to make a concert tour in that province.

— y —

LECTURES ON HUNGARIAN LITERATURE IN YUGOSLAVIA FORBIDDEN

Police headquarters in Pozsony pronounced a ban on the "Voivodina" literary evening which was to have been arranged on March 21st by the local Hungarian literary society, the Toldy Circle. Several men of letters were to have lectured on the works of the best Hungarian writers in Yugoslavia, one of whom, Dr. Géza Farkas, was to have been present. The writ banning the lectures contained the astonishing explanation that the programme for the "Voivodina" evening overstepped the aims and sphere of activity defined in the rules of the society, in as much as the question of the cultural situation of the minorities in Yugoslavia would be touched on, and this savoured of politics.

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OLD HYMNS BANNED ON THE STRENGTH OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLIC ACT

At the Feast of the Blessed Virgin, Michael Takács was singing an old Hungarian hymn beginning with the words "Blessed Virgin Mother" in church. A report was lodged against him. The gendarmes examined the case, and now the courts of justice have instituted criminal proceedings against him.

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WHY ALL THIS "SPY-CATCHING"?

One of the most characteristic abuses incidental to the "informer" system in vogue in Czecho-Slovakia is the hysteria impelling the gendarmes and the police to be for ever hunting after spies — a state of things naturally leading to the overzeal of those bodies "taking up" innocent persons by the score. In its March 15th issue the "Slovák", the organ of Monsignor Hlinka's Slovak Autonomist People's Party, published an article set up in thick type containing among other things the following passages: — "We fell sure that the leading personalities of our Republic are not at all flattered to know that we are considered to be doing more in military respects than the need for defence would justify. That is why we are really not particularly pleased to read practically every day reports of the arrest of persons suspected of being spies... And we are very seriously affected by the system lately in vogue of branding as criminals Slovaks who are quite insignificant. The overzeal of the executive officers not possessed of excessive intelligence has already caused trouble enough, and may cause more trouble still. . . For that reason the safety of the State in our country demands that a greater measure of caution should be exercised in these "spy" affairs." This article is particularly interesting as showing that the Czech authorities do not trust the Slovak people at all and consider that people unreliable from the point of view of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

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BRITISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON THE CZECHO- SLOVAK DEFENCE OF THE STATE ACT

Below we continue the statements about the Czecho-Slovakian Defence of the Republic Act made to the "Pesti Hirlap" by British politicians.

Admiral Taylor, M. P. for Paddington, said: — "England lays great stress on the minority treaties being respected, and I am certain that when the British public hear about that Act, which is at variance with the minority treaties, they will find a way of expressing their honest indignation. I advise Hungary to carry the Czecho-Slovak Government's Defence of the Republic Act before the League of Nations. The time is very opportune. The League has sustained serious wounds in the past few months, and would not outlive a fresh fiasco. If Hungary's rightful demands are not granted, I believe it will be a death-blow to the League. The Great Powers will insist on the minority treaties being respected — especially Britain, who above all others is responsible for the treaties and their fulfilment. I therefore again advise Hungary to submit her complaints to the next session of the League, and to announce now to the world her intention of doing so."

Lord Melchett, Conservative Party, Member of the House of Lords, said: — "The protection of the minorities guaranteed in the Paris treaties was a generous and noble idea, especially if we consider the great extent to which the Succession States incorporated nationalities. But the idea remained an ideal, and the protection of the rights of the minorities is for

the present an unsolvable problem. The Great Powers, especially Britain, felt that it was necessary to conclude treaties for the protection of the minorities. These treaties were guaranteed by all the Powers, but that body is in its infancy yet, and has disappointed many serious expectations. I consider it of the greatest importance that some serious steps should be taken to protect the minorities. No matter which nation has absorbed them, if necessary a conference independent of the League of Nations should be convened, the object of which would be to guarantee the rights of the minorities and improve with equity their present grave situation."

Mr. Baldwin Webb, Conservative Party M. P. said: — "The anti-minority law introduced in Czecho-Slovakia is a fresh argument against the bad peace treaties. The minority treaties are defective. No provision was made against governments who refuse to respect their paragraphs. Britain desires a revision of all the treaties. The League of Nations must be laid down on a new foundation, and its first task must be to revise the peace treaties. It would be a desirable thing to send out a commission to examine carefully all the wrongs suffered by the minorities since the conclusion of the peace treaties, and the commission would have to effect changes, boldly, energetically and equitably."

Mr. Beverley Baxter, Conservative Party M. P., gave his opinion in the following words: — "England's sympathy for Hungary — as my political associates have surely more than once stated — is assured not only in connection with the minority question as propounded by Sir John Haslam, but also in the whole peace revision movement. With the support of Great Britain's sympathy Hungary's just cause must one day arrive at practical results. There is, however, one thing that the Hungarians must understand. With all her sympathy for the justice of Hungary's demands, Britain alone will not be able to solve these questions. But the time will come when the weight of a Great Britain well informed about the Hungarian question will play a decisive role in bringing the issue to a successful close. I advise Hungary to carry the matter before the Leagues of Nations. Britain will the most energetically support the protection of the minorities there; of that everyone may be assured.

Sir John Haslam, Conservative Party M. P., replied as follows: "I shall ask whether the Government has received a report about the Act; whether the Government knows that it constitutes a grave injustice to the minorities in Czecho-Slovakia and is diametrically opposed to the minority treaties, and what steps the Government intends to take in the matter.

It is my conviction that the majority in both Houses of Parliament will side me on this question. We want to know in what form the Czecho-Slovakian Government has announced this latest step to the Governments of the Great Powers, who are primarily responsible for the minority treaties. Ever since the peace treaties were concluded we have heard nothing but complaints from the minorities in the Succession States. We knew that the treaties were not being observed, and whenever definite instances were mentioned we always expressed our disapproval of the attitude displayed by the Succession States. In the present case the facts are unprecedented; for a law has been passed contrary to the paragraphs of the minority treaties. It is the duty of Great Britain, who is responsible in the first place, and also of the rest of the Great Powers to intervene against measures endangering the rights of the minorities."

R U M A N I A

THE DEPOPULATION OF SZEKLERLAND

About one-third of the 1,660,488 Hungarian inhabitants of Transylvania, which was wrested from Hungary by the peace Edict of Trianon and handed over to Rumania, are living in the four counties (Csík, Háromszék, Udvarhely, and Maros-Torda) which go by the name of "Siculia" (Széklerland). According to the Hungarian census, in 1910 the Magyar population of that region was 502,030 souls. The data of the Rumanian census in 1930 published by private individuals (no official statistics have been published, and had they been, the arbitrary way the census was taken and the untrustworthiness of its data would make them worthless) puts the number of Magyar inhabitants in "Siculia" at 472,476, so that even Rumanians admit that they form 67.4% of the total population.

The Rumanian Administration is doing everything in its power to obliterate the Hungarian national stamp of these Magyars living in a compact mass. In the spheres of religion and education they are almost entirely at the mercy of attempts to rumanianize them camouflaged in multifarious ways. By means of blood tests and various arbitrary theories of descent, an attempt is being made to prove that the Magyars of "Siculia" are of Rumanian extraction and that they must only be "re-rumanianized". Besides this, the Rumanian Orthodox and the Greek Catholic Churches are trying to shepherd the Hungarians into their folds by a system of arbitrary proselytizing. In very part of "Siculia", though more particularly in the "Erdővidék" districts, Orthodox parishes are springing up like mushrooms after rain, even in places where there is not a single family of that religion in the whole community.

This same "re-rumanianizing" aim is also furthered by State education. The Rumanian Elementary Education Act promulgated on June 26th, 1924 serves the cause of denationalizing the Széklers by the establishment of a system of "cultural zones". The ten counties of Transylvania, including the four mentioned above, have been placed under special provisions by the said Act. It insures special financial privileges (50% extra salary etc.) to State School teachers there (Article 50). These well-paid teachers, the majority of whom can hardly speak a word of Hungarian, are entrusted with the task of denationalizing the Hungarian pupils. The institution of "name analysis" also serves this purpose. It examines the extraction of the school-children's parents and if it turns out that some remote ancestor of any child was a Rumanian, that child is not allowed to attend any other school than a Rumanian public or private one. In the infant schools of that Hungarian district the language to be used is Rumanian and no Hungarian-speaking infant school teachers are employed.

M. Angelescu, Minister of Public Education, recently issued an ordinance decreeing "the restoration to their original nationality" of all the Rumanians living in the districts inhabited by Széklers. In terms of this ordinance every Rumanian school is to take one village in the district in question "under its protection" and help the Orthodox Church there to procure vestments, sacramental vessels etc. As circumstances permit every school must provide for several "denationalized" children and give them a home in its boarding-school. Every school must pay a visit to the village under its care twice a year at least. The ordinance, as we see, fits organically into the movement the obvious aim of which is to denationalize the Magyars in Széklerland. The importance of that movement is shown in the statistics given below, comparing the figures of the Hungarian census in 1910 with the Rumanian inhabitants of "Siculia".

I. 1910

County	Total Population	Magyars	Rumanians
Csík	145,720	125,888 (86.4%)	18,032 (12%)
Háromszék	148,080	123,518 (83.4%)	29,963 (15.5%)
Udvarhely	124,173	118,458 (95.4%)	2,840 (2.3%)
Maros-Torda	219,859	134,166 (61.1%)	71,909 (32.7%)
Whole Area of Széklerland	637,562	502,030 (78.7%)	115,744 (18%)

II. 1930

From Silviu Dragomir's "La Transylvanie Roumaine et ses minorités ethniques".

County	Total Population	Magyars	Rumanians
Csík	145,660	120,563 (82.2%)	20,955 (14.4%)
Háromszék	135,557	109,373 (80.7%)	21,356 (15.8%)
Udvarhely	129,917	119,300 (91.8%)	6,119 (4.7%)
Maros-Torda	289,378	123,240 (42.6%)	132,648 (45.9%)
Total Area of Széklerland	700,512	472,476 (67.4%)	181,078 (25.8%)

MASS MEETING OF THE HUNGARIAN PARTY PROHIBITED

The *General Hungarian Party of Rumania*, the party of the Hungarian national minority living in the territories attached to Rumania, called a mass meeting at Sepsiszentgyörgy on 18th July, but the Government *prohibited* it on the pretext that times were troublous. At the same time, however, the different Rumanian political parties were allowed to hold meetings coupled with demonstrations of various sizes. "It is certain — writes the organ of the Hungarian Party — that complaints and grievances would have been voiced at the mass meeting; but stifling the voice of complaint will neither redress wrongs nor do away with the cause of complaints". ("Keleti Ujság", July 13.)

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HOW THE RUMANIANS LOOK AFTER THE ASSETS OF THE HUNGARIANS

In Rumania the autonomy of the counties, towns and villages exists only on paper. In reality the above-mentioned autonomic bodies, instead of having elected councils and corporations, are under the control of so-called *interim commissions* appointed by the Government. In purely Hungarian places these commissions are formed so as to exclude the representatives of the Hungarian population. The material interests of the Hungarian inhabitants of the districts entrusted to their charge are of no importance to them, in point of fact they work against them. Here we shall mention only two cases as an illustration of their methods. A good long time before the war the town of Marosvásárhely built a concert hall that cost 2.225.000 crowns. The Hungarian State contributed 10% of that sum; the rest was subscribed by the Hungarian population of the town. The interim commission now wants to hand over this valuable property belonging to the town to the State. The Hungarians of Marosvásárhely energetically oppose this scheme. Real estate to the value of 20.000.000 lei which was the property of the Hungarian town of Nagyszalonta was sold by auction a few days ago, because the interim commission controlling the town's finances had neglected to pay the 1.500.000 lei still outstanding of the 7.000.000 lei borrowed years ago from the Rumanian Post Office Savings Bank. ("Keleti Ujság", July 19 and "Hírlap", July 28.)

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RUMANIAN LECTURE HALL — HUNGARIAN MONEY

The "Astra" a Rumanian cultural union, has decided to build a lecture hall in Nyárádszereda, a purely Hungarian village. The necessary funds are to be raised by selling 210.000 "brick-tickets" to the population of the village. The tickets are sold in the weekly markets by men of the Gendarmerie, while the pupils of elementary and infant schools are ordered to buy the tickets from their teachers. The authorities refuse to consider the applications of Hungarian claimants until they have bought such a "brick-ticket". (Keleti Ujság, March 2nd, 1936.)

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THE FREE USE OF MINORITY LANGUAGES

Paragraph 3, Article 8 of the minority treaty concluded at St. Germain on 9th December 1919 which guarantees the free use of any language in private or business life is not respected by the Rumanian Government.

In the county of Torda, for instance, *the campaign against Hungarian signs and inscriptions* is still being carried on. In the village of Nyárádremete the gendarmes ordered the inscriptions "Jesus blesses little children" and "Suffer the little children to come unto me" which were painted in Hungarian on the village school to be scraped off without delay. At Nyárádköszvényes the gendarmes ordered the Hungarian inscriptions carved on a *Székelykapu* (the ornamental gates of the Sicilians) erected in 1780 to be obliterated. At Mezöpanit the word "*Hangya*" (Hungarian for ant) had to be removed from the sign-board of the co-operative society. Escutcheons of historical interest were removed from the vestibule of the concert hall in Marosvásárhely, amongst others the ducal coat-of-arms of Gabriel Bethlen, Prince of Transylvania, who had the Bible translated into Rumanian. In Mezöpetri the banners were removed from the church, because the name of the village was embroidered on them in Hungarian. Decree no. 14.573/1936 issued by the Prefect of the county of Maros-Torda forbids newspapers, posters or advertisements to contain the Hungarian names of sport associations. ("Reggeli Ujság", July 3, 4, 6 and 10; "Keleti Ujság", July 5; "Brassói Lapok", August 1; "Népujság", July 23.)

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WAR CRIPPLES MUST PASS LANGUAGE EXAMINATIONS

The dimensions of the language tests of which mention has been made over and over again in the columns of this paper may be judged from the fact that the Bucarest organ of the Rumanian war cripples, the "Drapelul Nostru" begins to insist on war cripples having to pass them. ("Népujság", July 24.)

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LISTENING-IN TO THE BUDAPEST WIRELESS IN COMPANY PROHIBITED

Referring to orders from the Ministry of the Interior and the Prefect of the county, Municipal Police Headquarters in Szatmár (Satu More) *have forbidden the listening-in to Budapest broadcasts by open windows*. Offenders will have their licences taken from them and their wireless sets destroyed. The same prohibition has been proclaimed in Nagybánya. There it is also forbidden to listen to the Budapest programme in company. Offenders will be charged with agitating against the State. ("Ujság", August 6 and "Keleti Ujság" August 12.)

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A STRICTER ANALYSIS OF NAMES AND RACE

By means of name and race analysis Hungarian parents are being forced to send their children to Rumanian schools, if any of their ancestors was a Rumanian or bore a Rumanian name, even when the

parents declare themselves Hungarians. M. Angelescu, Minister of Education, wants to make the application of this system of Rumanianization even stricter in the school-year about to begin. He has issued a decree to school-inspectors making them personally responsible if one single pupil of Rumanian parentage attends a minority school. Parents, therefore, whose names sound Rumanian or who have been discovered to be of Rumanian origin by the zealous name analysts, will not be able to exercise their rights as regards the education of their offspring. ("Brassói Lapok", July 10.)

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ARTIFICIAL DEPOPULATION OF THE OLD REFORMED COLLEGE AT MAROSVÁSÁRHELY

The last decree issued by M. Angelescu, Minister of Education, has forbidden the Reformed Church Lyceum at Marosvásárhely to maintain parallel classes in the lower school. This will mean a loss of about 100 pupils, the number of pupils allowed in a class being 50. This is how the Rumanian Educational Department tries to depopulate one of the ancient secondary schools belonging to the Hungarian Reformed Church. ("Népujság", July 21.)

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CENSORSHIP AND THE POST OFFICE

On March 19th the distinguished Vienna newspaper, the "Neue Freie Presse", referred to the fact that in some cities of Rumanian the delivery of letters and papers suffers considerable delay. It seems that the local authorities in some places follow their own free wills and keep the postal consignments back sometimes for ten or twelve days. Rumanians like to point out the importance of their country in Central Europe and the West, and Rumania often endeavours to exert her influence in international politics at international conferences. The Vienna paper finds it therefore difficult to understand that the central authorities in Bucharest are not able to exact a careful execution of their orders from their local agents.

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YUGOSLAVIA

LAUDATOR TEMPORIS ACTI

At the beginning of August the Yugoslavian Teachers' Association held a Congress at Újvidék (Novisad). M. Radivoi Lungulov, director of a school in Szabadka (Subotica), complained that the Government refused to extend teachers' pensions to the years during which they had been employed in Serb denominational schools in the Hungarian era. According to M. Lungulov, the national consciousness of the Serbs in the Voivodina had, at the time in question, been fostered just in the nationality and denominational schools. The Apponyi Educational Act of 1907, which was so thoroughly hated by the Serbs, had created a common pension fund and made the pensions paid to teachers in Serb national and denominational schools uniform with those paid to state school teachers. That was more than could be hoped for now. Bel-

grade's interpretation of the peace treaties was that the Government had done its duty if it provided for the welfare of state and municipal employees. Thus a Serb national extremist! His statements are an honest and noteworthy tribute to the equality of rights prevailing under the pre-war Hungarian regime.

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THE AUTHORITIES KEEP ON PUTTING HINDRANCES IN THE WAY OF HUNGARIAN CULTURAL MOVEMENTS

In the month of July the Hungarians of Bezdán arranged a "Gyöngyösbokréta" peasant festival which was attended by about 200 people from the surrounding Hungarian villages. As the railway management refused to supply special trains and the busses received orders from headquarters to adhere strictly to their ordinary time-table, most of the people from a distance had to spend the night in the streets, because the inns were not allowed to remain open all night. It was also in the past month that the Hungarian Citizens' Choir of Újvidék (Novisad) held its annual general meeting at which it was stated that the Choir "for reasons over which it had no control" had not been able to arrange the concerts from the proceeds of which they had hoped to pay off the debt of 85.000 dinars incurred in connection with the erection of their headquarters. This in plain language meant that the authorities had refused the Choir permission to stage amateur theatricals in Hungarian or arrange concerts. The same thing has been going on for years in other centres of Hungarian intellectual life, as for instance in Zombor, Nagybecskerek (Petrovgrad) and Szabadka (Subotica).

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TWO HUNGARIAN NEWSPAPERS TO BE ALLOWED INTO YUGOSLAVIA BUT NOT INTO THE DISTRICTS INHABITED BY HUNGARIANS

As is well known, newspapers from Hungary were not allowed into Yugoslavia. It was not till a few months ago that an exception was made in favour of certain short-story magazines and fashion journals. Now the Minister of the Interior — patently to encourage Hungarians to visit Yugoslavia — has extended the permission to the "Pesti Hírlap" and "Pesti Napló", but only for the summer months, and their circulation is limited to the Zeta, Littoral, Drave and Vrbas Banates, so that they are not allowed into the districts inhabited by Hungarians.

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HUNGARIAN PREACHING BANNED

In the village of Bács, which is one of the oldest Hungarian settlements and which at that time gave its name to a county, the Franciscan Order celebrated from August 6 to 9 the 700th anniversary of its settlement in the country. To the great indignation of the Hungarian population all sermons, by order of the headquarters of the Franciscans in Zagreb and Bishop Budanovic of Bácska, had to be delivered either in Croatian or German.

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THEATRE • LITERATURE • ART

BUDAPEST!

*Enchanted City, where rapture calls,
New is the joy you give,
And jaded spirits have reached your walls
To live.*

*Deep, radiant river of many lights,
Bright as the stars above,
Here come the weary on magic nights
To love.*

*And when life's setting sunlight gleams
Dim in the twilight sky,
May I come back to my town of dreams
To die.*

MARY D. WICKHAM

LISZT MEMORIAL EXHIBITION] IN HUNGARIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM

During the "June Weeks" a Liszt memorial exhibition was arranged in the Hungarian National Múzeum, this being the Liszt centenary year. The exhibition contained a mass of material proving that Francis Liszt was always proud to call himself a Hungarian. On the score with the theme of the "Song of the Hungarian King" we read: — "As a loyal son of my Hungarian fatherland — Francis Liszt". In another place he wrote: — "I shall never cease trying to bring glory on my Fatherland."

The exhibition contains all the most famous Liszt portraits, from a lithographic print made in 1825 and Lehmann's beautiful portrait in oils through a succession of famous portraits, drawings and lithographs by Nicolas Barabás, Kaulbach, Maurice Than, Kriehuber, Preller, Lenbach, Munkácsy and Bertalan Székely to Aloysius Strobl's and Klinger's sculptures. How arresting is George Sand's caricature of Liszt, the head of white porcellain from the Alt-Wien factory, or the many excellent plaques which preserve Liszt's extraordinarily strong features in various styles! We saw documents from the days of his youth; pictures of the house in Doborja where he was born and souvenirs of the Esterházy manor in Kismarton where Liszt's father, Adam Liszt, and his forbears had been employed on the Prince's estate. We could follow the soaring curve of his brilliant career,

* The author of the above poem, the wife of a British naval officer, visited Budapest recently as the guest of Madame Lazzari, née Princess Odescalchi. This English lady, who had travelled far and wide, arrived in Hungary — as she herself complained — in a state of nervous depression and without much hope of finding anything new to rouse her out of her lethargy. But in a few weeks time she felt a changed woman. "My nerves are better, my whole mood is changed", — she said with a peculiar smile which betrayed that her words were no mere conventional politeness. "I was born anew in this city and have found an interest in life again." Then once up in the Gellért-hill kiosk, on a beautiful evening in May, when she was gazing down at the improbably silver ribbon of the Danube, in a moment of enchantment she asked for paper and a pencil, and in a few minutes wrote this beautiful poetical tribute to Budapest.

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when with all Europe at his feet his compatriots offered him a Hungarian sword of honour in 1840. This sword of honour was bequeathed, along with most of the Master's relics, to the National Museum. There are to be seen also the conductor's baton adorned with precious stones given to Liszt by the Duchess of Sayn-Wittgenstein, the splendid piano presented to him by the Chickering factory, the silver music-stand received in 1858 from the municipalities of Vienna and Budapest. Liszt's abbot's hat, Beethoven's English pianoforte, all of which Liszt bequeathed to the National Museum. The exhibition also contains the manuscripts and scores of his compositions in many variations and his correspondence in French, amongst other letters one to the Curator of the National Museum in which he bequeaths his relics to that institute. A thick copybook contains the drafts in French of all his letters and telegrams.

The exhibition was opened by Dr. Hóman, Minister of Public Education, who amongst other things said: —

"Seven Greek cities claimed the blind poet of ancient Greece as their own. Seven cities competed for the privilege of numbering Homer among their great ones. *The lot of our Francis Liszt was a similar one.* Peoples, nations and countries are rivals for the honour of calling him and his genius theirs. But he was and remained a Hungarian in feeling. He always called himself that, and when others said he was a German, he at once insisted on his Hungarian origin. When he heard of the terrible havoc wrought in Pest by the flood in 1838, he wrote to a friend as follows: "This flood has carried my soul back into the past, and to my inexpressible joy I have found in it all my childhood's memories. Now I know what Fatherland means. I see Hungary, that beautiful country, which nourishes so many noble and good sons. I see my native land, for I, too, belong to that ancient and virile nation; I, too, am a son of that old race. Oh, beautiful, far-off Fatherland! Oh, families of my unknown friends and kin! Your cries for help have led me back to you. My heart is full, and I bow my head in shame at having so long forgotten my real Fatherland." The eruption of emotion from the hidden depths of the soul of a young man of twenty-seven who was living abroad at the time of the renaissance of Hungarian national consciousness, was no ephemeral enthusiasm. Nearly four decades later the artist of sixty-five, crowned with the laurels of his brilliant career abroad, still says in a letter to a Hungarian friend: "On reading your last letter, Schiller's old appeal spoke to the depths of my soul:

An's Vaterland, an's theure schliess Dich an,
Das halte fest mit Deinem ganzen Herzen,
Hier sind die starken Wurzeln Deiner Kraft."

About the same time he wrote in another letter: "It is my loadstar that Hungary should one day speak proudly of me."

Liszt always gladly and disinterestedly gave of his art and his compositions to express Hungarian joy or sorrow, or when it was necessary to ameliorate the distress of Hungarian sufferers or help towards the creation or development of Hungarian things.

Labouring, encouraging and directing, he was foremost in all movements calculated to further musical life in Hungary, such as the founding of the National School of Music, the Academy of Music,

and other similar institutions. He was one of the pioneers and encouragers of the great forward impulse which raised Hungarian music to a European level in half a century. Abroad he was the favoured conductor of Princes, the beloved and fêted favourite of musicians and friends of music — at home, the benefactor of the distressed, the patron of Hungarian festivals, the inspirer and guide of Hungarian composers, a Hungarian artist who never asked or expected any reward for his contributions and services to national culture.

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Bayreuth is preparing for a magnificent Liszt memorial festival this year. In addition to the usual performance of Wagner's operas, the city of Bayreuth will pay tribute to the memory of the great Hungarian composer who lies buried in the graveyard there. The Liszt memorial festival will be held from October 19th to October 23rd. One of the outstanding features of the festival week will be the performance of Liszt's "Legend of St. Elizabeth" by the Budapest Opera. The Opera has already received a written invitation from the city of Bayreuth, where its performance is awaited with great expectations, the more so because the Budapest Opera achieved a great success during the Hungarian week in Nürnberg a few years ago.

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BUDAPEST TO HAVE A COLLECTION OF FOLK-SONGS

M. Béla Bartók, a world-famed representative of the modern trend in music, has been rendering a great service to the science of ethnography as a collector of folk-songs. A year and a half ago the Hungarian Ministry of Education entrusted M. Bartók, and M. Kodály, another famous composer of modern Hungarian music, with the task of editing a collection of

Hungarian folk-songs for the Academy of Sciences, and to enable him to devote all his energies to the work, released him provisionally from his duties as professor in the Hungarian Academy of Music. A statement published at Easter reveals that he is engaged at present in revising the matter collected — Hungarian folk-songs which have been recorded on phonograph cylinders. Parallel with this the work of copying all the published folk-songs of the neighbouring peoples, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Serbs, Croats, Poles and Bulgarians, is going on. When the work of copying in finished the songs will be classified so as to make it easy to compare them carefully with the Hungarian material and to show the different variations, as also how a song may have wandered from one country or district to another. This entails an enormous amount of work, because the material is very abundant. Czecho-Slovakia alone supplies at least 10.000 songs, counting only those published in the most important collections; Bulgaria has almost 10.000, Poland 6000, the Serbs, Croats and Russians about 5000, but the Rumanian songs published are less than a thousand in number, so that M. Bartók's manuscript collection is the chief source of the Rumanian material. When the work of comparing them is finished the folk-songs of half Eastern Europe, classified according to type, will be available in Budapest. If the work of revising them is ready by Christmas, the Hungarian material will be got ready for publication. The magnitude of the task may be gathered from the fact that about 10.000 Hungarian songs are to be published. If now, counting all the preparatory work, we reckon a quarter of an hour on an average for each tune, it will take 2500 hours work to get the collection shipshape. This means over three more years' labour before the printing can be begun, and that will take another year or two to complete. The printing is to be paid for by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, which will appropriate a certain sum annually for printing expenses.

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

A U S T R I A

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' COMMISSIONER TO LEAVE AUSTRIA

The League of Nations' commissioner in Austria, Herr Rost von Toningen, who since 1931 has been entrusted by the League with the control of financial recovery in Austria, has, in a letter to M. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, begged to be released from his duties by 1st October. The reason given was that in recent times Austria's finances had relatively recovered, which made their control by a foreigner superfluous. Besides this, the maintenance of a situation the conditions of which no longer existed would be an injustice. M. Maurice Frère, adviser to the National Bank will also resign his post.

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FAVOURABLE EFFECTS OF THE AUSTRIAN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS

The commercial agreements concluded in the past months by Austria have already produced some favourable results. The export of skins and furs to Poland, for instance, has improved. Thanks to Austria's agreement with Hungary, imports in wheat and flour have increased, as has Austria's export of timber. It is noteworthy that the deposits in the National Bank of Austria to the spa account are increasingly satisfactorily. This is explained by the fact that in terms of the last negotiations, provision has been made by Austria for a sufficient amount of *schillings* to be placed at the disposal of Hungarian visitors to Austrian watering-places. The smooth functioning of the spa account has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of Hungarian summer visitors compared with last year. By the beginning of August about 400 Hungarians had visited Austrian spas and it is expected that the aggregate number of Hungarians, including travellers for other purposes, will be at least twice as many — if not more — than in 1935.

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BULGARIA**GERMAN ECONOMIC SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BULGARIAN STUDENTS**

On 31st July the "La Parole Bulgare" reported from Sofia that the Central European Institute of Economics in Berlin had awarded 40 scholarships to Bulgarian students in order that they should be able to pursue their studies in German universities. Some of them have already arrived in Germany, and the rest will take up their studies there in November.

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CZECHO-SLOVAKIA**THE NATIONAL BANK'S STOCK OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE ON THE EBB**

Czecho-Slovakia's imports of raw materials are growing ever larger. Industrial employment increases in proportion, but the National Bank's stock of foreign exchange grows smaller and smaller. Authorities on economics state that the foreign indebtedness of the Republic is growing increasingly heavier, so that the means of payment accruing from exports and foreign tourists are insufficient.

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A COMPULSORY CARTEL IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The *Syndicate Decree* has ordered a syndicalization of the textile industry. In future a syndicate is to regulate production in the factories existing, fix the domestic price of the different textile articles, and determine the terms of payment. Without its consent no new textile industries may be established or closed down factories re-opened. In this form the syndicate will be the most perfect of price cartels.

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GRAIN-GROWING LESS PROFITABLE

The Czech Agrarian Party's paper, the "Venkov", contains an interesting article on the prospects of the farmers. According to it the costs of production have risen this year and consequently the profits on production sunk. From reliable figures it may be established that rye-growing on third-rate land has resulted in the producers being 316.15 crowns short per hectare this year. Prospects in oats are also poor, crops having woefully failed to come up to expectations, both as to quantity and quality. Potatoes are promising, but there is a danger of the whole crop rotting if the heavy rains continue.

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THE ECONOMIC LITTLE ENTENTE

In connection with Czecho-Slovakia's exports to Rumania the latter country has been making things more and more difficult for exporters by an unwillingness to grant import licences. As the Rumanian authorities have not kept to the trade agreement concluded with Czecho-Slovakia on 28th March 1936, the Czecho-Slovakian Ministry of Foreign Affairs made emphatic representations to the Rumanian Government. As a result, the Rumanian Prime Minister has ordered the authorities to adhere to the agreement. Czecho-Slovakian exporters now hope that normal trade relations with Rumania will be restored.

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HUNGARY**PRAISE OF HUNGARIAN WHEAT**

In the course of the Wheat Day arranged by the Summer University at Keszthely M. Hankóczy, Chief Director of Experimental Research, lectured on the latest developments in the methods of examining wheat and flour. Afterwards a German authority, Herr C. W. Bratender, expressed his appreciation of M. Hankóczy's research work and said that adding Hungarian wheat to foreign sorts improved the baking qualities of the latter.

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RUMANIA**FOREIGN TRADE IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1936.**

According to the figures just published, in the first half of 1936 Rumanian imports were 27,991 wagons valued at 5,500,000,000 lei while exports for the same period totalled 433,0248 wagons valued at 7,400,000,000 lei — a profit of 1,900,000,000. Rumania's trade balances were favourable with most countries, the only adverse ones being with Germany and Italy.

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7,000,000,000 LEI LEVIED IN NEW TAXES AND DUTIES IN TWO YEARS

Living has become very dear in Rumania during the past two years of a Liberal Administration. Comestibles and industrial articles have risen from 20 to 25 percent in that time. The rise in prices is in no small measure due to the 7,000,000,000 lei levied in new taxes and duties. Direct taxation was raised in the April of 1935 by 1,200,000,000 while indirect taxes and duties rose to 3,600,000,000 lei (taxes on sugar, flour, petroleum, cinnamon, tea, coffee, rice, vegetable oils, carbonic acid, electric bulbs, etc.). At the same time 12% duties were imposed on imported articles.

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THE ARMAMENT LOAN

The armament loan negotiated by Rumania in Czecho-Slovakia consists of two parts. The one, the actual *armament loan*, amounts to 200,000,000 Czech crowns (1,100,000,000 lei) at 5% interest, and Czecho-Slovakia will at once begin to forward the munitions ordered by Rumania. The other, the so-called investment loan of 90,000,000 Czech crowns (500,000,000 lei) at 2% it to be used to establish immediate connection between the Czecho-Slovakian and Rumanian railways, in other words to build a strategical railway line through Transylvania. Both have a life of 12 years. Negotiations concerning an armament loan from France too are at an advanced stage. The Franco-Rumanian armament loan is to be 272,000,000 francs, and the French State has undertaken — even if only in an indirect manner — to go security for Rumania to the parties issuing the loan. The Bucarest press professes to be in possession of information that M. Radulescu, Financial Secretary-General, has asked in Paris for an advance of 75,000,000 francs on the loan to pay for the bomber airplanes ordered in France.

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RUMANIA'S CONSUMPTION OF SOAP

The "Prezentul" publishes statistics concerning the amount of soap used in the different countries of Europe. The figures are as follows. Holland 25 kilogrammes per head, per annum, Danmark 21 kgs., Belgium 20, Germany 18, Great Britain 16, France 14, Hungary 12, Russia 7 and Yugoslavia 2 kilogrammes. *The last on the list is Rumania, where the average consumption per head, per annum, is only 80 decagrammes, the majority of which is used in the territories wrested from Hungary, viz. Transylvania and the Banate.*

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WHEAT EXPORTS STOPPED BECAUSE OF THE DISASTROUSLY POOR MAIZE CROP

Towards the end of only the "Argus" of Bucarest, contradicting the reports, spread to serve a certain purpose, that Rumania' crops would be fabulously good this year, stated that they would not be much better than last year and that Rumania would not have more than 35.000 wagons of wheat to export, in fact might have less if the maize crop suffered from the continued drought. This prophecy has now come true, for on account of the disastrously poor maize crop Rumania has stopped exporting wheat.

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YUGOSLAVIA

SEMI-YEARLY FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE

The official report of the Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance states that in the first half of 1936 imports totalled 479.442 tons valued at 2.000,700.000 dinars while exports were 1,112.178 tons valued at 1.631,500.000 dinars — an adverse foreign trade balance for the first half of the year of 369,200.000 dinars. Compared with last year's foreign trade balance for the same period imports have increased 8.67% in volume and 14.57% in value. Exports have decreased 29.63% in volume, but only 8.08% in value.

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The bulk of Yugoslavian foreign trade, both in exports and imports, was transacted in the first half of the year with Germany.

The Belgrade "Politika" reports from London that the British Government has notified the Yugoslavian Government that from the day when the sanctions against Italy are ended the preferential import quota from Yugoslavia which was intended to compensate the latter for her losses caused by the imposition of anti-Italian sanctions will cease too. The "Politika" adds that Yugoslavia has not been able to export to Great Britain more than 30,000,000 dinars worth of commodities although the value of the preferential quota had been established at 100,000,000.

The Yugoslavian press also states that trade with Italy is very slack owing to the counter-sanctions still maintained by that country. Italy still refuses to allow trade on a clearing basis with Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia' exports to Italy must be transacted on a 100% barter system while her imports from that country must be paid in full in foreign exchange.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF A GERMAN BANK

Under the control of the *Dresdner Bank* a group of Germans have entered into new negotiations with the National Bank of Yugoslavia with a view to taking over the majority of the shares of a Belgrade bank. The National Bank stipulates that the freely negotiable shares of the bank may not leave the country, and reserves the right of control. The board of directors must be one-third Yugoslav and two-thirds German, and all the members of the official staff must be Yugoslavs. Should the National Bank disapprove of the business methods of the new bank, the State is to have the right to buy up the shares at a compulsory selling price.

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LESS WHEAT TO BE EXPORTED TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Yugoslavia is to export 10.000 wagons of wheat of this year's harvest to Czecho-Slovakia. Last year's exports were 27.000 wagons.

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S P O R T S

In our last number we published the results achieved by Hungary at former Olympiads. It must be confessed that then we did not expect that the achievements of the Hungarians sent out to Berlin would not only surpass all former feats, but also win for Hungary the most distinguished position of third on the list of the winners.

All classes and conditions of Hungarians turned out to give a stirring welcome to the winners of the 10 gold, 1 silver, and 5 bronze medals. The enthusiastic welcome was primarily a tribute to the feats of the returning victors, but behind it there was also a natural national pride. Everybody was proud to think that Hungary, this little country which lost so much in Trianon that three and a half million Hungarians in the Succession States were obliged to send their sons and daughters to compete at the Olympic Games under the flags of alien states, — this nation

which had such a hard struggle in the present adverse economic circumstances to raise the money needed to insure regular work in certain branches of sports, — not only held its own with honour in Berlin, but even won the third place, after Germany and the U. S. A., on the list of the winners, leaving behind great countries like Britain, France, Italy, Japan etc. not to speak of Hungary's immediate neighbours.

It is certain that the winning of records does not necessarily prove a nation's excellence in sports, unless coupled with a love of them and an average standard of efficiency in widespread circles of the population. But the fact that Hungary was able to show remarkable results in different branches of sport, some of them requiring not only individual excellence, but also collective training and discipline, and that Hungary — this little Hungary — managed

to reach such a surprisingly high level of achievement, surely proves that the Berlin victories were not merely crowning feats of individual skill, but also that the whole nation is imbued with a sporting spirit in the best sense of the word. And this spirit was keyed up to a pitch making the Berlin results possible by the moral force of a desire to show the world *what a great mistake it was to trample this nation in the dust*. Let us hasten to add that it is not only in the field of sports that the Hungarian nation is conscious of its strength, but also in the highest spheres of intellectual achievement and only regrets exceedingly to have no opportunity of proving this as tangibly as it demonstrated its efficiency in sports at the Olympic Games.

Below we give some statistics that may afford our English readers matter for some surprising comparisons.

The results of the finals is known to everybody, but it does not seem superfluous to compile a separate list of the Central European countries.

The list of the Central European countries in order of merit is as follows:

HUNGARY.

First place:

1. *Athletics*. High Jump (Women). *Ibolya Csák*, 160 centimetres (about 3 ft. 3 in.).
2. *Wrestling*, Catch-as-catch-can. Bantam-weight, *Odön Zombory*, 4 faults.
3. *Wrestling*, Catch-as-catch-can. Light-weight, *Károly Kárpáti*, 3 faults.
4. *Wrestling*, (Greco-Roman). Bantam-weight, *Márton Lőrinc*.
5. *Boxing*. Light-weight. *Imre Harangi*.
6. *Swimming*. 100 metres fast race, *Ferenc Csik*, 57 mins. 6 secs.
7. *Water-Polo*. (*Hazai, Bozsi, Brandy, Németh, Halasy, Homonnay and Bródy*).
8. *Fencing*. Foil (Women). *Ilona Elek*, 6 wins.
9. *Fencing*. Epée. *Endre Kabos*, 7 wins.
10. *Fencing*, Epée Team. (*Rajczy, Rajcsányi, Gerevich-Gerey and Kabos*).

Second place.

Shooting, Light Gun. *Dr. Ralph Berzsenyi* 296.

Third place.

1. *Wrestling* (Greco-Roman). Light Heavy-Weight, *József Palotás*.
2. *Gymnastics* (Women team).
3. *Swimming*. 4×200 metres relay, (*Gróf, Lengyel, Abay-Nemes and Csik*), 9 mins. 12.3 secs.
4. *Fencing*, Epée. *Gerevich-Gerey*. 6 wins.
5. *Riding*, Steeplechase. Captain *József Platthy*.

AUSTRIA.

First place.

1. *Sculls*, one pair 1000 metres. *Hradetzky*, 4 mins. 9 secs.
2. *Sculls*, 2 pairs. 1000 metres. *Kainz—Dörtner*.

3. *Folding-boat*. Single. 10 kilometres. *Hradetzky* 50 mins. 01 secs.

Second place.

1. *Rowing*, Single. *Hasenörl*, 8 mins. 25.8 secs.
2. *Sculls*, Canadian two pairs. 1000 metres. *Kampfl—Edletitsch*. 4 mins. 53.8 secs.
3. *Sculls*, one pair. 10 kilometres. *Landertinger*, 46 mins. 14.7 secs.
4. *Sculls*, two pairs. 10 kilometres. *Kalisch—Steinhuber*, 42 mins. 05.4 secs.
5. *Hand-ball*.
6. *Football*.
7. *Weight-lifting*. Light-weight. 347.5 kilogrammes. *Fein*.

Third place.

1. *Sculls*, Canadian two pairs. 10 kilometres. *Weinstabel—Proisl*, 51 mins. 28 secs.
2. *Fencing*. Foil (Women). *Preis*, 5 wins.
3. *Riding*. Major *Podhajsky*, 19 points.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

First place.

1. *Sculls*, Canadian two pairs. *Syrovatka—Brzák*.
2. *Sculls*, Canadian two pairs. 10 kilometres. *Mottl—Srkadlo*, 50 mins. 33.8 secs.
3. *Gymnastics*. Ring, *Hudec*, 19.433 points.

Second place.

1. *Wrestling*. Heavy-weight, Catch-as-cath-can. *Klapuch*, 4 faults.
2. *Wrestling*, (Greco-Roman). Leight-weight. *Herda*.
3. *Sculls*, Canadian one pair. 1000 metres. *Karlik*, 5 mins. 36.9 secs.
4. *Weight-lifting*. Heavy-weight, *Plenicka*, 402.5 kilogrammes.
5. *Gymnastics*, Team (Women). 501.47 points.

RUMANIA had to be content with one single second prize.

Riding. Steeplechace. *Roul*.

YUGOSLAVIA, too, won one second prize.

Gymnastics. Ring. *Skutelj*.

If we compare the above data we see that the Hungarian victories were not so one-sided as those of the Austrians and the Czechs, not to mention the Rumanians and Yugoslavs, but were better divided among the various branches of sports.

In conclusion we shall arrive at very interesting results by comparing Hungary's achievements with those of other countries on the basis of the size of their respective populations. Hungary has one Olympian championship to every 850.000 inhabitants, Germany 1 to 1.830.000, the United States 1 to 5.120.000, Italy 1 to 5.125.000 and France 1 to 5.713.000. The other countries of Central Europe are very far behind compared with Hungary. Austria has 1 championship to 2.133.000, Czecho-Slovakia 1 to 4.666.000 inhabitants, while neither Rumania nor Yugoslavia managed to win a first prize at all.

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