

POLITICAL MOSAIC

PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES GRAVE SITUATION OF MAGYAR MINORITY IN TRANSYLVANIA

On June 2nd M. Kőzi-Horváth (independent) made the following speech in Parliament:

"The wheels of God grind slowly but they grind exceeding small. After the dissolution of Czechoslovakia we have now come to face the dissolution of Rumania. I know that the Hungarian Government is fully conscious of its duty and will fulfil it accordingly. Nevertheless, we are compelled to remind the Government of the fact that the Magyar minority in Transylvania is at the mercy of the terroristic methods of the Rumanian administration. We have at our disposal reports to the effect that large crowds of refugees are being sent from Bessarabia to Transylvania, no doubt with the intention of settling them on what little land had been left in the possession of the Magyar owners. We have also received reports confirming the fact that the Rumanian authorities have distributed weapons among the Rumanian inhabitants and are persuading them to brutalize their Magyar fellow citizens. A few more days and there may be absolute disorder and a complete lack of public security in Rumania."

M. Kőzi-Horváth then pointed out that everybody expects the Government to be firm at this moment. *Never has the public opinion of Hungary been so unanimous, nor has every man in the country ever felt so keenly that he is prepared for any sacrifice, even if he had to give his life.*

The speaker ended his speech with the following words:

"We would remind the Rumanians that every single tear and every single drop of Hungarian blood will be avenged a hundredfold. Let the cities of Nagyvárad, Arad, Kolozsvár and Szatmár feel, let the most hidden little Szekler village feel, that this country stands behind them with all its power and energy, up to the moment which brings us that most magnificent festival of reunion!"

The speaker was cheered from all sides of the House; at the end of the sitting the National Anthem was sung by the entire House.

WHY ARE NEW ETHNOGRAPHICAL MAPS BEING PREPARED IN RUMANIA?

According to a report appearing in a Rumanian daily the geographical section of the Rumanian Sociological Institute proposes to draft an ethnographical map of the country. The

cartographical survey is being carried out by *provinces* on the basis of the latest official ethnographical data. The maps are to offer comprehensive information respecting the frontiers of the country, as also respecting the domicile of the autochthonous inhabitants and their number.

This announcement in itself suffices to enable us to establish that the new ethnographical maps *are being drafted, not for the purpose of reflecting the original ethnographical situation in Rumania in keeping with the facts, but for propaganda purposes.* The reason why it has been regarded as opportune to take the provinces as units for the drafting of ethnographical maps, is that the new division into provinces effected under the provisions of the new Rumanian Public Administration Act of August 14th., 1938, involved the splitting up of the historical unity of Transylvania and the ignoring of its historical frontiers, the result being that the strongest block of Magyars — Széklerland — has been dismembered and the counties of *Háromszék* and *Brassó* incorporated in the "Bucegi" province formed exclusively of territory belonging to Old Rumania (the Regat). The object hereby attained is that the historical, united Transylvania has been removed as a unit from the map of Greater Rumania, the ratio of the Magyars and of the minorities generally being on the other hand reduced to a minimum in the several provinces.

With the aid of these propaganda ethnographical maps now in preparation the ratios of the Magyars of Rumania — altogether roughly 2,000,000 in number — will be "spirited away" in the 10 provinces and shown in the following reduced proportions by the new Rumanian statistics:

Province	Quotas of	
	Rumanians	Magyars
1. <i>Olt</i>	97.5	0.2
2. <i>Bucegi</i>	87.5	5.4
3. <i>Littoral</i>	55.6	0.3
4. <i>Danube District</i>	80.0	0.5
5. <i>Dniester</i>	59.9	—
6. <i>Pruth</i>	82.8	0.7
7. <i>Buciava</i>	47.3	0.8
8. <i>Somos</i>	61.5	24.4
9. <i>Muros</i>	54.6	30.0
10. <i>Timis</i>	61.4	12.8

And if we take into account also the fact that the 1930 Census serving as the basis of the new ethnographical maps was also not carried out without bias — every possible endeavour being indeed made to reduce the number of Magyars —, it will be fully appreciated that there will be every reason to question the reliability and authenticity of the new provincial ethnographical maps on this ground too.

COUNT JOHN ESTERHÁZY ON THE GRAVE SITUATION OF THE MAGYARS IN SLOVAKIA

At *Pozsony*, on June 21st, the central committee of the United Christian Socialist and *Magyar (Hungarian)* National Party held a meeting at which Count John Esterházy, President, made a speech from which we quote the following passages: —

"The peace treaties that ended the Great War were most ruthless in their treatment of two nations — the Hungarian and the German. The losses suffered by *Hungary* were more serious even than those of *Germany*. The victors attempted to condemn *Hungary* to death. That that attempt has failed, is due to *our unyielding will to live*. In addition, the understanding support of two great nations contributed to prevent the Hungarian people perishing under the weight of the fetters by which it was bound. These two great nations are the Italian and the German. *The Hungarian nation owes them an eternal debt of gratitude*. In the course of the general adjustment the decisive influence of these two nations and of their leaders will surely repair the wrongs committed by the international treaties of peace that followed the Great War."

In the concluding part of his speech the Count said: — "*During the last half-year the Magyars of Slovakia have had to pass through serious ordeals such as they experienced previously over a period of some eighteen months*. If I ask why, I am unable to give a reassuring answer. The Magyars of Slovakia might well serve as models of self-discipline, calmness and longsuffering, so peacefully and so calmly have they faced the situation. We have never uttered even a word offensive to anyone; we observe the laws and conscientiously contribute our share of the public imposts and of military service. And yet — notwithstanding all this — officially and in every field hostile feelings are being aroused against us, — *a procedure absolutely running counter to the Christian fundamental principles upon which the Slovak State has been built and an open defiance also of the fine ideas to which expression has been given in the Slovak Constitution*. We have learned how to wait. We know how to wait and we shall wait; for we have no doubt that *ultimately discernment will gain the upper hand*. Nor do we doubt — indeed, the events in France too prove — that *hatred and vindictiveness and malice bear very bad fruit and in the end strike back at those who start them on their way*. I would beg my Magyar brethren, who, though steeled by their many sufferings, are often in danger of losing their patience, not to lose heart for a single moment. *We cannot deserve a better future except by endurance and sufferings*. This is our destiny — our Magyar destiny; and that destiny involves enhanced sufferings."