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Országos Széchényi Könyvtár



JUSTICE FOR HUNGARY!

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THE CRUEL ERRORS OF TRIANON
—◆◆◆—

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DEDICATED TO FAIR-MINDED HUMANITY

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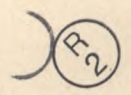
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Ladies and Gentlemen.

In the following pages of this work you will find two geographical-political monstrosities which at the first glance will appear incomprehensible.

One of the maps depicts the thousand-year old kingdom of Hungary, for centuries the defence of European Christian civilization against paganism, and, in the vitals of this by nature exquisitely complete geographic, economic and national unit, you will see, outlined in black, an awkward shapeless area. This misshapen territory, deprived of old Hungary's forests, mines and natural resources, whose rivers have been cut up and roads and railway lines torn to pieces, is the present dismembered Hungary. This map is a dreadful fact. What you see here in front of you is the monstrous result of the so-called Peace Treaty of Trianon.

The other map is — thank God — only hypothetical and serves no other purpose but to enable you to realise by comparison what was done ten years ago by the Great Powers of the World to poor unfortunate Hungary, as shown on the first map.

Ladies and Gentlemen, consider this map of the powerful Great Britain! We apologise in advance for taking the liberty to confront you with a map which cannot but rouse your anger and resentment.

Indeed, the bare thought of Great Britain being thus dismembered must provoke universal indignation, and no doubt it is also your feeling that only hallucinations of a diseased mind can produce such an abomination. We are quite aware of this and again ask you to forgive us this map. In justification we must say that it is under the pressure of utter despair that we have decided to draw up the map of a dismembered Great Britain, because only by this means are we able to bring home to you something which, without it, we are sorry to say, you would never be able wholly to understand.

The fact is that the same ignorant narrow-mindedness was actually at work in the case of Hungary, and you, citizens of civilized human society, have been tolerating this stupid dis-

memberment of Hungary for the last ten years. Muster your imagination for a little while, until by means of *one* map you are able to understand the meaning of the *other* one next to it, and you will see clearly illustrated the wicked and senseless injustice committed against Hungary by the so-called Peace Treaty of Trianon, which should rather be called a Peace Command than a Treaty.

Ancient Hungary covered an area of 325.000 square kilometres with a population of 20.886.000.

By contrast the black-bordered shapeless territorial formation, today called dismembered Hungary measures altogether no more than 93.000 square kilometres, with 7.516.000 inhabitants. Therefore, if you will kindly take a pencil and figure out the area and the number of inhabitants torn away from our thousand-year old country by that Treaty of Trianon, and what has been left to her in territory and population, you will find that she has been deprived of 232.000 square kilometres of territory and 13.370.000 inhabitants. I. e. 72 per cent of the area and 64 per cent of the population has been taken away, leaving 28 per cent of the former territory for present Hungary with only 36 per cent of the old population.

Ladies and Gentlemen, with your hands on your hearts confess! have you hitherto been aware of this that has been done to Hungary by the Peace Treaty of Trianon?

Of the 232.000 square kilometres of territory torn away from Hungary, an area of *63.000 square kilometres with 3.576.000 inhabitants was awarded to Czechoslovakia; 63.000 square kilometres with 4.100.000 inhabitants was given to Yugoslavia, and Roumania alone received 102.000 square kilometres of old Hungarian territory, i. e. more than the whole of present Hungary, with 5.265.000 inhabitants of old Hungary, in this vast area.* This horrible picture is completed by the incredible fact that another 4000 square kilometres have been torn off from Hungary's body to be ceded to Austria, a country which fought the Great War in one common State-Union with Hungary.

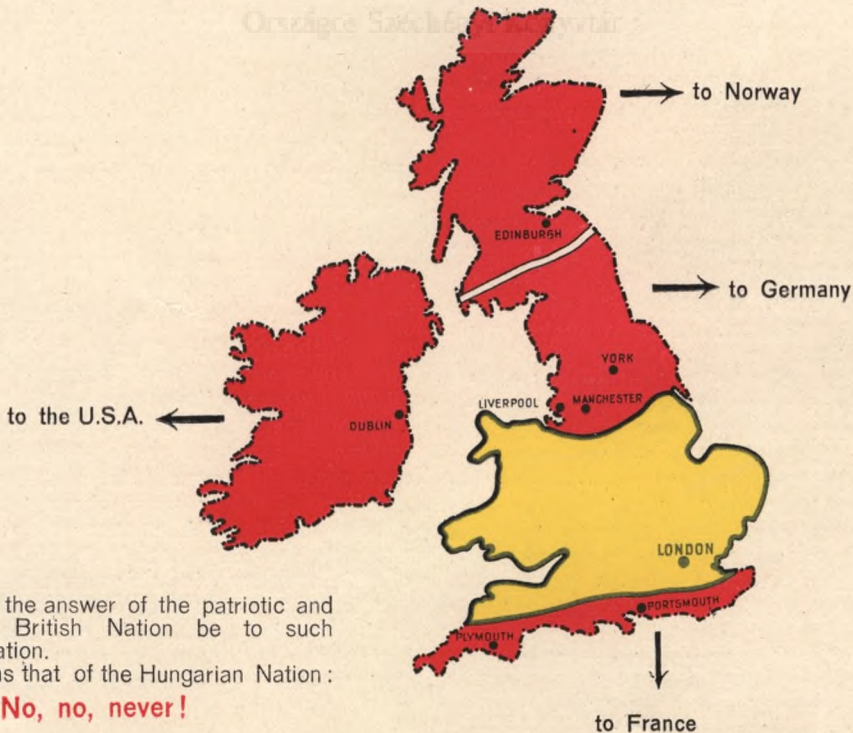
Territorial provisions of the peace treaty of Trianon.

Pre-war Hungary covered an area of 325.000 square kilometres, of which the Peace Treaty of Trianon has taken away 232.000 km².

Partition of Hungary.



Thus would Great Britain look if it had been subjected to the cruelties of the Trianon Treaty.



What could the answer of the patriotic and self-confident British Nation be to such horrible mutilation.

The same as that of the Hungarian Nation :

No, no, never!

Hungary in the heart of Europe for thousand years.
The Territory of Hungary at the Declaration of War.



The area marked in red: Hungary in the last peace-year.

Hungary thousand years ago at the age of Szent István.



As seen from the above Hungary's territory a thousand years ago was about the same as in the last peace-year. Not by a mere chance but as a result of the eternal law of nature. The economic and geographical unit enclosed with in the semicircle of the Carpathian mountains has again and again recreated its own political unit. In the course of the past thousand years Hungary's territory, owing to the vicissitudes of politics, has undergone several changes. It has been larger and also smaller than in the last peace-year. These changes have, however, always proved to be only temporary and the natural frontiers of the country have invariably been reestablished, because:

The economic and geographical forces are more powerful than the political machinations of people!

Dont' you think that these numerical data are almost incredible? The crowning injury emerging from this truly depressing picture is that 3,424,000 of the detached inhabitants are pure Hungarians. These Hungarians were brought by force within the frontiers of foreign countries, although it was loudly proclaimed at the time that the peace treaty would serve no other purpose than to rearrange the map of Europe according to the principles of autonomy for each of the different races.

After having noted these numerical facts please compare the two maps and you will clearly see the full truth.

The ill-informed hand penning the treaty of Trianon, with one stroke founded a State called Czechoslovakia. This is the same as if a proportionately large area were taken away from Great Britain and given to Germany. If we indicate the same mutilation on the map of England, the territory cut off would include York, Manchester and Liverpool, old English cities. Yet this is not a bit different from what actually happened to Hungary, because beyond that forced arbitrary line you will see Kassa, Komárom and Pozsony, cities not a bit less ancient than are York, Manchester and Liverpool, and just as much Hungarian as the latter are English. The Cathedral of York in foreign hands? Indeed an absurd idea! Yet no more absurd than is the fact that the most ancient and beautiful Gothic Dome, the Rákóczi-Cathedral at Kassa, guarding the shrine of the great Hungarian hero of liberty Ferenc Rákóczi, is in the hands of Czechs. Everything round this cathedral is as much Hungarian as everything surrounding the Cathedral of York is English. Whose imagination is sufficiently daring to think that any command of peace, or so-called peace treaty might with its hateful pen attach Liverpool to some foreign country? It would be an impossibility, don't you think? Any one who tried to do it in the name of Sacred Peace would be regarded a lunatic. But it is just as impossible for us to imagine that our Liverpool: Komárom, this purely Hungarian town, the birthplace of our greatest writer Mór Jókai, shall remain for ever in Czech possession!

But let us go further. The fatally misinformed peace-pen of Trianon also cut off from Hungary a large portion for the newly founded Yugoslavia. As an illustration let us assume that a proportionately large area has been cut off from the United Kingdom and attached to Norway. It would be rather difficult to imagine Edinburgh, the birthplace of Walter Scott as a Norwegian city! but, on the other hand, we can just as little understand why a town like *Szabadka*, with a purely Hungarian population, whose name in Hungarian means „*Freetown*“, should be a Yugoslavian town!

As you saw from the statistics quoted above, Roumania has been given more than one third of Hungary's territory. For the sake of illustration let us take away Ireland and give it to the United States of America. Thus Dublin would become an American city, which indeed is a phantastical idea, yet not a bit more strange than that our city Nagyvárad was made Roumanian and is now called Oradea Mare.

Finally let us cut off a slice of the United Kingdom corresponding to the part torn away from Hungary in favour of Austria and let us suppose that this part had to be ceded to France, the Ally of Great Britain during the war. Although it is difficult to assume that a great nation like France should accept such an award to the disadvantage of her Ally and Plymouth and Portsmouth to be French cities?

After considering all this, kindly look at the map of Great Britain that has been left over and you will then understand what dismembered Hungary means to us and to the world. It means that *London could be shot at with guns from the French frontier, just as the so-called peace treaty had no other purpose than to render Budapest vulnerable from the Czechoslovak frontier*. Do you really believe Ladies and Gentlemen, that the frontiers which were fixed in the turmoil of a bellicose atmosphere can possibly serve the aims of peace? Emphatically not! That is impossible! Such frontiers are only good enough to enable us to hear from beyond them the lamentations of the exiled Hungarians, who are flogged, imprisoned and deprived of all their possessions by the authorities for no other reason than that here and there they dare to give expression to their Hungarian sentiments even under foreign subjugation.

The parallel between the two maps is painful, we admit, but we believe that what we have said will at least enable you to understand what has been done to Hungary! Can you imagine that the people of the United Kingdom, Holland, Spain or any free nation of the world would be content to resign themselves to the fact that their country, which was absolutely innocent of any incentive to war, should be mutilated and deprived of its vitality in such a manner? Certainly not, one cannot believe it! Any country would fight against it tooth and nail and would do everything to remedy such an injustice. It is, therefore, quite natural and obvious that unjustly crippled, ruined and deeply humiliated Hungary will never acquiesce in these conditions.

You, Ladies and Gentlemen, after you have turned all this over in your mind, can come to no other conclusion than that the soul of Hungary today is smouldering. This incipient fire must be quenched; by new and just ar-

rangements peace must be ensured in this territory and the only way to ensure it is to remedy at least the most conspicuous of the crying injustice of the peace treaty by means of a revision of the frontiers.

I.

Hungary has lost the Largest Area and the Greatest Population of any Combatant in the Great War.

Ladies and Gentlemen, do you know that in the peace treaties concluding the great war, no country was treated as cruelly as Hungary? That Hungary has lost more than any of the defeated States?

We do not deny that the peace treaties have demanded grave sacrifices also from the other countries which, together with Hungary, lost the war. We must, however, remember *that the most valuable assets of every State, forming the security for its life and future, are the two factors: territory and population. Hungary has lost in territory and population incomparably more than any other defeated country.* In this connection Austria cannot be measured with the same scale as Hungary. Austria never was a uniform empire, but a mosaic of various states of separate national existence conquered by war. It is not astonishing that under the heavy blows of the sledge hammer of war Austria crumbled and fell to pieces. It is probable that this process would sooner or later have set in even without the great war. On the other hand, Hungary always was, even within the bounds of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, a perfect political and economic unit, a country evolved by uniform national development, just as Germany or Bulgaria, *yet the losses in territory and population suffered by us are beyond any comparison with those of Germany or Bulgaria.*

Allow us to prove this with a few figures. Sometimes even dry statistics tell their harrowing and tragic story. Germany lost 13 per cent of its former territory. The territorial loss of Bulgaria is 8 per cent. *Hungary, on the other hand, has been compelled to cede 72 per cent of the territory held by her for a thousand years. Much more than two thirds of her entire possessions.*

And now let us examine the population figures. Since the beginning of the Balkan wars the territory as well as the population of Bulgaria has increased. Germany has suffered considerable loss in territory as well as in citizens. She had to relinquish 10 per cent of her pre-war population. It is very painful indeed, but what is it compared with the loss of Hungary! *Of 20 million inhabitants of Greater Hungary, 13,400,000 people, i. e. 64 per cent of the original population, were torn away.*

II.

Hungary Deprived of her Natural Frontiers and Disarmed has been Delivered up to her Neighbours to be Held at their Mercy.

The cruel injustice is aggravated by the fact *that several millions of the detached population are of pure Hungarian stock forming groups, also territorially, integral with the Hungarian population of their dismembered country. Those who drew up the Trianon frontiers have, for strategical reasons given purely Hungarian territories to the Succession States to facilitate the invasion of the Serbians into the area between the rivers Danube and Tisza; to make it easy for the Roumanians to obtain a foothold in the Hungarian Lowlands, and the Czechs to come down along the Danube as far as Szob, from where with long-distance guns they could bombard the Hungarian capital at their pleasure.*

In pre-war times Hungary, enclosed within the semi-circular Carpathian mountains and bounded on the South by effective river barriers, had the most perfect natural frontiers. At present, Trianon Hungary is, save on the Danube line, surrounded by open frontiers running in level land, almost inviting the enemies of the country to march in. But this alone did not complete the ignominy. The country, deprived of her strategical frontiers, has been disarmed and rendered unable to display any resistance on the frontiers which in themselves are unsuited for any kind of defence against the possible encroachments of her neighbours.

By virtue of the Trianon Peace Convention the total number of the military forces in the Hungarian army are not to exceed 35,000 men. On the other hand, the peace strength of the Czechoslovak army is fixed at 160,000, that of Roumania at 232,000 and of Yugoslavia at 150,000. *In other words against 35,000 men of the Hungarian Trianon Army, the States surrounding Hungary, who do not even attempt to conceal their hostile feelings, have 542,000 soldiers at their disposal. But only in peace time. In the case of mobilisation this shattering disproportion would increase on a phantastic scale. The Army of Trianon Hungary has no reserves and is allowed none, nor is there any mobilisation system. Should the neighbouring States mobilise, our army must remain at its peace number. The most we could do would be to call in the few thousand men, who, for reasons of economy and in spite of our contractual rights, we cannot afford to keep under arms. Let us assume that in such a case the Trianon Hungarian Army should reach its highest number, i. e. 35,000 men. The neighbouring States could at the same time*

The Partition of the Austro Hungarian Monarchy.

The yellow area represents the Austrian provinces ; the red area shows Hungary.



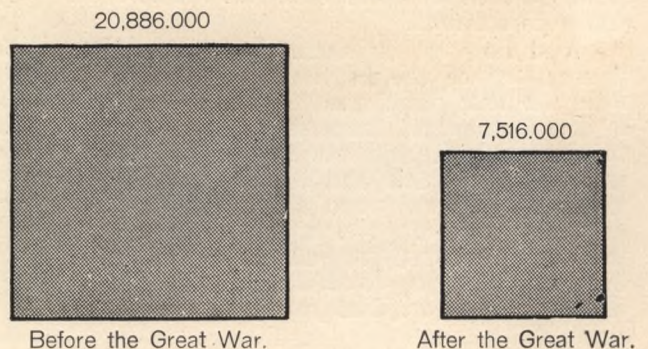
In pre-war times the world only knew of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and nothing was known of Hungary. The entire Habsburg Empire, inclusive of Hungary, came under the collective name : „Austria.“ Hungary was thought to be only one of the Austrian provinces and nothing was left undone in Vienna to maintain this erroneous public opinion abroad. Also the diplomatists of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy endeavoured to render obscure Hungary's constitutional independence. The truth was, however, that the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was a confederation of two co-ordinate States in virtue of dualism. The Habsburgs — already Emperors of Austria — acceded to the Hungarian Royal Throne in 1526. The Hungarian Kingdom has, however, for centuries before been an undivided State encircled by natural frontiers, whilst the territory of Austria previous to and after the accession of the Habsburgs to the Hungarian Throne was, according to the chances of war, continually changing. In 1526 the Habsburgs ruled over only one part of Austria, to the west of Hungary, After 1526 they conquered in war Silesia, Galicia, Bucovina furthermore Dalmatia, Bosnia, etc.

The partition of Austria, a country established and maintained by military force, can therefore not be compared with that of thousand-year-old Hungary forming a natural economic and geographical unit.

The Partition of Austria may have been a political necessity but the partition of Hungary is a political crime.

The population of Hungary before and after the great war.

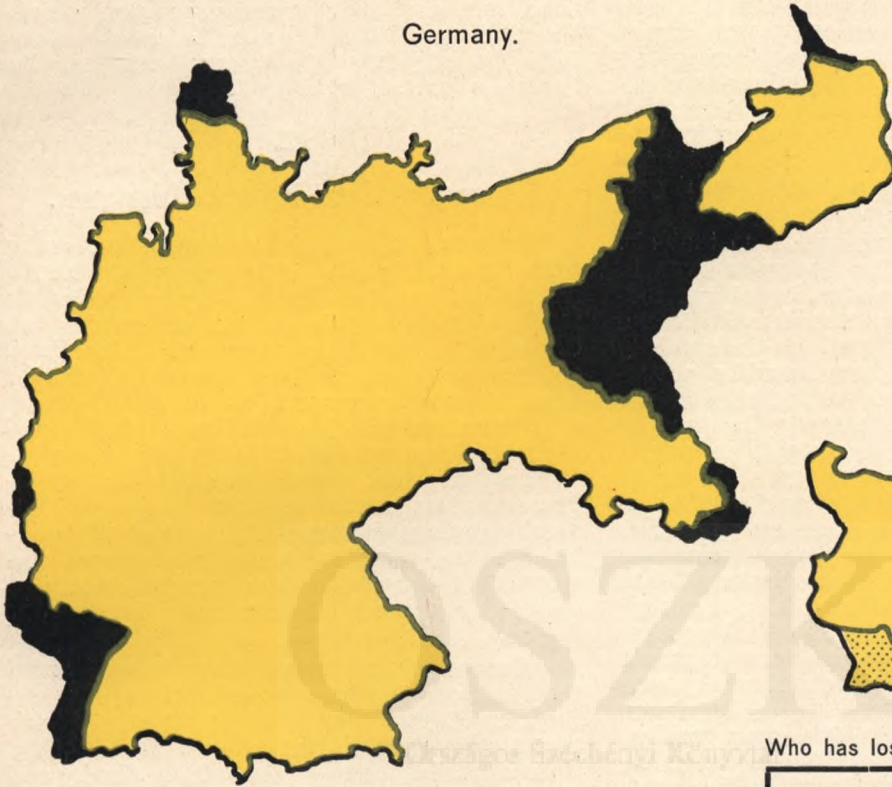
Of the 20,886,000 inhabitants of pre-war Hungary the Treaty of Trianon has torn away 13,370,000 from the mother country. In other words : two of every three citizens of pre-war Hungary have been forced by Trianon — without having been asked — to become the nationals of a foreign country.



Who has lost the most in the great war?

The three maps shown below represent pre-war Germany, Bulgaria and Hungary. On each of these maps we have marked in black the areas lost by virtue of the peace treaties. **The scale of all three maps is the same, the reader can, therefore, easily draw a parallel between the losses of the three countries.** Since the beginning of the Balkan wars the territory of Bulgaria has undergone several changes. Ultimately she has lost the area marked in black and obtained the black-dotted territory.

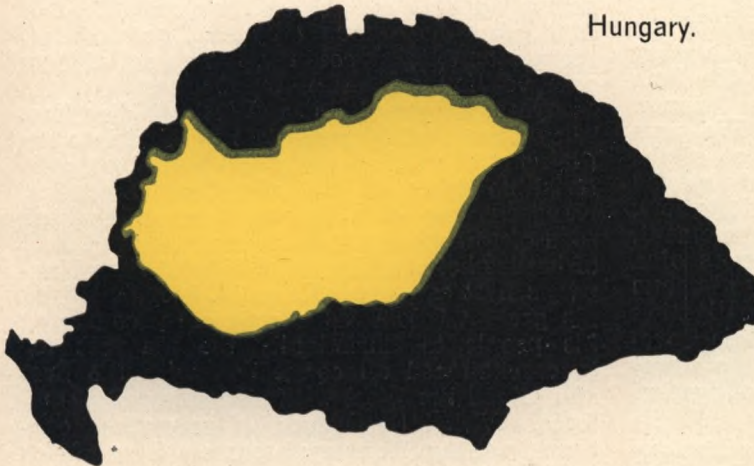
Germany.



Bulgaria.



Hungary.



Who has lost the most in the Great War.

1. In Territory				
Country	Before the war	After the war	Loss	
			Square kilometres	%
Germany	541.000	470.000	71.000	13
Bulgaria*)	112.000	103.000	9.000	10
Hungary	325.000	93.000	232.000	72

*) In 1910 before the Balkan War the territory of Bulgaria was 96.000 sq. km.

2. In Population				
Country	Before the war	After the war	Loss	
				%
Germany	64,926.000	58,450.000	6,476.000	9
Bulgaria*)	5,500.000	5,070.000	430.000	8
Hungary	20,886.000	7,516.000	13,370.000	64

*) In 1910 the population of Bulgaria amounted to 4,329.000 souls.

From the above table it may be seen that expressed in absolute figures Hungary has lost twice as many inhabitants and more than three times the territory of the so much larger Germany. Expressed in percentages the losses are even greater.

Owing to the Great War Hungary has of all participants suffered the greatest loss in population as well as in territory.

mobilise and send 4,365,000 men for the subjugation of Hungary. This army of nearly 4½ million men could go to war with the most modern equipment. Their advance would be backed by 1300 military aeroplanes. Guns of big calibre, tanks, trench mortars and poison gas plant would accompany the advancing army. We would have no means of defence, because we are prohibited by the Trianon Treaty from manufacturing aeroplanes, heavy guns, tanks, or mine-throwers, nor are we allowed to possess equipment for gas warfare. For a long time we were not even permitted to have equipment for defence against gas attacks. It is only recently that we have been allowed to furnish our soldiers with gas-masks.

Hungary is strictly controlled so that she shall not be able to use her factories, even in the case of war, for the production of war material and munitions. *The neighbouring countries, on the other hand, are also industrially thoroughly equipped for any warlike adventure.* This may be stated particularly in the case of Bohemia which already in pre-war times used to be an important industrial district of the old Monarchy constituting 80 per cent of the Monarchy's industry. Czechoslovakia has today more munition factories than there were on her territory during the great war. These Czech factories are even now, in peace time, working with such energy as if they were on the threshold of another world war. We will mention one example only. The Skoda works which after the war was enlarged and modernised by the Czech Government, employed in the most critical days of the war no more than 30,000 workmen. Today 40,000 men are employed in the same factories.

This feverish preparation for war of the neighbouring States is the more alarming from our point of view, because at the time when we were forced to sign the Trianon Treaty we were otherwise informed. We were promised that the forced disarmament of the conquered States would be followed by the voluntary disarmament of the Allied Powers, in order, by means of a general disarmament, to prevent the repetition of the horrors of a great war in Europe. Article 8. of the League of Nations Covenant specifies this obligation of the Allied Powers. And because this Covenant is included in the peace treaty the moral obligation of the Allied States is an obligation based on a mutual contract.

Everybody knows how the victorious powers fulfilled this obligation. It has been shown how, for instance, Czechoslovakia, instead of disarmament, has continued military preparations. The size of the army and of the munition factories is continually being increased. Every year a few disarmament conferences are held, at which beautiful speeches

are heard on the necessity for disarmament. After the conference, however, each of the participating States sets about with renewed vigour to build new men-of-war, to manufacture guns, rifles, aeroplanes, tanks and poison gases.

Hungary at the same time stands disarmed, deprived of her old defenceable frontiers, encircled by her well equipped neighbours, like a lamb thrown among wolves. Who knows when the wolves will feel like having a feast of lamb?

III.

European Gratitude to Hungary.

Do you, Ladies and Gentlemen, know why your church bells are rung at noon? According to tradition it is in order to remind you of *the gratitude which all Christianity owes to Hungary.* The Pope, on receiving the news that Hunyadi János, the great Hungarian general, by his great victory at Nándorfehérvár (now Belgrade) had saved Europe, already believed to be lost, from the Turkish invasion, issued the order that henceforward every day at noon, at the hour of Hunyadi's victory, thanksgiving bells of all catholic churches were to be rung in eternal memory. The same bells were rung at noon also on the day when the Trianon Treaty was signed.

Hungary has more than once saved Europe from the invasion of the Eastern barbarians. It was not only at Nándorfehérvár that the Hungarians fought in order — at the price of their blood — to save Christianity and the Western civilization. This was the Hungarian nation's task from the year 896, i. e. 1034 years ago, when they first entered into occupation of their country. It was not of their own volition or desire for conquest that the Magyars advanced in a Western direction. They were pushed from East to West into the Plains of the Danube and the Tisza by the irresistible force of the migration of peoples. Hungary was for a thousand years the high road of European wars, the most exposed field of battles between East and West. When Hungary's first canonised King, St. Stephen Ist, in his great wisdom as a statesman converted his people to Christianity the Magyars for ever renounced all connection with the East and joined the West with all their weight and force. Whilst the waves of migration continued rolling, Hungary became a living fence for Western civilisation. Are we to enumerate the different Asiatic peoples whose attacks we have withstood in the course of our self-sacrificing struggles against them? Are we to tell you the number of times our country has been devastated by revengeful barbarians; how often we have been compelled to rebuild

our ruined towns and replace their exterminated population with new settlers? There was a time when the wild hordes of Bathu Khan, dreaded by all Europe, devastated Hungary to such an extent that in 15 days march not one living being could be found. And this was followed by three centuries of war against the Turks. Three centuries of Turkish ravaging, pillage and robbery! We were ruined but kept to our post and checked the inroads of the Turks. Europe owes her gratitude to us that she was not compelled in those days to fight simultaneously against Tartars and Turks, and that, while Hungary was reduced to ruins and desert, the more fortunate Western countries were able undisturbed to continue their civilisation.

Ladies and Gentlemen, have you now an inkling of the ingratitude displayed in Trianon by Western Europe for the protection offered during so many centuries?

IV.

Hungary's War Guilt.

After reading what was said above you may rightly ask; why has Hungary been so cruelly smitten? Why was it necessary that two thirds of her territory should be taken away from her, why was every third Hungarian national and every second citizen of old-Hungary condemned to become the subject of a foreign State? For what reason has Hungary been deprived of all means of defence, weapons, defendable frontiers and been laid open to attacks by her hostile neighbours? What prompted Europe to ignore the memory of gratitude to the Hungarian Nation for her services rendered to civilisation? Why indeed? *The fact that there is no logical and acceptable answer to all these „why-s“ proves the injustice and wickedness of the Peace Treaty of Trianon.*

At the time when the Treaty of Trianon was drawn up we were told: „Hungary has to be cruelly punished because she was guilty of instigating the world-war“. Since then Hungary's innocence has been proved beyond any doubt. When after the murder of Francis Ferdinand we were on the threshold of the great war, Hungary's Prime Minister, Count Stephen Tisza took part in the discussions carried on by the Statesmen of the Monarchy on the subject of the ultimatum to be sent to Servia. *It was Charles Tisseyre, Member of the French Parliament, and not we Hungarians, who described how Count Tisza, representing the will of the Hungarian Nation behaved at these meetings: „Stephen Tisza was the only leading statesman who objected to the war.“* Tisseyre writes the truth. Count

Stephen Tisza, Prime Minister of Hungary, with all his force and energy opposed the declaration of war. And this endeavour of his was his downfall. *At the fatal State-Council in Vienna he was voted down by the Austrian politicians of the various nationalities whose present countries are now members of the victorious States.*

Your second argument will be: „If Hungary is not guilty of the declaration of war, if, on the contrary, she was the only nation, who at the last minute endeavoured to prevent bloodshed, then the cruel fate allotted to Hungary must have been prompted by some imperative interest of Europe or of humanity in general?“ At the time of the conclusion of the Peace Treaties, the dictators of peace did indeed endeavour to justify their cruelty to Hungary by such high-sounding phrases. The three most frequently used arguments put forward to explain the necessity of Hungary's mutilation were: Consideration for the National Minorities; Historical Rights, and the Peoples' right of Self-Determination. Let us now examine separately each of these arguments.

V.

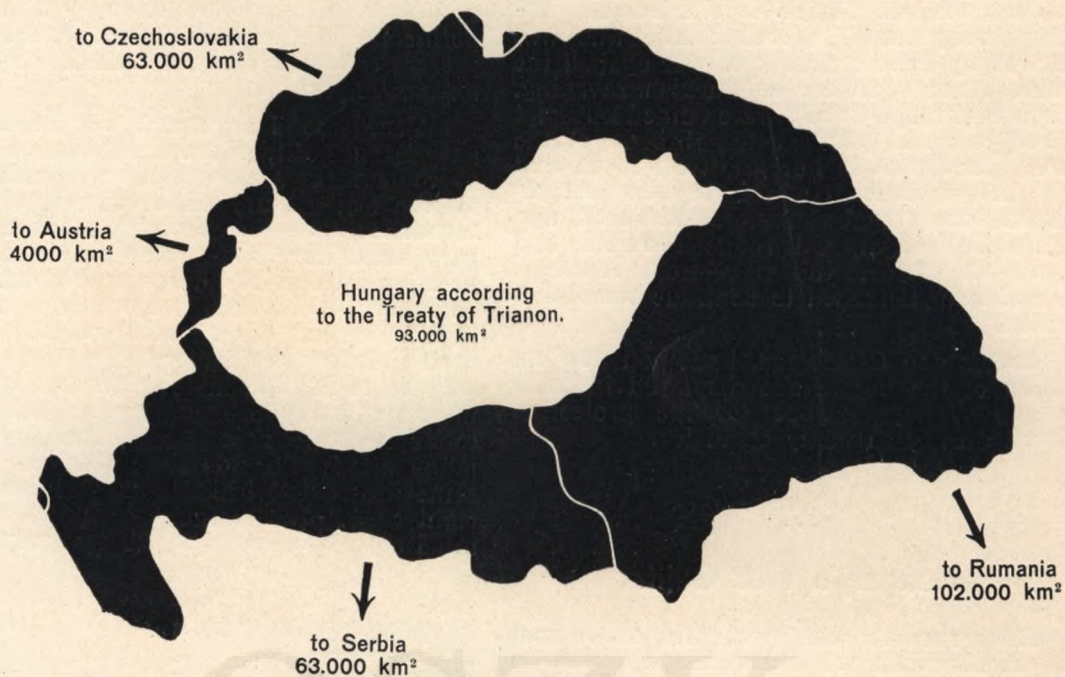
Hungary and the National Minorities.

It was said that Hungary oppressed the national minorities living on her territory and that to liberate them the map of Europe had to be re-arranged.

First of all, let us face the accusation that Hungary oppressed the national minorities! This accusation is in close connection with the reign of the Habsburg Dynasty. From the time when Hungary's throne was grasped by the Habsburg Dynasty, the country became a component part of a great Empire. The reigning dynasty endeavoured to forge a uniform monarchy out of the different races and their countries, and in so doing found the strong Magyar nation with their ancient constitution, a very unpleasant element. *The Vienna Government for centuries pursued the policy of endowing with special racial power, by means of various concessions, the nationalities settled on Hungary's territory, whilst at the same time they seized every opportunity to incite the various races against the Magyars.* Hungary's independence as a State was subject to oppression from within, whilst externally her sovereign rights were simply filched away by the statesmen of the Austrian dynasty. This double policy resulted in two tragic consequences. The one was that the outside world knew very little, if anything, of the thousand-year old independent Hungarian Kingdom. We were regarded as one of Austria's provinces, whereas Hungary has always had her

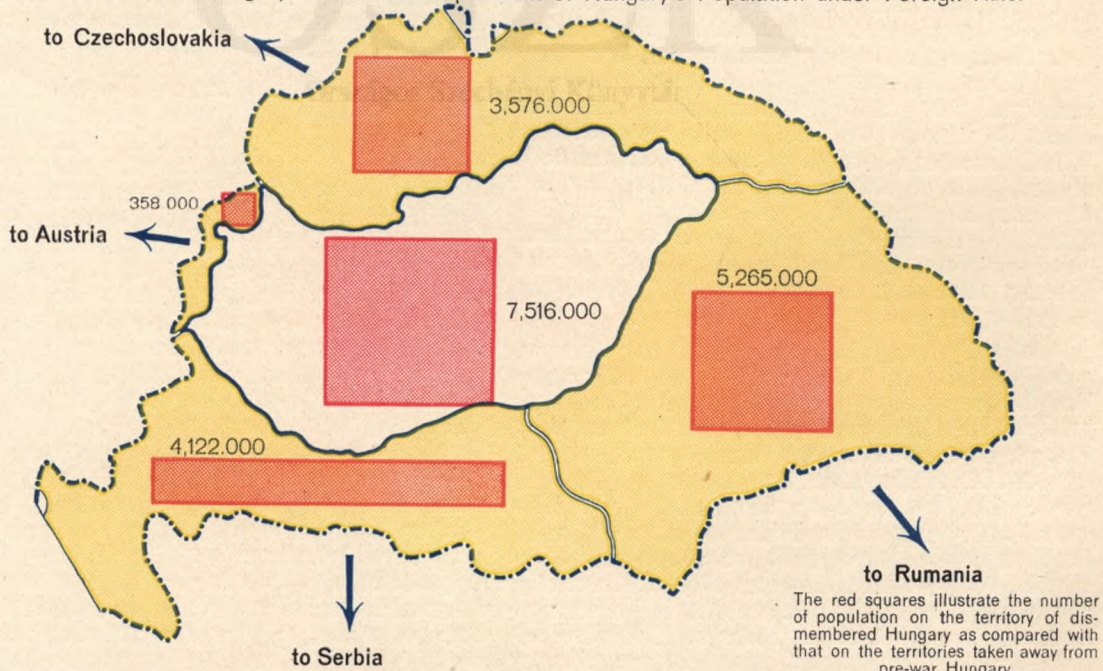
Partition of the territory of Hungary.

The Peace Treaty of Hungary has deprived Hungary of 72 per cent. of its Territory.



Partition of Hungary's population.

The Peace Treaty of Hungary has forced 64 per cent of Hungary's Population under Foreign Rule.

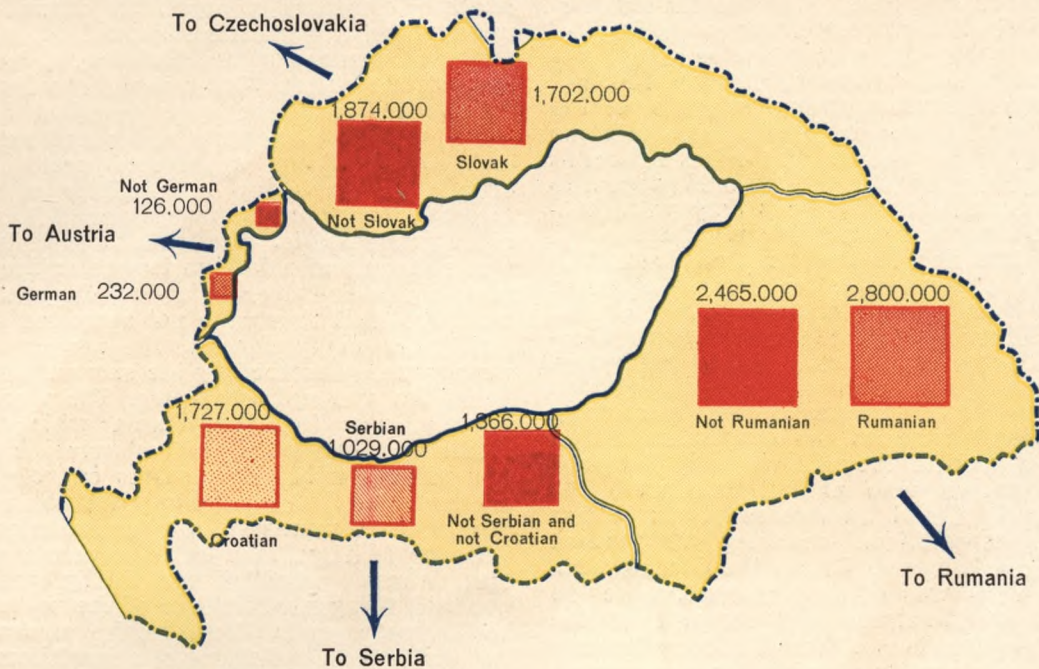


Why have Hungary's territory and population been subjected to such terrible mutilation?

From the ethnographical, geographical and economic points of view the new frontiers are worse than the old ones were.

The new frontiers serve exclusively the imperialistic and strategical purposes of Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

The Treaty of Trianon and the „liberation“ of nationalities.



The Hungarian Kingdom which formed such a wonderful geographical and economic unit has been cut up under the pretext of the „Liberation“ of nationalities. **What does „Liberation“ mean in practice?**

They have „liberated“ 1,702,000 Slovaks by placing them under Czech rule and together with them 1,874,000 persons of other nationalities.

They have „liberated“ 2,800,000 Rumanians by subjecting 2,465,000 people of other nationalities to Rumanian rule.

They have „liberated“ 1,029,000 Serbians so as to put 1,727,000 Croatians and 1,366,000 inhabitants of other nationalities under Serbian rule.

They have „liberated“ 232,000 Germans by placing them together with 126,000 persons of other nationalities under Austrian rule.

Let it well be marked: all this has taken place without a plebiscite.

Although the Hungarian Peace Delegation which has been sent to Paris under the leadership of Count Albert Apponyi demanded from the very first minute that a plebiscite shall be allowed to decide the fate of the territories sentenced to be taken away from Hungary, the Supreme Peace Council did not ordain a plebiscite in any of the parts of Hungary doomed to be ceded. In the case of plebiscite a vast majority of the population on the detached territories would have voted in favour of thousand-year-old Hungary.

From this point of view the Treaty of Trianon is much worse than the Treaty of Versailles which ordained a plebiscite to be held at least in one part of the territory disputed between Germany and Poland, and in 1935 the question of the allotment of the Saar-District is also to be settled by means of plebiscite.

The Peace Treaty of Trianon is therefore a violation of the Peoples' Right to Selfdetermination. Consequently the Treaty of Trianon has no moral value.

own ancient constitution. The other consequence was *that the Hungarian nation was convulsed with riots and battles in defence of her ancient constitutional rights and liberties*. These fights for freedom made the names of Gabriel Bethlen, Francis Rákóczi, and Louis Kossuth shining symbols of the eternal ideal of human liberty. Austria alone was not strong enough to defeat Kossuth's army fighting for liberty, but had to appeal to Russia for assistance. It was only with Russian aid that the Hungarian war of independence of 1848 and 1849 was beaten down. The Viennese absolutists, after having executed thirteen Hungarian Generals and the first Prime Minister of the independent Hungarian Government, Count Louis Batthyány, hauled a great number of other good Hungarian patriots under the executioners' axe and extended an oppressive net of darkest despotism over the whole of Hungary. Do you know who at that time were the most obedient and humble assistants of this infamous absolutism, mocking all modern principles of liberty? It was the Czechs, who, so long as it was in their interest, were the most devoted helpers and servants of the despotic inclinations of the Habsburg Dynasty and in their quality of minor or superior officials endeavoured to be their faithful jailers.

Crown Prince Francis Ferdinand passionately hated the Hungarians just because of their love of liberty and their adherence to their constitution. His political plan was to weaken and break down their national power by inciting the other nationalities against the Hungarians. His intention was to create an Austrian Monarchy in which the racially mixed territories of Hungary were to be separated from the constitutional unit of the mother country, and placed under the direct rule of the Habsburgs, and thus to paralyze the power of the Hungarians. *An unrestrained campaign of agitation was started against the Magyars*. The Slovaks, who although Slavs, speak another language than the Czechs, were invited and encouraged to join the Czechs, so loyal to the Austrians, who promised them autonomy. The Roumanians living in Transylvania and the Servians in southern Hungary were unsettled by ephemeral visions of autonomy, whilst Croatia was promised its independence as a Kingdom. *The lie that Hungary oppressed the national minorities originates from this period. This accusation is, however, absolutely unfounded and is nothing but a convenient phrase forming part of a cleverly managed and generously financed propaganda campaign, organised for a certain purpose. If there ever was oppression in Hungary it was the Hungarian nation which was the oppressed and not the oppressor, herself a victim of the despotism of the Habsburg Dynasty*. In the decade preceding the war Hungary la-

boured under an internal political crisis provoked by their just claim that the *language of command of regiments consisting of purely Hungarian soldiers should not be the German language of the Habsburgs, but the Magyar, the national language of the Hungarians*. *Is it possible that a nation which had to fight for such elementary rights and succumbed to Habsburg oppression could have oppressed flourishing nationalities enjoying the support of the reigning Dynasty? It is manifestly impossible!* The truth is that Hungarian nationals of a foreign tongue enjoyed the same rights and liberties as the Magyars. The best proof that they were not oppressed is the fact that in many places in Hungary the Hungarians were absorbed by the surrounding nationalities and not vice versa. There are ancient villages in Transylvania which were gradually absorbed by the slowly intruding Roumanians until they became entirely Roumanian. Many of the famous Roumanian politicians have unmistakably Hungarian names. Theodor Mihályi, the anti-Hungarian politician, himself admitted that his grandfather was still Hungarian. In face of the untruthful hostile propaganda there is the undeniable fact that, within a distance of a few kilometres round Budapest there are several villages of Swabian settlers whose mother tongue even now remains German. Is this not a sufficient refutation of the accusation? The Swabian settlers brought into Hungary centuries ago were able to adhere to their ancient language without any difficulty.

Could anything like this happen if, as alleged by the calumnious reports spread by our enemies, the Hungarians had pursued and exterminated the nationalities by the rudest and most violent means? On the contrary: the Hungarians have always regarded the national minorities living in Hungary as their brethren and endeavoured to aid them in furthering their own civilisation. For instance, it was we Hungarians who gave the first printed form to the Roumanian language, the first book in that language, a Roumanian Bible, was printed by order of our great Transylvanian Prince Gabriel Bethlen. Conditions remained the same also in later times, one proof of which is *that there are fewer alphabets among the Transylvanian Roumanians than in Old-Roumania*. Nicholas Balán, the Roumanian bishop, himself admitted in the Bucharest Senate that in pre-war times there was for every 1149 Hungarian citizens of Roumanian tongue a Roumanian primary school receiving legal and official subsidies from the Hungarian State. Whereas at the same time in Old-Roumania there was only one primary school to 1528 Roumanian citizens. This was the way in which Hungary *oppressed* the Roumanians! In like manner did they *oppress* all nationalities!

VI.

Trianon Liberty in Central Europe. (Yugoslavia.)

And now let us investigate the great liberty of Trianon, let us see the result obtained by the re-arrangement of the map of Central Europe by mutilating Hungary. *Without counting Croatia, more than ten millions of population have been taken away from Hungary. Of these ten million people only 47 per cent are in racial relation with the States by which they have been annexed, whereas 53 per cent are foreign to the Succession States and more than 30 per cent, i. e. 3,424,000 are pure Magyars. The Magyar population living on the territory of historical Hungary was in round figures ten millions. Of these only 6,600,000 live in dismembered Hungary, i. e. not more than 66.5 per cent of the Magyars, whilst 33.5 per cent were forced by the Treaty of Trianon against their own desire or volition to become subjects of a foreign State.*

Such conditions are the more flagrantly unjust, because more than one and a half million of the Magyars annexed by the Succession States live, unmixed with any considerable number of foreign elements, adjacent to the frontiers of present Hungary. The surroundings of Csallóköz, Érsekujvár, Komárom, Losonc, Kassa, the lower region of the north eastern Carpathian mountains, Szatmár, Zilah, Nagyvárad, Arad and Szabadka are all absolutely Magyar districts. *The frontier lines of the Treaty of Trianon all the way cut their burning cicatrix into the flesh of Magyars living in blocks together. Why need this flagrant injustice be committed? For a variety of reasons! To begin with because, for strategical and commercial considerations, the Czechs required the Danube frontier. Secondly because the greedy distributors of the booty all claimed possession of complete railway lines, and furthermore the conquerors wished to be able to push their outposts right into the heart of the Hungarian Plain. The reasons varied according to local conditions. But the one reason which cannot be claimed in justification of the Trianon frontiers is that the new arrangements have resulted in better and sounder conditions in Central-Europe or that the frontiers of the new States drawn up at the table of Trianon are more suitable to the requirements of national unity. These new States carried on their insidious work in Paris by means of false hypotheses which in practice soon proved to be absurd.*

The calling into being of, for instance, Yugoslavia is due to that false story that the Croats and Slovenes only differ from the Serbians in that instead of being Greek-Catholics, they are Roman-Catholics and that

they use the Latin letters instead of the Cyrill letters. The new State Yugoslavia, created in Trianon, has, like a monster, six heads each of which would go in a different direction. The Albanians, Bulgarians, Italians and Magyars all turn anxiously to that country which they still consider to be their own home. A whole world separates the Slovenes and Croats, of European civilisation, from the rough, uncultivated Serbians of the Balkans. The Serbians endeavour to obtain an imperial majority and the Croats have every reason to wish their return to the time when they lived in one State community with the Hungarians and enjoyed a liberal national autonomy, similar to Home-Rule in Ireland, protecting their own national interests. Zágráb was then a real capital, a big and important city, the centre and the vital point of the Croatian autonomy, the residence of the Croatian Bán, who was endowed with the power of a Vice-Roy, and not, as now, a provincial town of no consequence. The „Liberty“ of Trianon means for the Croats that Stephen Radics, the leader of the Croatian nation, who demanded justice and equal treatment for his people, was murdered in the „United Parliament“ of Belgrade, and that Serbian dictatorship had to be instituted to crush the revolutionary spirit of the „liberated“ Croats.

VII.

The „Liberty“ of Trianon in Central-Europe. (Czechoslovakia.)

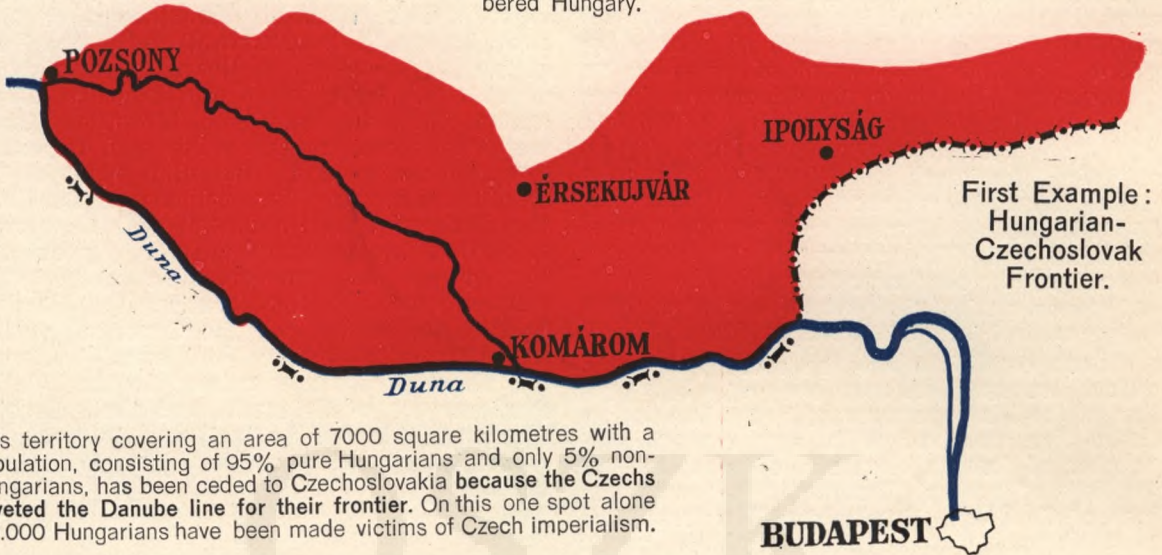
Also the birth of Chechoslovakia has been based on an untruthful assertion, viz: that the Czechs and Slovaks are not two different races, but are homogeneous people: the Czechoslovak nation. This story was spread by the Czechs, who were able to make everyone believe it, except the interested party, the Slovak people, who knew it was false. The Slovaks feel themselves distinctly a separate nation and are proud of their nationality. During the war, when the Slovak soldiers fought with self-sacrificing loyalty side by side with the Hungarians, the Czech leaders found it expedient to throw dust in the eyes of the world by pretending that the Slovak joined them of their own free will. In fact in Pittsburg they concluded an agreement with the leaders of the Associations of American Slovaks. *In this so-called „Convention of Pittsburg“ they promised autonomy to the Slovaks, provided that they would assist the Czechs in the establishment of a common State. The Treaty of Trianon called into existence that „Czechoslovakia“ which was so fervently desired by the Czechs. The Czechs, however, as soon as they took the reins, chose to forget about the Slovak auto-*

The Trianon frontier cuts into the flesh of pure magyar population.

The enemies of Hungary exerted themselves to make the world believe that on the territories torn away from Hungary the Magyars live **dispersed** among the „liberated” nationalities. In their version the Treaty of Trianon has left the Magyars living in one block to mutilated Hungary, whilst the rest of them had to be put under Czech, Rumanian, Serbian and Austrian rule, otherwise the nationalities of former Hungary could not have been „liberated”. The truth is, however, that the Trianon frontier all the way cuts into the flesh of the pure Magyar population settled in one undivided block on the territory between the Danube and the Tisza.

The Peace Treaty of Trianon has torn away more than one and a half million Hungarians forming groups also territorially integral with the Hungarian population of dismembered Hungary.

It is this atrocious injustice that we wish to illustrate by the three sections published below, showing parts of the Czecho-slovak, Rumanian and Serbian frontiers. The dotted line marks the Trianon frontier, whilst the red spots show the population of pure Hungarian stock and language living on territories integral with that of dismembered Hungary.



Second Example: Hungarian-Yugoslav Frontier.

The illustrated area is populated by 125.000 pure Hungarians and only 22.000 Serbians and yet the Treaty of Trianon has torn away from dismembered Hungary the Hungarians living on the two banks of the Tisza, also territorially integral with present Hungary.



Third Example: Hungarian-Rumanian Frontier.

Pure Hungarian language territory integral with dismembered Hungary had to be ceded to Rumania, because — for strategical reasons — the Roumanians wished to obtain a foothold in the Hungarian Lowlands.



This is the way in which the Trianon frontier line has been delimited from beginning to end. We could enumerate such examples ad infinitum.

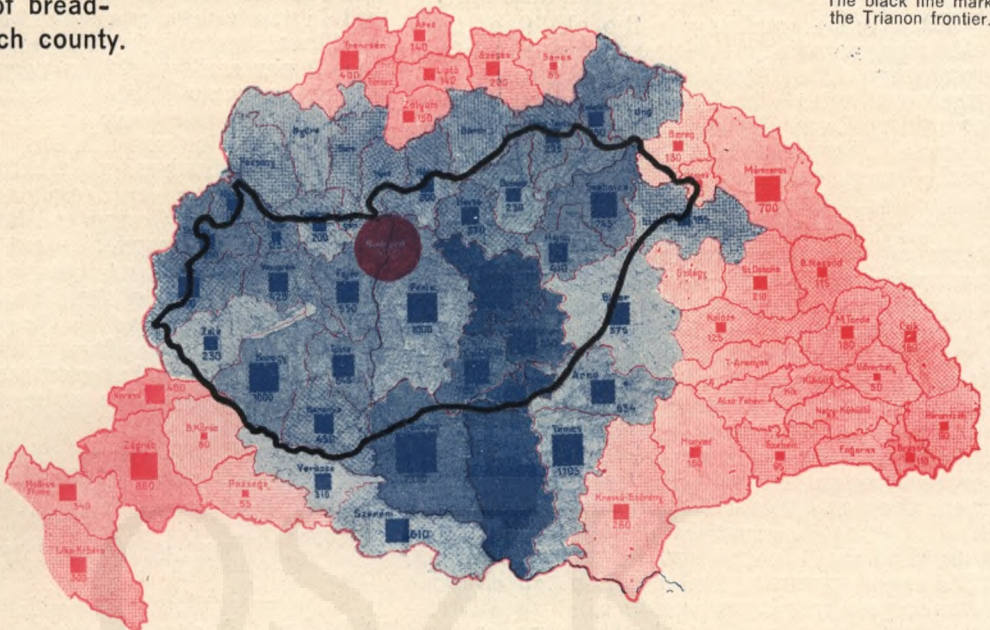
0 10 20 30 40 50 km

Trianon has torn asunder Hungarian territories forming an integral economic unit.

Former Hungary was a perfect and ideal economic unit, The produce of the cereal-growing Hungarian Lowlands and that of the mountainous region abounding in timber, ore and pasture perfectly complimented one another. So long as these territories formed one unit the lowlands and the mountainous region were equally prosperous. Trianon has torn asunder these two regions the result of which is: that the population of both dismembered Hungary and the detached territories is, from an economic point of view, being ruined and wasted. To illustrate this economic tragedy we publish below two maps. The one shows the surplus and want of bread-stuffs; the other deals with the division of forest districts.

I. Growing of bread-cereals in each county.

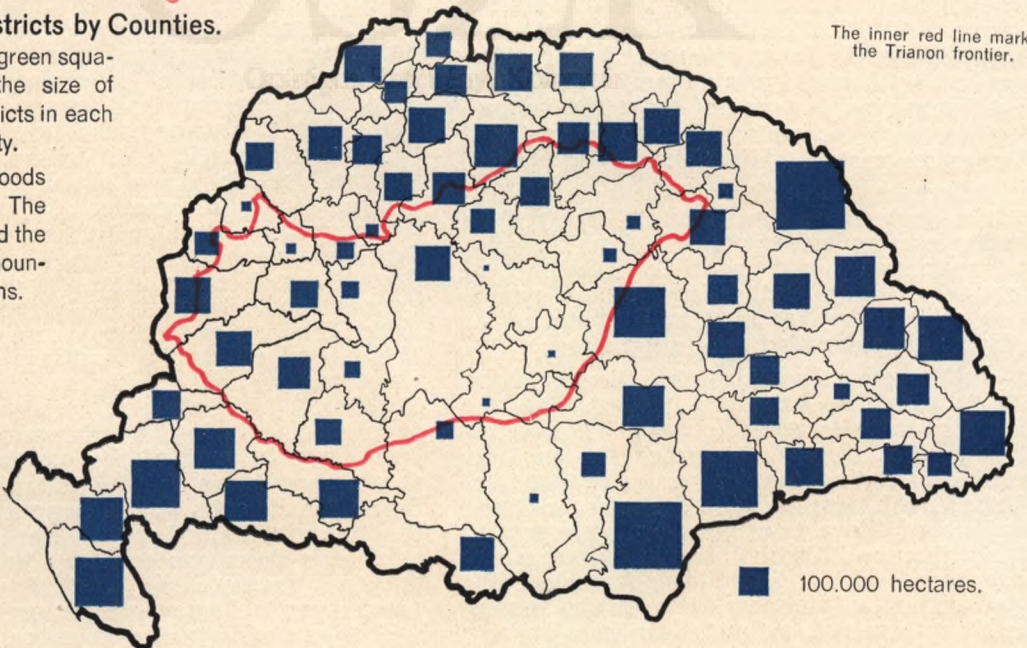
This map shows the quantities in thousand metric quintals of the surplus or want of bread cereals (wheat, rye) in each county of pre-war Hungary. The mountainous region did not yield sufficient bread-grain. The population of this region consumed the wheat grown in the Lowlands.



II. Forest-Districts by Counties.

The size of the green squares represent the size of the Forest Districts in each County.

There are no woods on the Alföld. The Alföld consumed the wood of the mountainous regions.



This ideal economic unit has been torn asunder by Trianon! A progressive economic development had commenced in pre-war Hungary which formed so ideal an economic unit, and had it not suffered such great territorial losses after the war, Hungary today would be one of the most flourishing and economically sound states in Europe.

onomy. They simply denied the Pittsburg Convention. President Masaryk, who himself signed the agreement, declared it as invalid. Anyone who now demands autonomy for the Slovak territories, is watched by detectives, arrested by the police, summoned before the Tribunal, and condemned to punishment. An example is the case of Professor Tuka who was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for being a persistent advocate of the Slovak autonomy.

Even more striking is the plight of the Ruthenian population of the Russinsko. On September 10th 1919 the Czechs made an agreement with the Great Powers in St. Germain-en-Laye. *By this contract, meant to safeguard the rights of the minorities, the Czechs undertook to give autonomy to the Ruthenians.* The Pittsburg Convention was concluded between the Czechs and Representatives of the American Slovak Associations, thus only with one group of the Slovaks. This group had no authority whatsoever to proceed in the name of the whole Slovak community. It was this fact which was used by President Masaryk as an argument against the Slovaks receiving autonomy and for denying the validity of the Pittsburg convention. On the other hand, the contract of St. Germain-en-Laye was concluded with the Great Powers to whom they are indebted for their possessions. *This contract cannot be denied.* You may think that the Czechs would have at least fulfilled this promise. But no! The Czechs can be under no misapprehension in regard to the obligations undertaken by them under the contract of St. Germain-en-Laye, *yet they choose to simply ignore them and do not recognise the Ruthenian autonomy. This is a very interesting instance of what the vanquished do teach the victors how to respect and observe contractual obligations.*

After the formation of the new State a certain Ruthenian gentleman, Gergely Iván Zsatkovics was brought back from America and appointed Government Commissioner of Russinsko. After witnessing some cynical cases of terrorism applied to Ruthenians, he indignantly submitted his resignation.

In the meantime also the Slovaks have realized what has happened to them. *Both the „liberated“ territories, Slovensko and Russinsko, are treated by the Czechs like provinces serving the interests and purposes of the Czech imperialism.* Professors and teachers of Slovak origin are persecuted; eighty thousand Czech officials and teachers have been settled in Slovensko since the establishment of the new State. In the time of the Hungarian rule a flourishing industry was growing in Upper-Hungary, and the Hungarian Government, in order to secure a living for the Slovaks domiciled in the barren mountain regions, generously subsidised these industries. (Another example of the manner in which Hungarians „oppressed“ the

nationalities living on their territories!) *The „liberating“ Czechs, on the other hand, in the interest of their own industry, are knowingly and systematically destroying and bringing to ruin the industry of the Slovak territory.* The complicated tariff policy and other tricks of the Czechs have in the course of a few years completely ruined the well developed textile, iron- and sugar-industries of Slovensko. And all this has taken place so openly that in the public contracts for the year 1925 the Slovak factories participated with no more than 3 per cent whilst in proportion to their producing capacity they should have been entitled to 17 per cent.

If the victorious Czechs thus treat the Slovaks and Ruthenians whom they claim to have liberated, one can easily imagine the fate of the Magyars, Germans, Poles and Roumanians on the territories cut off from Hungary. *Because it must not be forgotten that with the exception of Serbians, Croatians and Slovenes, we can find in Czechoslovakia all the different nationalities which rendered so variegated the ethnographical map of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.*

VIII.

The „Liberty“ of Trianon in Centraleurope. (Roumania.)

The great Powers have had no more luck with Great Roumania, created by them, than with Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Roumania may be compared to a boa-constrictor which has swallowed a carcass larger than itself. The carcass has slipped down its throat, but the snake is helplessly wriggling, and cannot digest it. A solid, hundred per cent Magyar block is in the midst of it, and this Magyar block is connected with present Hungary by a corridor of mixed Magyar-Roumanian population. At the same time Great Roumania includes a large number of Germans in addition to Bulgarians, Serbians, Turks, Tartars, and other varied nationalities of different culture, all pulling in different directions, without having an adequate corps of officials for the administration of such a population. During the Hungarian rule the Transylvanian part of the country had an absolutely western standard of culture. Whilst Roumania in spite of the famous Roumanian liberty has remained a barbarian country. In vain have these two countries been united at Trianon. *Transylvania and Roumania will never form a homogeneous unit, and never will they understand each other. A striking proof of this are the continual quarrels and fights between the Roumanian and Transylvanian politicians.* The politicians of Old-Roumania, instead of raising their country to the standard of Transylvania, endeavour to lower the economic, cultural and social factors

of Transylvania to the level of Old-Roumania. Whilst their internal politics and the corruption in public life evoke scandals attracting the attention of the whole world, the „nationally homogeneous“ Roumania, saturated with national minorities becomes hopelessly demoralised. Perhaps it is to justify the statement of the philosopher-president of Czechoslovakia: „The country which applies force against its minorities sentences its own morals to irrecoverable ruination.“ (It should be noted that Masaryk proclaims only in theory and not in practice, even in his own country, this undeniable wisdom.)

The sages of Trianon re-arranged the map of Central-Europe on the ruins of the overturned Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. *They dissolved Austria in order to eliminate in Europe the despotic rule of one State over many nations.* But instead of Austria they have formed a Czechoslovakia composed of Czechs, Moravians, Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, Germans and Ruthenians; a Great Roumania consisting of Roumanians, Magyars, Serbians, Bulgarians, Turks, Tartars and Gypsies; and a Yugoslavia made up of Serbians, Magyars, Croatians, Slovenes, Turks, Montenegrins, Vends, Roumanians, Albanians, Italians, etc. *that is to say, instead of one Austria, they have created four.*

They have freed the Slovaks and Ruthenians and subjugated them to the Czechs. They have liberated the Transylvanian Saxons and annexed them to Roumania. They have given liberty to Croatia and have subjected them to the despotism of the Serbians. *In other words they have made four despots out of one, and four real ones at that!*

The question of Alsace has been settled. *But more than one million Magyars have been forced under the Czechoslovak Republic, almost one and a half million have been annexed to Roumania, more than half a million to Yugoslavia and 65.000 to Austria. I. e. instead of one Alsace Lorraine there are now four!*

Do you remember Mr. Seton Watson and his pseudonym „Scotus Viator?“ This English journalist was in pre-war times the greatest enemy of Austria, and particularly of Hungary. Lending ear to the calumnies spread about us by our enemies he continually attacked Hungary for oppressing the nationalities living on her territory. And Scotus Viator is to a great extent responsible for the partition of Hungary. *Now ask this Mr. Seton Watson, Mr. „Scotus Viator“ for his opinion on the new conditions brought about in Central-Europe! Ask his opinion about the manner in which the national minorities are treated in the Succession States!*

Seton Watson — by his other name Scotus Viator — *openly admits that the new arrangement has not attained its purpose and that the despotism of the Czechs, Serbians and*

Roumanians has, in respect of national freedom, created a much worse situation than that of pre-war times.

Ladies and Gentlemen! If you do not believe us, believe Mr. Seton Watson or „Scotus Viator“!

IX.

Frontiers and Historical Rights.

When the Allied and Associated Powers handed over to Hungary the final peace conditions they were accompanied by a letter signed by M. Millerand. This covering letter, explaining the standpoint of the Entente — to which letter we shall again refer in another relation — admits that the new frontiers have transferred certain nuclei of Magyar population under foreign rule. Then M. Millerand continues: „This fact, however does not mean that it would have been better to let the old territorial situation remain.“ „Even a thousand-year-old State is not built for permanence when its history is that of a long oppression.“ *Ancient historical rights, and the suffering and fighting of a thousand years, by means of which the Hungarian nation was able to keep almost unchanged its original possessions of land, were all set at nought by the tribunal of Trianon!* The reason why the thousand year old order of things was found unjust was not disclosed in the letter. It is, however, obvious that it was a reference to the arguments of the Czechs and Roumanians to the effect that the ancient Magyars, when first taking possession of their country, forced the Roumanians and Slavs in this territory to accept their will at the point of the sword.

As we have already mentioned, the territory between the Danube and the Tisza was the most exposed battle area between the East and the West. The waves of people which previous to the Magyars endeavoured, in the course of the migration of peoples, to get a foothold in the country below the Carpathian mountains, were exterminated in the continual fighting and bloodshed then ravaging these parts of the world. Thus the Huns, the Avars, etc. disappeared. The Magyars were the first people to survive and succeed in holding their own in this country and in founding a homogenous kingdom to withstand the onslaughts of a thousand years. The first conquering Magyars did not, however, on the territory later called Hungary find any state formation with fixed frontiers. The chaotic remnants of the various peoples which survived the mass slaughter of those times, mingled in the greatest disorder on this sparsely populated territory. No doubt, the Magyars under arms forced these fragments of peoples to accept their will but even if we waive the thousand year old right of possession of the Magyars, and admit the historical rights of those who were vanquished by the Magyars one thousand and thirty four years ago, then that

part of Hungary which has been ceded to Austria by the Treaty of Trianon could be claimed by the Avars alone; the area given to Yugoslavia should belong to Bulgaria, and only the Dacians, Gepides and Bessarabians could claim the territory which was adjudged to the Roumanians, whilst the part given to the Czechs should be altogether evacuated and declared as Taboo, because at the time of Hungary's founding that part of the country was altogether uninhabited.

The heroic Magyar people, endowed with great State-founding abilities, with frequent and great losses of their own blood paid for the glory of having been able to found a Kingdom on a territory which has ever been the battlefield of Europe. We have already mentioned that in the course of these wars, in which the Magyars were the defenders of Europe against the inroads of the Mongols and Turks, it repeatedly happened that entire districts, deprived of their population, had to be repopulated by new settlers. *This is the explanation why the Magyars were unable to establish a nationally homogeneous Kingdom within their natural frontiers encircled by the Carpathian mountains at a time when more fortunate Western peoples established their national unity. We had no time to do it, because we had to defend and safeguard European culture and civilization in sanguinary wars against barbarian invaders.*

In the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, in order to repopulate devastated territories, our kings encouraged the settlement of Germans, Italians, French, Palóc, Kuns and Jász. It was during the same period that the nomads, mostly shepherds, of the Alpine districts slowly filtered into Transylvania depopulated in the course of the incessant wars of defence. The descendants of these nomad people are the present Roumanians. Thus the ancestors of the Roumanians had nothing to do with the Dacians and even less with the Romans, the conquerors of the Dacians. It was at the end of the fifteenth century that the Hungarian Kings caused large numbers of Ruthenians (Small Russians), rendered homeless by the Mongolian conquerors, to settle on their vast dominions in the north-eastern Carpathian districts. At the same time the Serbians, fleeing before the Turks, were introduced into the southern part of Hungary's territory. The foreign groups of nationalities brought in as settlers or looking for shelter in Hungary, here found a second home where, under the protection of Hungarian culture, they could develop and unfold their own.

The Hungarian nation for a thousand years, with sword in hand defended Western civilization against the attacks of the East and with indefatigable labour civilized the barbarian peoples settled on their territory. This is the „existing order of things“ found so unjust in Millerand's covering letter.

Trianon and the Peoples' Right of Self-Determination.

Does the world still remember Wilson's peace conditions? Possibly they have been forgotten. We are sorry to say they are very firmly fixed in our memory. We were misled also by them.

In the last months of the war President Wilson still proclaimed that: „*Peoples and provinces cannot be transferred from one State-supremacy to another as though they were chattles or pawns of a game.*“

But when he arrived in Paris no one any longer spoke of Wilson and the peoples' right of self-determination, except the Hungarian Peace Delegation. The Hungarian Peace Delegation after receiving the incredible conditions of peace, pointed out and proved, on the basis of documents and studies filling great volumes, that the projected arrangement, from historical, geographical and economic points of view was absolutely impossible and untenable. *As far as territorial questions are concerned the note of the Hungarian Peace Delegation did not take the convenient standpoint of simply protesting against the changing of the thousand year old frontiers, but put forward the demand for a plebiscite so as to let the peoples themselves determine whether or not they wished to be annexed to the neighbouring States. Let them ask the Slovaks, alleged to have been oppressed, whether they desire to be annexed by the Czechs? Let them ask the Ruthenians who were loyal soldiers even in Rákóczi's day, whether they desire to be excluded from the Hungarian community. Let them ask the Serbians, and the Roumanians of Transylvania whether in their own interest they approve of joining those of their race still living under Balkan conditions? Let them ask the Croats whether they wanted to terminate the State community in which they have been living for eight centuries in good understanding with the Hungarian nation?*

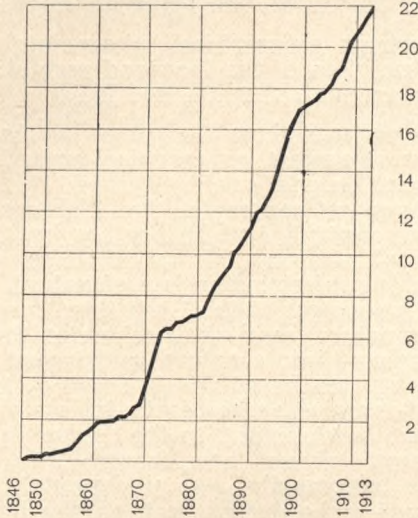
From a moral point of view and prompted by common sense this would have been the only acceptable procedure. The peace delegates of the Allied and Associated Powers, however, mocking at morals and common sense, rejected this Hungarian proposal. Why? In answer we are in position to quote one official and one unofficial reason. The official reason: Millerand says in his above mentioned covering letter: „The Hungarian Peace Delegation puts forward the argument that the regulations of the peace treaty have nowhere ordained a plebiscite. If the Allied and Associated Powers considered it superfluous to consult the population in this direction this was because they perceived with certainty that this consultation, if surrounded

Trianon has crushed Hungary's economic development.

Old-Hungary, a territory forming an ideal economic unit, made in pre-war times great progress towards economic perfection. In the following graphs we wish to give some idea of this progress :

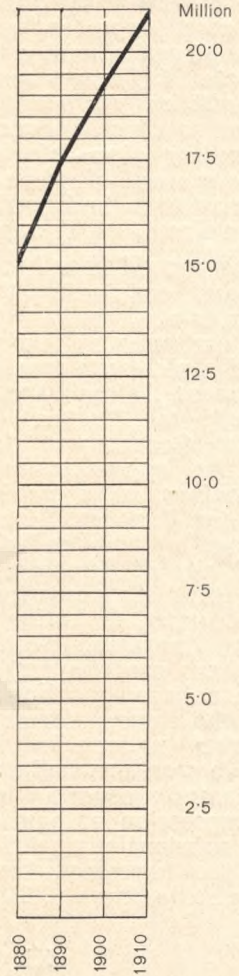
Building of Railways.

Annual length of Railway-Lines. 1000 Kilom.



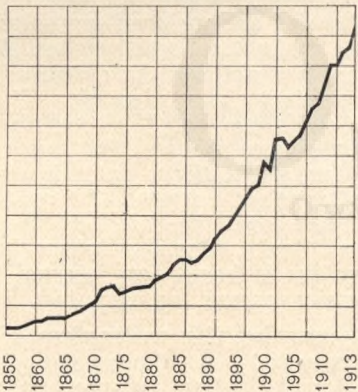
Increase of the country's population :

The country's population by census.



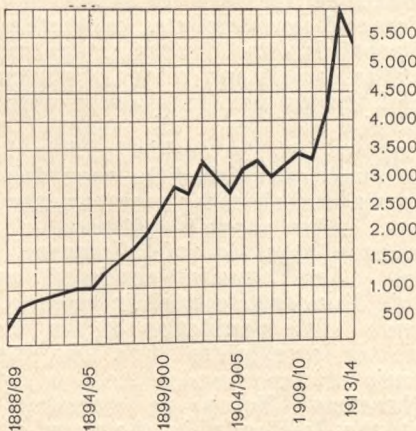
Coal Production.

Million q



Sugar produced.

Thousand q



The development of former Hungary showed the same excellent result in all other branches of economic life. This could be illustrated by a long series of graphs. This flourishing condition due to the repeatedly mentioned economic unit. Trianon destroyed Hungary's economic unity. Consequently also its economic development. Therefore : **Trianon ist to blame for the economic difficulties prevailing on the territory of pre-war Hungary.** Trianon has condemned the population not only of dismembered Hungary but also of the detached territories to ordeals which have an oppressing effect on the economic life of whole Europe.

with complete guarantees of sincerity, would not give results substantially different from those at which they had arrived after a minute study of the ethnographic conditions and national aspirations." The impossibility of this argument is obvious at the first reading. What then was the real cause restraining the Allied Powers from ordaining a plebiscite? *This is confessed by André Tardieu, member of the most important committees preparing the peace treaties, with a frankness unusual in diplomats. M. Tardieu writes in his book „La Paix“ with an introduction by Clémenceau: „We had to chose between the plebiscite and the founding of Czechoslovakia.“ This is the genuine reason! Tardieu admits that a plebiscite may have had quite different results than the Treaty of Trianon.*

What would have happened if a plebiscite had been ordained? We think that this question is answered in the name of all detached territories by that small area on which after all a plebiscite was held. *The Hungarian Government, before handing over the areas adjudged to Austria, arranged with the Viennese Government for a plebiscite to decide the apportionment of Sopron and its surroundings. The plebiscite was a glorious victory for Hungary. Since then Sopron bears the name of „civitas fidelissima“, the most faithful city of Hungary. We are fully convinced, that the population of the other parts of the Country, including the Slovaks, Roumanians, Germans, Serbians and Croatsians would have produced the same result as in Sopron, not even mentioning the 3,424,000 Magyars who were forced to exchange their Hungarian nationality for that of a hostile State. We wonder whether the statement made in Millerand's covering letter that: „the sincere expression of opinion would not give results substantially different from those at which the Supreme Council had arrived“, refers also to these 3,424,000 Hungarians?*

XI.

Why was it then Necessary to make the Treaty of Trianon?

We have seen that the high sounding arguments with which Hungary's enemies endeavoured to account for the mutilation of Hungary, proved to be absolutely untenable at the first examination. From the ethnographic point of view the new frontiers resulted in a bad and unjust situation, whilst the historical rights are in favour of Hungary. The authors of the peace treaty themselves admit that if the right of self-determination had been upheld, Czechoslovakia would never have been created. To this we may add that none of the other Succession States either could have been established in their present form. Why should it then be necessary to

bring about the Treaty of Trianon? Why was it necessary to cut up the thousand year old Hungary, of which Michelet, the great French historian, expresses his opinion with the following question: „When shall we able to repay our debt of gratitude to the great Hungarian nation, the saviour of the West“?

Perhaps geographical viewpoints justify the dissolution of the thousand year old unit? Please examine the attached maps.

In pre-war times Hungary was the model of a most perfect geographical unit. Reclus, the great French geograph, made the following statement concerning it: „This country is a born country.“ And history has justified the statement made by this great man, because nature is subject to the law of natural forces. The high ranges of the Carpathian mountains form a natural semi-circle which on the south is completed into a natural and logical unit by the water frontier of broad rivers. A territory so self-contained enforces its laws also on its political development. In the course of history Hungary's shape has many times — but always temporarily — undergone changes. Although it has never been as small as it is at present, Hungary often had to withdraw within her above mentioned natural frontiers. At other times she again extended her frontiers far beyond the enclosed semi-circle. There was a time when four seas washed Hungary's boundaries. Yet neither the extended nor the reduced territory was durable. It was not, because it could not be! The semi-circle of the Carpathian mountains and the southern river frontier have at all times extended or diminished the frontiers around the original self-contained territory bounded by them. It is beyond any doubt, also the future will prove it, that reality is based on eternal laws the logic of which cannot be disputed.

Then, may be, the cutting up of pre-war Hungary resulted in the creation of a new economic unit better adapted to serve the interests of Europe and the population of the countries concerned? This also is contrary to the facts! *Pre-war Hungary was a prosperous self-contained territory in which production and demand complemented each other ideally. The Carpathian and Transylvanian mountains abound in forests and mines of all kinds and supplied the Hungarian lowland with timber, fire-wood, salt and all sorts of ores and minerals, whilst the arable land in the heart of the country furnished the mountain regions with grain and all other necessary agricultural produce. After many centuries of mutual dependence, the forced dissection of the country has equally rendered miserable both old Hungary's mountain regions and her lowlands. The population of the mountain regions is unable to find the means for economic existence under the new rulers and is, therefore, living in hopeless misery, whilst the lowlands in the form of present*

Pre-war Hungary's economic policy.

In pre-war times the Hungarian State lived in customs union with Austria. In view of the well developed Austrian and Czech industry Hungary could only by means of different subsidies and monetary support, such as exemption from taxes, distribution of machinery loans free of interest, etc. call into life and maintain its own industry. This map serves to illustrate the division of the State subsidies among the different regions of pre-war Hungary. The densely dotted spots represent the districts in which the State sacrificed more and the less-dotted ones in which it has spent less for the maintenance of Hungarian industry. By comparing the dotted areas it will be seen that the Hungarian State has spent the most for the protection and development of industries in the districts which have been populated to the greater extent by nationalities other than Hungarian. The Hungarian State has always been led by the principle that the population living under adverse conditions must first of all be supplied with new possibilities of employment.

This is a further proof that the Hungarian State has not pursued a policy hostile to national minorities. Owing to the dismemberment of Hungary the industries called into life and maintained by State subsidies have all been destroyed. The Czechs have systematically ruined the industry in the Hungarian territories ceded to them by the Treaty of Trianon

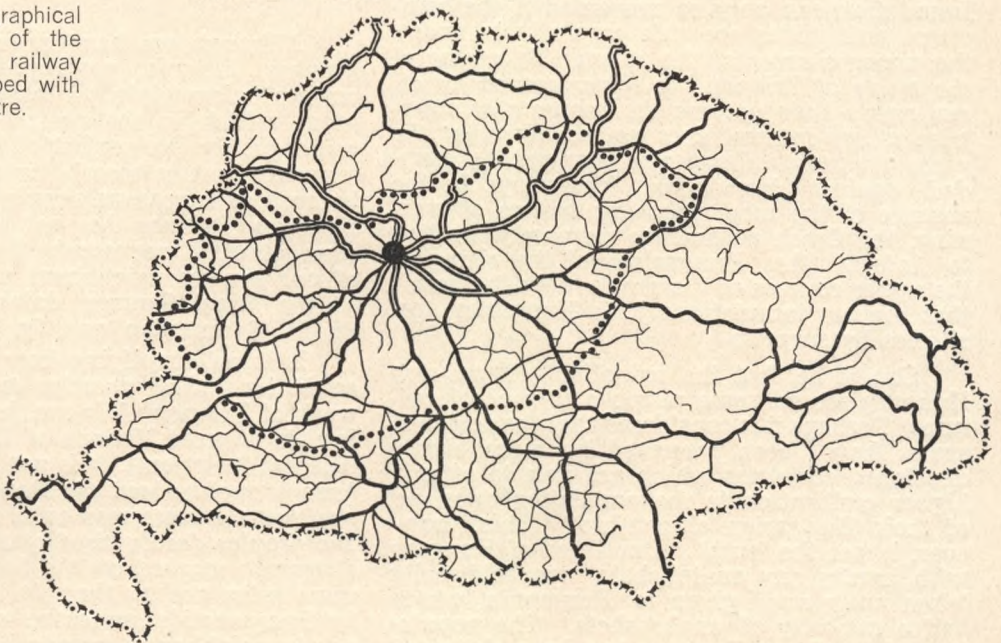
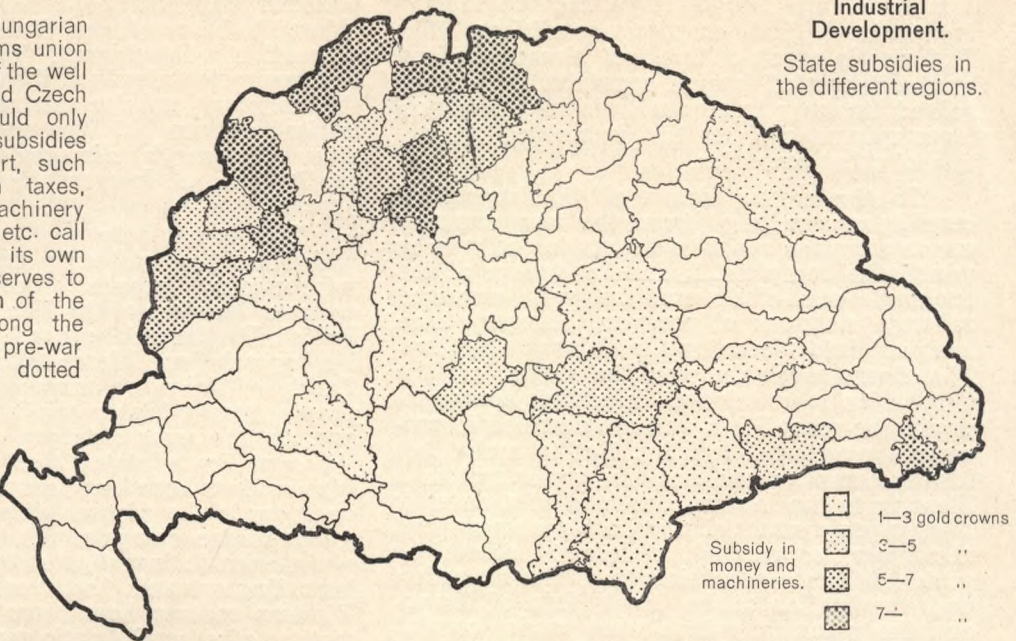
This is the difference between the Hungarian „Oppression“ and the Trianon „Liberation“.

The Trianon frontiers and the railway net.

In 1913 the length of the Hungarian railway lines amounted to 22.081 Km. The length of the railway lines in present Hungary is 8.364 Km.

Owing to the geographical and economic unit of the country a complete railway net could be developed with Budapest as its centre.

The Treaty of Trianon when tearing asunder the parts of the country in economic dependency on one another has cut into pieces also the railway net of pre-war Hungary. The Trianon frontier as customs frontier has rendered merchandise traffic between the different parts of old Hungary extremely difficult dealing there by a serious blow to the population of present Hungary as well as to that living in the detached territories.



The Treaty of Trianon has thus prevented the natural circulation of the blood of old Hungary and the prevention of the natural circulation of the blood in a body invariably causes the wasting away of the limbs.

Hungary, detached from their organically complementary surroundings, are also labouring under difficult economic conditions. The first visible result of this fact, already noticed by the interested foreign countries, is that the ruined Hungary is gradually losing its importance as a market for the industrial production of other countries.

To give a true picture of the impossible conditions resulting from the new arrangements attention must be drawn to the way in which the complete hydraulic system of the enclosed semi-circle and the well arranged railway network of pre-war Hungary have been cut into pieces by the Trianon frontiers. The rivers originating on the slopes of the Carpathian mountains all take their course towards the great Plain and are destined to promote a wonderful fertility. But to make this ideally complete and uniform water system a blessing to the lowlands instead of a curse *it is absolutely essential that both the upper and the lower courses of the rivers should be under the same administration.* The irrigation and canalisation of the Great Plain of Hungary, the plans for which were under careful consideration already by the Government of pre-war Hungary, are most practically feasible if the dikes required for the construction of canals, are built in the upper courses of the rivers. Since the forced partition of Hungary this has become impossible; *the fertilising power of the rivers of the Carpathian region has been lost to the Hungarian Plain.* Another fatal result of dividing the rivers is that the effective protection against inundation of the Hungarian lowlands is made more difficult. Inundation can only be prevented if the competent authorities are able carefully to watch the upper courses of the rivers. *By virtue of the treaty of Trianon the upper courses of all our rivers have become the property of countries whose interest does not require that the grain producing Hungarian lowland be guarded against inundation.* Years ago, in the absence of the most primitive system of warning, the Czech authorities purposely omitted to inform the Hungarians of the rising of the upper courses of the rivers, with the result that serious inundations took Hungarian territories by surprise.

Can it be that the ruination of pre-war Hungary served some purpose of general culture? Perhaps it is considered that the detached areas have been annexed by more highly developed countries which are able to offer a higher civilization to the population deprived of their Hungarian citizenship? This, however, is not the truth! One third of Hungary with hardly any analphabets, was arbitrarily taken away and given to Roumania which had a majority of analphabets. The population of Southern Hungary has been delivered up to the Serbians, of a similar Balkan level of civilization as the Roumanians. The

cultural level of even the upper regions annexed by Czechoslovakia, generally considered to be a cultured State, have suffered as a result of detachment, because the Czechs endeavour to introduce their own culture in this territory and for this reason oppress the ancient culture of the occupied territories. *Thus Hungary's dismemberment is not a profit but a loss to European culture in general.*

This is not only our opinion but a fact which has been stated by unbiassed judges of international repute. Lord Newton, the eminent Member of the House of Lords of the British Parliament proved in the course of his speech on March 30th, 1920, *that the Treaty of Trianon banished twelve million people from a higher civilization into a lower one. On the same date and in the same place Viscount Bryce stated that civilized cities of high culture have been simply handed over to and made the victims of analphabet mobs.* A committee delegated by the United States of America to investigate conditions reported from Transylvania that *two million people of Western culture have there been made the victims of a semi-Asiatic morality.*

These are Trianon's results from the point of view of civilization!

XII.

The Treaty of Trianon is the Work of Greed, Gross Ignorance and Malicious Deception.

Although we have examined the ethnographic, historic, geographic, economic and cultural viewpoints we have found no argument which in the name of common sense could justify the verdict of Trianon; it seems a useless task to search for acceptable reasons because such reasons simply do not exist. *The Treaty of Trianon has not been dictated by a sane mind.* It represents the malicious work of our greedy neighbours and the ignorance of the Great Powers doing homage to the Czech, Roumanian and Serbian Imperialism.

Is it not stupefying how the great Nations could lend their prestige to the executioners work of Trianon? We are, however, not blaming these great Nations of the world, because it is not their fault. *It is not the nations which have brought about the Peace Treaty of Trianon but the statesmen who promised peace to the peoples deadly tired of the war. And these statesmen worked on the basis of data, which were submitted to them in the guise of truth by irresponsible perverters of the truth.* Hungary's neighbours, greedy for territory, have forged statistics, historic facts and even natural geography, having represented as navi-

gable rivers small brooks which children in summer can easily wade across, designating them as defensible frontiers. It would be too lengthy if we enumerated here all their lies and forgeries. Therefore we will mention one typical case only.

At the beginning of 1919 the Supreme Peace Council decided to delegate a neutral committee to Hungary to fix the Hungarian-Slovak ethnographic frontier. *Benes with clever machinations succeeded in securing the appointment into this committee of two „American“ members of the delegation who were by birth and language Czechs.* The two Czechs smuggled into the delegation: John Karmezin, Captain on the staff of the American Czech Legion and Robert Kamev, university professor, arrived in fact at Kassa, the centre of Upper-Hungary, condemned to be detached from the mother country, but they did not even deem it necessary to examine on the spot the question on which they were to report. *In Hotel Schalkház at Kassa, where they were staying they drew up a minute, every statement of which was, of course, false. This minute was then used as a decisive document in favour of the annexation of North Hungary by the Czechs.*

The success of these forgeries is due to the fact that, as *Lloyd George himself admitted, after fixing the stipulations of the German peace treaty, the leading statesmen were so exhausted and considered the affairs of the other smaller nations so negligible that they left the preparation and decision of them to underlings, whom Benes and his accomplices could more easily approach than the chief delegates.*

Thus the Czechs and their allies found it easy to mislead the peace council. In the course of the drafting of the Peace Treaty of Trianon, in every question to be decided upon, the system of John Karmezin and Robert Kamev was followed. Consequently in the rearrangement of Central Europe it was always the proposals of the Czechs, Roumanians and Serbians, with unlimited imperialistic aspirations, which were approved of and accepted. *The Peace Treaty of Trianon is thus based entirely on forgery and deception. We, therefore dispute the validity of the Peace Treaty of Trianon—among a thousand other reasons—also on the legal basis. The decision and verdict of mis-informed and mis-led tribunals cannot be valid.*

The Hungarian peace negotiations were, in fact, not carried on within the recognised forms of negotiation at all. *The Hungarian peace delegates were interned in the Chateau de Madrid in Neuilly and, as though they were lepers, no one communicated with them verbally, but only in writing. But even these written communications had not the form of negotiations. Proper negotiations are carried*

on between two parties who mutually listen to each others' arguments. Hungary's arguments, however, were not listened to by anybody. The data, maps, statistics, etc. which were brought to Paris by the Hungarian delegation to prove their rights, were very bulky. *The Pesti Hirlap* at the same time called the world's attention to the proposed injustices, with masses of statistics and maps in its English, French and Italian numbers.

All these preparations were, however in vain. *The Hungarian notes were not even read. The text of the peace treaty had already been drafted according to the dictates of Hungary's greedy neighbours.*

Can any peace, real peace, result from a dictate thus prepared? Its impossibility is quite obvious. This assertion has not been made by us alone, but by the most excellent experts of the peace negotiations. *John Maynard Keynes, for instance, in his book entitled „The economic consequences of the Peace“ arrives at the following conclusion: „This peace was dictated by blind passion and greediness and does not give effect to Wilson's principles, but is a mockery of them, which will drive suffering Europe to the verge of collapse and famine.“* Viscount Bryce, professor of history at the Oxford University, an ex-minister, made the following statement in the British Parliament: *„This peace treaty has simply thrown Wilson's principles out of the window.“*

XIII.

How did the Authors of the Peace Treaty of Trianon Soothe their Conscience?

The Great Powers, no matter how ill-informed about the conditions of Central Europe were quite aware of the bad work accomplished by them. Therefore, they endeavoured to soothe their conscience in their own way.

One method was *the part of Millerand's letter which referred to the fixing of frontiers. This part reads as follows:*

„The Allied and Associated Powers, however, admit that at certain special points the frontier traced by them cannot precisely correspond to the ethnic or economic needs and that an enquiry on the spot will show the need of altering the limit foreseen in the Treaty at a particular place. Such a revision can, however, not be effected today, because it would postpone indefinitely the conclusion of peace for which all Europe is pining. But when the Commission of Delimitation have begun their work, and if they should consider that the provisions of the treaty, as mentioned above, contain an ethnic or economic injustice in a point of detail, and that the reparation of such injustice appears to be of public interest, they will be able to present their con-

clusion to the League of Nations Council. In such a case the Allied and Associated Powers will agree, if asked by one of the interested parties, that the Council of the League may offer their good offices to arrange a rectification amicably."

On the part of the Hungarians this promise of Millerand's covering letter was appreciated to such an extent that the Draft-Bill which, whilst drawing attention to the fact that they were under compulsion, asked the National Assembly to enact the Treaty of Trianon, referred to this part of the letter as one of the main reasons for acceptance, at the same time expressing the belief that in the course of the execution of the peace treaty, certain provisos would not be rigidly applied.

When the Commission of Delimitation started their work, the representatives of the Hungarian Government had ample opportunity to ask, with reference to Millerand's covering letter, for alterations to the carelessly and hurriedly drawn Trianon frontiers. For these frontiers are a mockery of common sense both in detail and in their entirety. It happened that the Czechs coveted a railway line. To appease their desire the Trianon frontier intruded far down into purely Hungarian country and a few hundred thousand Hungarians were ceded to Czechoslovakia for the sole reason that the Czechs should not have to build a new railway line. Sátoraljajhely, an absolutely Hungarian town was cut in two so that the railway station could be allotted to the Czechs. To enable the Czechs to come down as far as the Danube, Komárom, also an exclusively Hungarian town, was divided. In other places farms have been cut in two by the frontier which separates the farm houses from the fields belonging to them. Ploughing, sowing, and reaping require diplomatic intervention. Endless such cases could be quoted. The Hungarian Government had, as can be seen, hundreds of occasions to ask, in the sense of the Millerand letter, for the changing of the frontiers. Do you know in how many cases the frontier Delimitation Commissions complied with the demand of the Hungarian Government's representatives? Not once along the Czech, Roumanian or Serbian frontiers. Only in the case of Austria was the promise of the Millerand letter carried into effect to some extent. The Delimitation Commission submitted to the League of Nations the Hungarian Government's objections concerning the Austrian frontiers, and the League approved 50 per cent of these objections. The spoiled and pampered Czechs, Roumanians and Serbians, however, only laughed at the promise of the Millerand letter.

They have every reason to laugh. The frontier delimitation committee has however in one case proved to be humane when against the votes of the interested Yugoslav delegates

the other members unanimously addressed the League of Nations proposing the re-attachment to Hungary of six Vend and twenty eight pure Hungarian frontier villages. Owing however to the stubborn opposition of the Belgrade Government even this intervention had no success. For this reason after the conclusion of the work of the frontier delimitation committee, the Hungarian delegate stated on behalf of his Government „that from the Hungarian point of view the covering letter of Millerand is of no value“.

The authors of the Trianon Peace Command, after thus salving their conscience regarding territorial injustices committed by them, looked for similar comfort concerning the fate of the national minorities forced under foreign rule. Thus have the so-called minority agreements been brought about.

XIV.

The Protection of the National Minorities in Theory and in Practice.

In the course of 1919 the Great Powers concluded agreements with Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania by which these three countries undertook to protect the race, language and religion of the national minorities living in their territories. The supervision of these so-called minority agreements was entrusted to the League of Nations.

It should be noted that *Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia recognised the obligations thus contracted as a so-called basic law and all three countries undertook the obligation „not to issue any law, ordinance or official instructions contrary to these obligations and that no law, ordinance or official instructions may be enforced in contradiction thereof“*. This text which is included in the minority contracts concluded with each of these three countries is important in view of the fact that the interested countries of the Little Entente, in protesting against any external interference with the legal status of the minorities, as a rule refer to their own sovereign rights. From the above quoted text it is obvious that the States concerned have voluntarily renounced the unlimited assertion of their sovereignty in regard to the minority rights. They had good reasons for this renouncement, because the text of the contracts also discloses the fact that the territories on which important groups of foreign minorities are living, were ceded conditionally upon this renouncement. If they attributed such great importance to their absolute sovereignty the conditional limitation should have been refused before the conditional award was received and accepted.

Hungary's neighbours have, however, undertaken the obligation without objection

or alteration. Later on they acted as though they had never accepted these liabilities. All three of them, however, hastened to take measures to include in their laws a declaration which, although ineffective, is calculated to make the civilized nations believe that the „National States“ established on the ruins of the old Monarchy are, by means of real democratic institutions, sincere in their intention to meet the obligations undertaken by them in the minority contracts. Even Roumania inserted in her laws the principle that: „freedom of conscience is unlimited“. Simultaneously with such declarations Hungarian women and old men were flogged half dead in the streets by Roumanian soldiers. Probably in the name of freedom of conscience! The same methods were applied in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. We ask you, therefore, always to be cautious in your judgement when statesmen and diplomats of the Succession States refer to such window-dressing laws. *Because the fate of the minorities is not governed by these laws, but by the so-called „grey“ laws and administrative regulations which in Czechoslovakia as well as in Roumania and Yugoslavia made a complete farce of the legal principles fixed in the minority agreements and in the window-dressing laws prepared for the mis-leading of foreign public opinion.*

Not one of the stipulations of the minority contracts is respected or observed by the Succession States. We could enumerate thousands of cases to bear out this statement. We must, however, reckon with the patience of our readers and, therefore, will mention only the most conspicuous grievances without being able to give a picture even nearly illustrating the malice and wickedness prevailing against the national minorities in the so-called Succession States.

The minority contracts contain definite regulations to the effect that the Succession States may not deprive the population of the ceded territories of their rights as citizens. The treaty of Trianon, at the desire of the Czechs, Roumanians and Serbs, loosened the definite regulations of the minority contracts and declared that such persons alone are entitled to Czech, Roumanian or Serbian nationality who belong to the community of a town or village in the annexed territory. The Czechs, Roumanians and Serbians, well acquainted with the Hungarian Laws, had a definite purpose in establishing this proviso as a guide to citizenship. Because the Hungarian law of residence was already in pre-war times very lacking in detail and complicated. *The Succession States taking advantage of these complicated regulations granted the citizenship at their discretion. The people of Magyar tongue were expelled by thousands from their lands on the pretext that they were not Czech, Roumanian*

or Serbian citizens, as the case may have been. The most shameful pretexts were invented for refusal to grant a title of citizenship. Lajos Ekes Körmendy, who was elected as Member of Parliament by the Hungarian majority of the population of his domicile, was robbed of his property on the pretext of the land-reform act, then deprived of his rights as a Czech subject, and as a result he, of course, lost his mandate as a deputy. *Another member of the Czech Parliament, the Hungarian Dr. András Korláth, was made harmless in the same manner, i. e. he was deprived of his citizenship in the village where his ancestors had resided since the year 1556. Again Szinyei Merse István (Stephen Szinyei Merse) brother of the world-renown painter, has been refused citizenship in a village where his family has resided without interruption since 1270.* These are the means by which the Succession States endeavour to decrease the number of the Hungarian population in the territories ceded to them. In addition there is another motive behind the refusal to grant the rights of citizenship, viz:—*to get rid of public servants found on the ceded territories and of the burden of paying their pension.* In Czechoslovakia Hungarian public officials were compelled to learn the Czech language in three months, or else be refused citizenship. Corresponding regulations were issued in Roumania and Yugoslavia. Europe believed that peace had long ago been restored, when, years after the signing of the treaty of Trianon, long columns of trains continued to bring expelled Hungarians from beyond the new frontiers. *Thousands and thousands of homeless Hungarians arrived in a mutilated Hungary which already was labouring under the terrible crisis of unemployment.* Owing to the lack of housing accommodation there was no room for them and for years they had to lead a frugal existence in railway carriages, unbearably hot in summer and bitterly cold in winter, living like beggars from what they could obtain by selling their valuables, — if they were lucky enough to have been able to bring their valuables with them! Because, in Roumania for instance, it was made a rule to give only 24 hours notice to leave the country. It is easy to imagine that these unfortunates were unable to make arrangements at such short notice for the transport of their belongings. As a rule they were forced to sell all they had for a mere trifle.

A great number of Hungarians deprived of their citizenship, did not come over to dismembered Hungary but remained in Czechoslovakia, Roumania or Yugoslavia. *These people could obtain no employment, pensions to which they should have been entitled were withdrawn from them, nor could they emigrate as no passports were granted to them. They were simply condemned to perish as a*

result of the new rule introduced by Trianon in Central Europe. What would happen, you may ask, if a group of such desperate people should revolt? Soldiers would be commanded against them, as was done in the case of a teacher in the small town of Nagyszöllös, where his own son was ordered to fire at his father who had, been refused the rights of citizenship in spite of the fact that he had been employed as a teacher in that place for twenty years. *It should be remarked that in Czechoslovakia the fact of being refused citizenship does not relieve a man from liability for compulsory military service.* This policy seems to be quite a profitable business. The person deprived of his rights as a citizen loses his pension and his right to vote; he cannot send a deputy to Parliament for the protection of the Hungarian minorities, but he must pay taxes and must meet his military obligations.

Furthermore the Succession States have also found other means of getting rid of Hungarians who could not be deprived of their rights as citizens by any of the usually applied methods: *the luring and persuasion to emigrate is an effective method by which they are able to get rid of the Hungarians in the ceded territories.* The irresponsible, heartless emigration agents are permitted to pursue their activities without restriction, on the territories populated by Hungarians, and are in many instances even supported by the authorities. Particularly scandalous things have come to light during the last few years in this respect in Roumania, and have been discussed also in the Hungarian Parliament. *With the definite assistance of the Roumanian Ministry for the Interior Hungarians have been enlisted to emigrate to South America. It is, of course, self-understood that the emigrated Hungarian cannot count on the protection of the Czechoslovak, Roumanian or Yugoslav Government representatives in the Far Overseas Countries.* The country to which they have been presented by the Trianon Treaty is only too glad to be rid of them.

We admit that all these things sound somewhat phantastic. They are, however, not exaggerated at all, they are objectively recorded. All these facts may be read in the book, entitled „The Tragedy of Trianon“ by an impartial British writer, Sir Robert Donald. This book tells the history of Lajos Szabó, a catholic priest, who for 20 years lived in the town of Beregszász. When Sir Robert Donald was travelling in Czechoslovakia, Lajos Szabó dared to get into conversation with him. In consequence he was on the spot deprived of his rights as a citizen and expelled from the country, in spite of his long residence and unimpeachable reputation as a priest in that place. His fortune remained there and he has been homeless since.

The Minority Contracts do not Save the Detached Hungarians from various kinds of Persecution.

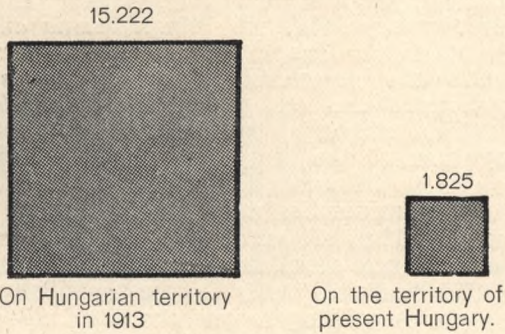
The Governments of the Succession States deal in the same cruel and irresponsible manner with the other protective measures stipulated in the minority contracts. All minority contracts include, for instance, the provision that every subject of the Succession States „irrespective of race, language or religion shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights.“ In expounding this principle the contracts at the same time state that the fact of belonging to a minority shall not be considered a disability to any citizen of the country „in regard to the obtaining of positions, offices and dignities or the pursuance of the different professions or industries“. *All the Succession States, however, inaugurated their foreign rule by discharging and rendering homeless Hungarian officials, including also those who in proper form swore their oath of allegiance. They refused to pay pensions to Hungarian pensioned officials and expelled most of them. Mutilated Hungary was thus compelled to take over the burden of maintaining these unfortunates if for no other reason, from the purely humane point of view.* This maintenance had two forms: the employment of the expelled officials in mutilated Hungary, or the payment of their pensions. For similar reasons great numbers of pensioned widows had to be taken over. All these charges which legally should have been borne by the succession States form a very heavy item in the Hungarian Budget.

The story of how Hungarian landowners have been turned out of their properties by the Successions States deserves a special chapter. In the first instance a policy of harassment and persecution was instituted against them by the authorities to make them loath to stay and cultivate their land in the Succession States. Then, in each of the three States, a land-reform law was enacted specially suited to serve the purpose of disposing of the Hungarian landowners. *This system had the advantage from their point of view of making it appear to be a democratic measure, whereas in reality it was no less than a guillotine for the execution of the Hungarian proprietors.* Either no indemnity at all was paid for the land thus taken away or else a trifle which by no means could be described as adequate value for the confiscated properties.

From the land thus seized, nothing was, of course, given to the poor Hungarian field-labourers living in the neighbourhood, but all the land thus collected arbitrarily and by force, was distributed among their own

The Great Economic Losses of the Hungarian State.

Forest Area in 1000 cad. yokes.



Of 15,222,000 cad. yokes of forest area in former Hungary, 13,399 thousand cad. yokes have been taken away, i. e. 88% of the total forest-area. This immense loss has, of course, a detrimental effect on the economic life of present Hungary. Pre-war Hungary had an important timber export, whilst present Hungary's imports are headed by the value of the imported wood and timber.

Pine Forest.

Area in 1000 cad. yokes.



Hungary has lost almost all its pine-forests. It is, therefore compelled to import all its requirements in building timber.

Together with the pine-forest it has been deprived of the principal material of paper-manufacture, therefore, also paper must be imported from abroad.

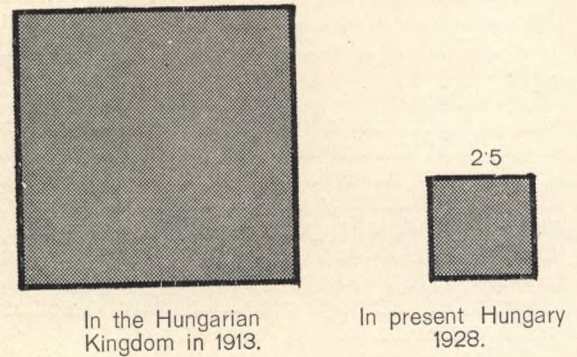
We will not continue to enumerate the losses of the country, as it is sufficiently proved by the foregoing that Hungary has by the Treaty of Trianon suffered such heavy losses that they can never be acquiesced in.

Three and a half million Hungarians have been forced under foreign rule. The major part of the forests have been taken away, and also the coal-mines, water power, iron-ore mines and all the salt-, gold- and silver mines. The country has been cut off from the Sea. All these losses are increased by the fact that present Hungary is isolated from the rest of the world by the high customs duties of the Czech-Austrian-Serbian-Rumanian „Trianon Customs Frontiers“.

The Hungarian Nation can, however, not be annihilated. Hungary — which has so often given evidence of its vitality — does not despair, will never acquiesce in the peace treaty forced on it and demand with untiring energy the REVISION of the Trianon Treaty.

Iron-Ore Mining.

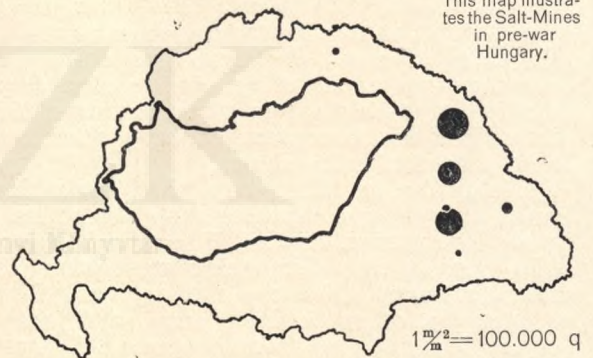
Production in Iron-Ore in million metric quintals.



Owing to the Trianon frontiers the iron-ore production of Hungary has been reduced by 80-90%. All our iron-ore mines have been taken away expecting one which according to experts will shortly be exhausted.

Salt-Mines.

Production in million quintals.



The black circles show the production of each mine in pre-war times.

In pre-war times Hungary had a considerable salt export. All salt-mines have been ceded by the Trianon Treaty, Hungary is therefore compelled to import its total requirement of salt.

Hungary is today the only country in Europe not able to produce salt on its own territory.

people. In this way the properties taken away from Hungarians were used as the foundation for a new settling movement. This was the way in which Czech legionaries were settled in the purely Hungarian district of Csallóköz, Serbians in the Bácska, and Roumanians, brought from the old Kingdom, in Transylvania.

Besides: the „democratic“ land-reform was in most cases carried into effect in such a way that the working people barely received anything at all of the sequestered properties. In Roumania only one quarter of the expropriated land was given to field workers. In Czechoslovakia, on the other hand, the properties taken away from Hungarians were distributed among people closely associated with members of the Government.

The influence of the State administration also made itself felt in branches of economic life other than agriculture, behind the endeavour to remove the Hungarians from the positions held by them, in spite of the clear and definite stipulations of the minority contracts. *To the advantage of Czech industry the Czechs systematically ruined the factories in Slovensko and Russinsko. Roumania declared that the Hungarian Banks and Companies were to be „nationalized“, which meant that Hungarian financial institutes and industrial or commercial undertakings had to elect Roumanian „personalities“ to their Boards of Directors and the new members very often had to be presented with shares.*

Naturally in this way the Hungarian Banks and other companies soon got entirely under Roumanian control. *The Czech authorities ruined the Hungarian merchants by their systematic chicanery and replaced them at once by other business men and shopkeepers brought over from Bohemia.* All three Succession States endeavour to invent new taxes and public liabilities which first of all oppress the Hungarians. The most surprising audacity in this direction has been shown by Yugoslavia where, up to the present, no arrangement has been made for a *uniform system of taxation for the amalgamated countries.* As a result of this the Waywodeship taken away from Hungary, comprising seven per cent of the country and eleven per cent of the population, pays 52 per cent of the entire State taxes, while Serbia and Montenegro together only pay 23.9 per cent of the total taxes.

The minority contracts provide that „no subject of the country may be prohibited the free use of any language“, but in none of the Succession States is it allowed to have a Hungarian sign-board (not even in the pure-Hungarian districts). The Czech legionaries, supported by the authorities, harass all persons speaking Hungarian and the Roumanian students, imbued with wild nationalism, in

Nagyvárad, Kolozsvár and a number of other Transylvanian towns, have for years plundered the shops of Hungarians and Jews. *The Hungarian press has been cowed and suppressed by censorship and confiscation. Yugoslavia does not yet tolerate any Hungarian actor on her territory whilst in Transylvania and in the old Upper-Hungary Hungarian players are continually persecuted, their playhouses are confiscated and the performances prohibited.*

The minority agreements promise recognition of the languages of the minorities before the tribunals and authorities, and state that the minorities may freely exercise their religion. They are entitled to establish at their own expense, charitable, confessional or social institutions and freely to use their language therein. According to one chapter: „in towns and districts in which national minorities live in any considerable proportion, the Government will grant concessions so as to enable them to have their children taught in their mother tongue“. Furthermore in such towns: „an adequate proportion shall be secured for the minorities of the sums which in State, Municipal or other budgets are stipulated for charity or for educational purposes and are charged to the public funds“. After the information given above, the reader will not be surprised to hear that the Succession States trample under foot also these provisions of the minority contracts. Above all they have taken measures to reduce the number of towns and districts in which national minorities are in a considerable proportion. This aim was achieved by the re-arrangement of the districts and by the census. Wherever possible the administrative districts were divided and, by adding the surrounding villages the populations of the towns were diluted in such a way as to show as small a Hungarian percentage as possible.

The census appears to have been an even more important means to this end. Because the falsification of statistics served not only inner political purposes, but could also be used to delude countries abroad. In the course of the census, therefore, all three Succession States endeavoured by all possible means to reduce the proportional number of the Hungarians. People have been induced by the wildest terrorism to refrain from calling themselves Hungarians. The theory of „magyarized“ Slovaks, Ruthenes, Roumanians and Serbians was invented, and on it was founded the art of etymology of names. This art has especially been perfected in Yugoslavia and Roumania. Those whose name did not sound Hungarian were not registered as such, their children could not go to the Hungarian school, even if they could not speak a word of any other language.

Killing the Soul of the Hungarian Minorities, and the League of Nation's Protection.

Shall we now talk of educational affairs; the thousands of confiscated schools; the artificial handicap imposed on Hungarian children on the territories ceded by the Treaty of Trianon in their endeavour to obtain the education necessary to cope with the difficulties of life? The handicap of the *Hungarian children commenced by denying them the schools chosen by their parents. They were compelled to go to schools according to their „mother tongue“ and the „mother tongue“ could not be decided by the parents who taught it to them!* Petrovic, the Roumanian Minister for Public education, in his decree No. 98,405/1926. declares on this subject as follows: „Concerning the mother tongue of children the statements of their parents alone cannot be accepted but must be subjected to a strict investigation.“ Decree No. 326,422—1926, issued by the Roumanian Ministry for the Interior, contains the following regulation: „Every Jewish inhabitant must declare himself to be of Jewish nationality, otherwise he will be indicted for the forging of a public document and liable to criminal proceedings.“ In this way they endeavoured to exclude from the Hungarian minorities Jews of Hungarian mother tongue loyal to Hungary. A very clever sequence to the above is the following sentence of a Decree issued by the Minister for Public Education. „Children whose parents did not call themselves Hungarians when the census was taken, cannot be accepted in Hungarian schools.“ Yugoslavia employs equally violent means to prevent the education in their own language of children of parents belonging to a national minority. According to Decree No. 14,449/1922, issued by the Yugoslavian Minister for Public Education: „in doubtful cases concerning children's nationality the certificate of a Government authority is competent“. And which are the doubtful cases? Naturally those in which the parents call themselves Hungarian and the school, on the other hand, wishes the children to be Serbian.

The Czechs adopt also very cunning methods to the same end. They hope to get rid of the Hungarian educated class by *preventing their children from obtaining a diploma.* According to statements made in the Prague Parliament every fourth child in the schools of Nyitra, Kassa and Igló; every third in the towns of Nagyrőce, Zsolna, Turóc-szentmárton, Vágújhely and Privigye and every second child in Liptószentmiklós and Eperjes was made to fail. This is as simple as

Columbus' egg. In a few years there will be no Hungarian in possession of a diploma. In Bohemia, the old country of the Czechs, on the other hand, the number of rejected students does not exceed 10 per cent.

Shall we also tell you of the sad condition to which the Churches of the Hungarian minorities have been reduced by the harassment and vexation to which the Roman Catholic Church is subjected by the Czechs, who *thus take their revenge for the fact that the movement demanding autonomy for the Slovaks is headed by Roman Catholic priests?* Shall we tell you of the villainous way in which the Czechs endeavour to check the development of the pure Hungarian Calvinist Church? (The Czechoslovak Calvinist Church has for the last two years not been able to obtain the approval of its Synodic Laws from the Czechoslovak Government.) Shall we tell you about the desperate conditions of the Churches of the minorities in Yugoslavia and Roumania? It will be wiser if we do not say anything but allow neutral disinterested eye-witnesses to express their opinion: The American Unitarian Association had heard so much of the impossible conditions in Roumania that they delegated a Committee for the study of the question. We quote the following from the Committee's report: „*In the course of our tour in Transylvania we gained the impression that the atrocities are only details of a premeditated system the purpose of which is to keep the Hungarian population in a permanent state of terror.* People are arrested and kept in prison for a long time without being given a hearing. Flogging is here still applied. The Roumanians pass verdicts of flogging without any judicial proceedings, simply for the sake of terror. We have given hearing to 10 catholic priests and protestant clergymen all of whom complained of severe political persecution; nine of them had been imprisoned. Church properties have been confiscated by the Roumanians, as a result of which schools maintained by Churches have had to be closed down. The Protestant and Unitarian Churches are near complete ruin. This Roumanian question is today Europe's gravest Church-problem.“ A report by the Presbyterian World Union states: „We found the Hungarian grievances entirely justified. It may be stated that the new rule of the detached territories is a reign of brutality. Not one of the rights stipulated for the minorities in the Peace Treaty are respected.“

The report of the Presbyterian World-Union, which refers not to Roumanians alone, but to all Succession States, reaches beyond the limit of religious grievances and points out *that the policy outlined in the minority contracts has utterly failed on the territories cut off from the body of former Hungary.* The same statement was made in March 1930 at the meeting of the League of Nations in Brus-

sels, by Mrs. Bakker von Bosse, who visited the areas inhabited by national minorities in Roumania and Yugoslavia and full of indignation gave an account of the experiences gathered in the course of her investigation: „Yugoslavia does not trouble at all about the obligations she has undertaken in signing the minority agreement“ declared Mrs. Bakker von Bosse, who came to the same conclusion in Roumania.

After such preliminaries everybody will understand the sorrowful statement made by Count Albert Apponyi on the tenth anniversary of the Treaty of Trianon that the agreements concluded for the protection of the national minorities are no more than dead letters, aggravating the territorial dismemberment, which is a misfortune not to us alone but also to the higher interests of humanity, because as a result the Hungarian civilization with its ancient and glorious past is doomed to extermination.

The reader will no doubt remember that — as said above — the minority agreements referred the minority rights under the protection of the League of Nations and will ask in astonishment: after such obvious infringement of contracts and cruel persecution why do the minorities not appeal to the protection of the League of Nations? The answer to this question is very simple and short: *Ten thousand complaint made by the minorities have up to date been received by the League of Nations, of which only a few have been attended to whilst the rest are buried in the archives of the League of Nations. On the other hand, the States concerned have continued their persecution on an increased scale against those who appealed to the League of Nations.*

Can it then be wondered at, in view of this treatment, that the minorities, tormented to death, give up appealing to the competent Forum? Kindly listen to the statement made by the Hungarian Government in their appeal to the League of Nations dated April 12th 1929: *„In view of the fact that the protection has not been effective the disappointment of the minorities has increased to such an extent that they have ceased to submit their grievances to the League of Nations. This is the reason for their silence and it is not that their situation has improved.“*

Ladies and Gentlemen. If you consider the Hungarian Government's opinion in this question to be biassed or prejudiced then please read the memorandum which was submitted with a view to the more effective protection of the national minorities by sixty one Members of the British Parliament to their Government early in July 1930. This memorandum openly states that: *„The League of Nation does not offer adequate protection for Minority Rights“.*

S. O. S.!

The facts related above give a true picture of the consequences of the Peace Treaty of Trianon to one of the most worthy peoples of Europe, the Hungarian nation. *All we wish to add now is a statement of what Trianon means to Europe! Peace Treaties calculated to check the natural development of nations and countries have, with the inevitableness of a natural law always been followed by new convulsions.*

The Peace of Trianon is therefore a source of new wars. This fact has been established by political authorities whose objective judgement is beyond any doubt. Thus, for instance, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Wilson's Government, in his book „The Peace Negotiations“ makes the following observation: *„The Peace Treaties are sources of new wars, it is as certain as the fact that night is followed by day.“* Both „The Seeds of War“ by Robert Birkhill and „La Paix n'est pas encore faite“ by Jean Desthieux are books written on this subject, whilst Charles Tisseyre in his book „Une erreur diplomatique“ openly announces: *„This is not peace but smouldering fire.“*

As time goes on, always more and more people feel, more and more admit, that the Peace Treaty of Trianon will force Europe into a new war. But no mistake should be made! Not we Hungarians wish to have war, not we are preparing it! It is to the better judgement of the civilized nations of Europe that Hungary looks for deliverance and the assertion of her rights.

In spite of the crying injustices suffered by us, it is not we who are menacing the Peace of Europe, but the States who so greedily and cruelly distributed among themselves Hungary's body and who now, bothered by their conscience, see no other means of keeping their unlawful booty, but by armed force and violence. The neighbouring States do not consider it sufficient that Hungary was completely disarmed and rendered defenceless by Trianon but, worried concerning their booty, have concluded among themselves a defensive and offensive alliance against Hungary. Thus was the Little Entente brought about, whose only raison d'être is their apprehension of Hungarian Justice and their hatred of the Hungarian Nation. As it can be seen from a

previous chapter the treaty of Trianon limited the Hungarian army to 35,000 men, whilst the hostile neighbours of Hungary are able to send, in peace, 542,000 men and in the case of war, 4,365,000 men against a little Hungary encircled by enemies. *Such disproportion of forces is always a great menace to peace and the danger is increased by the circumstance that the Little Entente has supplemented the open contracts by secret military conventions.* In the secret military conventions renewed in April and May of 1929, the Little Entente States made arrangements not only to meet the eventuality of an attack on the part of Hungary against any of the Little Entente States, but decided upon military measures, in case any of the contracting parties should be attacked by another foreign power and Hungary at once declare her neutrality. The contracting parties are obliged to mobilise also against a neutral Hungary, to occupy the Hungarian frontiers and, if considered necessary by them, to undertake other military action.

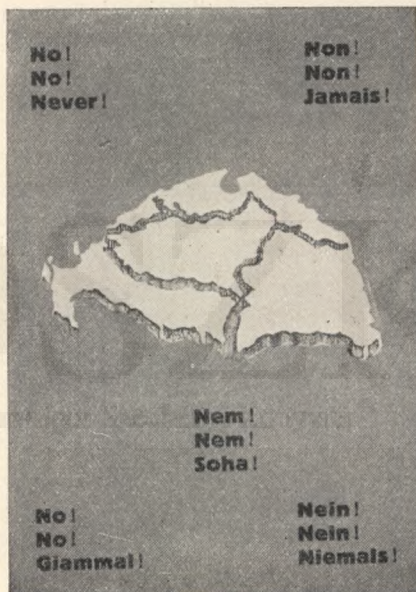
It is a generally known fact that in such cases the occupation of frontiers is a menace to peace. *Because loaded arms have the tendency to go off and mobilised armies to march forward. „Other military action“ obviously means the occupation of some parts of Hungary or the entire country, and it should not be forgotten, that this could happen even if Hungary declared her neutrality!*

It is obvious that a disarmed Hungary could do nothing against such audacious military arrangements. Today, however, *Hun-*

gary's independent existence, the protection of her unimpaired sovereignty is of great importance also to powers outside Hungary. These powers can under no circumstances take up an indifferent attitude if the Little Entente States, whose unprecedented military preparedness; just as much drawn by Hungary's undefensable situation as air is drawn by a vacuum, should by force attack dismembered Hungary. Voila Trianon! the danger of European peace! Trianon the possible cause of a new world-war!

Ladies and Gentlemen! Do you now understand that the peace of Europe, of your own country and of the whole World is menaced by the phantom of a new monstrous war and that the cause of this danger is Trianon? Ladies and Gentlemen, do you now understand why we appeal to you in our utter misery and despair calling for help like a ship in distress?

S. O. S.! Save Our Souls! Save the people of dismembered Hungary from the depth of despair! Save the Hungarians exiled beyond the Trianon frontiers from utter desolation! Save the world from the danger of a new horrible war! Your powerful nation has the right to put in a decisive word in directing the fate of the world. From the danger of a new war save Europe, your country, yourself and your family and to this end demand, in words and in writing, in your Parliament, the Press, in society and anywhere you may have the opportunity to raise your voice, the *revision* of the most unjust, most cruel peace of the world-war, the Treaty of Trianon!



The Peace Treaty of Trianon is more cruel than any other Peace Treaty.



The peace treaty of Versailles has taken away one of every twenty german-speaking germans.



The peace treaty of Neuilly has torn away one of every twenty bulgarian-speaking bulgarians.



The peace treaty of Trianon has torn away seven of every twenty hungarians of magyar tongue.

The Hungarian army of Trianon.

According to the Treaty of Trianon the Hungarian Army numbers 35.000 in peace and war alike.

By contrast the peace numbers of the countries hostile to Hungary are:

Czechoslovakia ...	160.000 men
Rumania	232.000 men
Yugoslavia	150.000 men

Total: 542.000 men

But only in peace time! In the case of mobilisation the combined armies of the three countries aggregate nearly four and a half millions.



This illustrates the relative armament of the hostile neighbours as compared with disarmed Hungary.

The Holy Crown of Hungary.



The upper half was presented by Pope Sylvester II. to Szent István (St. Stephen), first King of Hungary, in the year 1000 A. D., in recognition of his efforts to bring Hungary within the pale of Western Christendom. The lower half, presented to Géza I., King of Hungary, by Michael Dukas, Emperor of Byzantium symbolises the recognition by the East of the cultural endeavours of Hungary. The Holy Crown of Hungary has at all times been regarded by the Hungarian nation as the holder of the supreme power of the State. It was the Holy Crown of Hungary that for a thousand years united the countries of the Crown of St. Stephen and welded them into a single unit; and the Treaty of Trianon is powerless to tear those countries asunder or drive them into unnatural unions. It was in the conception symbolised by the Holy Crown of Hungary that the Hungarian people lived and flourished for a thousand years; and it is this conception that permeates the whole Hungarian culture whose treasures are here presented to the reader. Our work divides into two parts. In the first part we tell the reader why and for what the Hungarian nation fought and struggled. In the second part we show the reader what the Hungarian intellect has created. In both parts the reader will find pregnant illustrations of the numberless results of a thousand years hard work and of the intellectual and material treasures of which we have been deprived by that Treaty of Trianon the revision of which we demand.

THE THOUSAND YEARS' STRUGGLES OF THE HUNGARIAN NATION.



The Holy Crown of Hungary. First Stage. — Drawing by Benczur Gyula (Julius Benczur), showing the Sylvester Crown (upper half) and the Arms of Hungary proper.

In the earlier part of the present book we quoted the words spoken by Lord Newton in the British House of Lords, — words which tell us that the Treaty of Trianon has driven twelve million human beings from a higher to a lower culture. Consequently, according to the judgment of Lord Newton contained in this severe criticism Hungarian culture is superior to that of the Succession States. The object of the following pages is to conduct the reader on a tour of the blood-saturated land which gave birth to our Hungarian culture. The reader will be made familiar — by illustrations in abundance and by a less exhaustive text — with the Hungarian nation, which rather more than a thousand years ago appeared in the district between the Danube and the Tisza, where it succeeded in founding a State, a feat never accomplished by any nation previously. This Hungarian State claimed to be admitted to the pale of West European civilisation, of which it became the sworn defender. Even when covered with wounds we continued the struggle, in order to be able, like the great nations of Europe, to serve the cause of culture. Of the opportunity to do so, however, we have been deprived — their action ensuing during the irresponsible moments when the Trianon Peace Edict was being drafted — by the very nations from whom we had hoped to receive esteem and protection, or at least fairness.

The series of pictures to be found below must serve to illustrate the justice of our cause and the glory of our past. The pictures include also pictures of war. These latter may be divided into two groups. The first group shows how the Hungarians defended Europe; the second group, how the Hungarians vindicated their independence. We are proud of our fighting; but that is not what we now lay most stress upon: what we would emphasise is the thousand years of cultural work done by the Hungarian people. Nevertheless, we are presenting a few battle pictures; for in an investigation of the Hungarian past the military side cannot be ignored. The Trianon Peace Edict is a parody of these honest struggles of

ours. The Hungarians are driven to drag out a weary existence in a state of utter dismemberment merely because in the past they clung to their principles of manly honour, and because they achieved that higher standard of culture which their envious neighbours would fain trample in the mire over the helpless corpse of the Hungarian nation.

Let us now peruse the pages of this little book.

It was towards the close of the IX. century that the Hungarians (Magyars) appeared in Europe. The Chief who led the Magyars on their march of conquest was *Árpád*; and it was he who in our present country laid the foundations of the Hungarian State. The memorials of our thousand years' past have fallen victims to the wrath of our neighbours. *Árpád* founded a national dynasty which for four hundred years gave Hungary her rulers and made European culture a gift of men eminent alike physically and intellectually.

During the XI—XII. centuries the Hungarians were already a factor in Europe. One of *Árpád*'s descendants, *Vajk*, assumed the Christian faith; he took the name of *Stephen*, and converted his people too to Christianity. His renown reached the ears of *Pope Sylvester II*. The Pope sent a crown to the new apostle, who after his death was canonised by the Church. During his reign and during those of his successors the Hungarians acquired culture and authority — as is proved by the history of the Holy Crown of Hungary. For the recognition on the part of the civilised



The Holy Crown of Hungary in its full brilliance. — Drawing by Benczur Gyula (Julius Benczur), showing the Holy Crown in its final form — the Sylvester Crown joined to the Crown (lower half) presented by Michael Dukas, Emperor of Byzantium, — as also the United Arms of all the Countries of the Crown of St. Stephen.

West and South of Europe symbolised by the Sylvester Crown, was followed almost immediately by that of the highly cultured East in the form of a Crown presented to one of St. Stephen's successors, *Géza, I., King of Hungary*, by *Michael Dukas, Emperor of Byzantium*. This latter crown has been welded into one with the Sylvester Crown. This is the Holy Crown of Hungary of today.

— the symbol of our thousand years of culture and of the inseparability of the countries therein united and of the indissolubility of the Hungarian State. Two drawings by *Benczur Gyula* (Julius Benczur) poetically depict the development of the Hungarian people as illustrated in the Holy Crown. One of these drawings shows the Sylvester Crown with the arms of the mother country (Hungary proper); the other displays in its full brilliance the united Holy Crown, with the provinces—*Transylvania, Croatia and Slavonia, and Fiume*—united under its shadow. *Transylvania* at all times belonged to Hungary as an integral part of the country; in days of trouble, when Turkish and German forces were harrying other parts of the country, it was to *Transylvania* that Hungarian culture fled for refuge. But for nearly a thousand years we lived in peace with *Croatia and Slavonia* too. We had a common past, — common sufferings and a common glory; and we have had common heroes — among whom we refer only to the *Zrinyis*, with whom this book will make the reader familiar; and our bloods were united centuries ago by intermarriage. Whatever misunderstanding there may have been between us, was due to the intrigues of Habsburg policy; and during the most recent decades the Yugoslav vision responsible for setting all Europe on fire, set a breach between us: but the only result has been to absorb the Croatians in a Greater Serbia. The Croatians themselves admit that their subjection to the Balkan conditions prevailing among a people of lower culture than themselves — viz. the Serbians — involves a relapse in every respect. *Fiume* owed her prosperity exclusively to the liberal generosity of the Hungarians.

We have made a rather long flight with the angel supporting the Holy Crown and Arms of Hungary. So let us go back to our kings of the House of Árpád. It was during their reigns that our political life developed too. In the year 1222, in the *Golden Bull*, King *Endre (Andrew) II.* laid the foundations of legal order and constitutional rule. The *Golden Bull*, which was but seven years later than the *Magna Charta* of England, is the mightiest pillar of Hungarian constitutionalism and a prominent landmark in the general history of law. *Endre II.* joined the enthusiasm of Western Europe for the liberation of the *Holy Land* and at an enormous cost started a Crusade.

He was succeeded by his son, *Béla IV.* (1235—1270). It was during *Béla's* reign that the Hungarian nation was visited by the first of the great ordeals it had to pass through as defender of the West of Europe. In 1241 the *Mongols* invaded Europe with a terrific force. The resistance of the Hungarians was indeed broken by the superior numbers of the in-

vaders; but it proved sufficient to keep the barbarians back from the other regions of Europe. The Hungarian people had to play this role over and over again in the history of Europe. It has proved repeatedly that a strong Hungary is a European interest, and that a weakened Hungary means a danger to Europe.

The days of our kings of the House of Árpád saw the development of our county and town life. The county organisation was established by *St. Stephen* himself, who created 39 castellanships. The better known of the county units were — *Komárom, Pozsony, Bars, Hont, Nógrád, Ungvár*. A thousand years later the *Trianon Peace Edict* „corrected“ the work of history and assigned these counties and their seats to the Czechs.

The male line of the House of Árpád becoming extinct, the female line succeeded; the most eminent members of this line being the French *Angevins*, who came to Hungary from Italy. During the reign of *Louis the Great*, whom the Poles too invited to be their king, our towns developed enormously; there was a general advance in the standard of culture; and the country enjoyed prosperity; *Louis's* son-in-law, *Zsigmond (Sigismund) of Brandenburg*, who later on became Emperor of the Roman Empire, followed; his reign saw the first appearance in Europe of the *Turkish danger*. The Ottoman invasion was checked by the greatest hero of Christendom, *Hunyadi János* (John Hunyadi), who was then acting as Regent. The National Party supporting Hunyadi came into bitter conflict with the party supported by the *Habsburgs*, which after the death of *Hunyadi János* succeeded in bringing to the scaffold his eldest son, *Hunyadi László* (Ladislav Hunyadi). This tragedy is commemorated by *Erkel Ferenc's* (Francis Erkel's) beautiful opera.

The Hungarian people raised Hunyadi's younger son, *Mátyás (Matthias)*, — a gifted youth of fifteen years — to the throne. *Hunyadi Mátyás (Matthias Hunyadi)*, known as *Matthias Corvinus* from the leading emblem of the family arms, secured for his country a degree of prosperity and authority which it had never before enjoyed. The Turk feared him, and Hungary became the centre of European interest.

Matthias, who died without an heir, was followed on the throne by weak monarchs from abroad. However, during this period too the Hungarians opposed the invasion from the East; and King *Louis II.* perished with his whole army fighting against the Turks on the field of *Mohács*. This battle, the *Catastrophe of Mohács*, was fought in August, 1526; and it remained the greatest disaster in the history of the Hungarian people until its place was taken by a far greater catastrophe in the form of the *Trianon Peace Edict*.

After the crushing defeat at *Mohács* the

nation was divided into two parties: one of these parties looked to the *Habsburgs* for the necessary power of organisation; while the other chose a national king in the person of *Szapolyai János* (John Szapolya). The country was divided into three parts. The district between the Danube and the Tisza, az also South Hungary, was overrun by the *Turks*, who occupied the fortress of Buda too. Trans-Danubia and Upper Hungary remained in the hands of the kings of the House of Habsburg. The eastern part of the country—*Transylvania*—was converted into an *independent Hungarian national principality* nominally subject to the overlordship of the Sultan. If we look carefully at this division on the map, we shall see that the parts of the country in which the Hungarian people succeeded for two hundred years in defying Turkish dominion are the very districts which the ignorance and illwill of Trianon has handed over to foreign rule.

In the West the Hungarian people still continued to struggle against the Ottoman invaders. The chief role in these struggles was played by the *Zrinyi family*. *Idősebb Zrinyi Miklós* (Nicholas Zrinyi sen.) died the death of a hero at the siege of *Szigetvár*, though the leader of the Turkish besiegers, the mightiest of all the Sultans of Turkey, *Solyman II.*, was dead and the Turkish camp contained only his dead body, which was under the charge of the Turkish lords. Zrinyi's heroism was commemorated in an epic poem by a descendant of his bearing the same name, *ifjabb Zrinyi Miklós* (Nicholas Zrinyi jun.), the poet and general, whose „*Ne hátsd a magyart!*“ („Do not exasperate the Hungarians!“) is even today applicable with full force. The places reminding us of the glory of the Zrinyis have been incorporated in Yugoslavia.

In the Eastern part of Hungary, in *Transylvania*, we find really marvellous and almost incredible records of Hungarian patriotism and love of culture. After the death of *János Zsigmond* (John Sigismund), King of Hungary by popular election, the Estates of Transylvania chose *Báthory István* (Stephen Báthory) to be their prince; and the new prince's great accomplishments and capacity as ruler prevailed upon the Poles to invite him to be their king. His reign coincides with the most prosperous period in the history of Poland; and a grateful posterity has given him the name of *Stephen the Great*.

One of his successors in Transylvania, *Bocskay István* (Stephen Bocskay), was the great champion of the Hungarian struggle for independence and of the principle of liberty of conscience (1557—1606). He was a keen-witted politician and general. And, though Transylvania and a large part of Hungary proper too owed him allegiance, he refused the crown offered to him by the Turks. Since Trianon the Rumanians have refused to

tolerate the presence even of his name in one of the principal squares of Kolozsvár.

The virtues of Bocskay were possessed in an enhanced degree by another of the great princes of Transylvania, *Bethlen Gábor* (Gabriel Bethlen: 1580—1629), who may be classed as the worthy successor of King Matthias in his triple capacity as soldier, diplomat and patron of the sciences. Everyone is familiar with the role he played in European history during the Thirty Years' War, of which he was one of the leading figures.

After the expulsion of the Turkish intruders *Transylvania* — „miniature Hungary“ — also acknowledged the overlordship of the *Habsburg* kings of Hungary, who however were anxious to involve the land of the Magyars in the chaos of the Holy Roman Empire. At the meeting of the XVII. and XVIII. centuries the Hungarian malcontents succeeded in winning as their leader *Rákóczi Ferenc* (Francis Rákóczi), the wealthiest of the Hungarian aristocrats. From the very moment of his birth the child destined to play a distinguished part in history was regarded with suspicion by the Vienna Government, which endeavoured to influence his education and later on, in his early manhood, had him dragged to prison. Of this episode too we publish an illustration — a fine picture by *Benczur Gyula* (Julius Benczur). All this did not however prevent Rákóczi — who was receiving continual encouragement from *Louis XIV.* of France — from publishing a manifesto calling upon the liberty-loving Hungarians to take up arms; and at the head of his Hungarian troops he won a series of successes against *Leopold I.*, Roman Emperor and King of Hungary. In 1707, at *Marosvásárhely*, the Capital of the ancient Hungarian people known as „*Székely*“ (Sicilians), — which today is in Rumania — Rákóczi was elected Prince of Transylvania. Rákóczi then went to Ónod, where he opened a Diet, at which *the House of Habsburg was dethroned*.

So Rákóczi was 200 years in advance of history; but his allies left him to his own resources, so that he lost the fight and died in exile in Turkey.

After the overthrow of Rákóczi's attempt to secure independence the Hungarian nation was driven to reconciliation with the *Habsburgs*, who by their rule endeavoured to reduce Hungary in respect of economics and culture to the position of a dependency of Vienna.

At the beginning of the XIX. century the Hungarian people had two great leaders, — one being *Széchenyi István gróf* (Count Stephen Széchenyi) and the other *Kossuth Lajos* (Louis Kossuth). Both these men set themselves the task of creating a free, democratic, modern Hungary. It was only in the pace of the advance proposed that there was any essential difference between them. *Széchenyi*

enlightened his people and informed them of their backwardness, showing them the concrete paths of progress though this age of feverish energy desired to advance along those paths at a pace more rapid than he had proposed. It was at this juncture that the lead was taken over by *Kossuth Lajos*, the inspired representative of his age. Kossuth saw clearly that the Austrian Empire was an unnatural structure which must without fail collapse. The first step in this direction was to have been taken by Hungary shaking off the Austrian shackles. This was done. The Hungarian national Defence Army called into being in a single day, under the command of gifted generals — carrying out operations reminding us of the great *Hannibal* — defeated the formidable Austrian forces. The Emperor was compelled to appeal for assistance to *Russia*; It was the combined forces of these two empires that overthrew little Hungary, which was thus finally left at the mercy of the Vienna camarilla. Not a single Western Power showed any willingness either to recognise the short-lived triumph of the independent Hungarian State or to come to the aid of the downtrodden Hungarian nation. But, though not a single official finger was raised, the sympathies of the peoples were fully with the Hungarians. Kossuth Lajos, who travelled over *Europe* and *America* for the purpose of enlightening foreign countries, was received everywhere with the utmost enthusiasm. Evidence of this fact is to be found in special editions of British and American papers and in an extensive literature written in English on the subject. Kossuth's journey was everywhere a triumphal progress reaching its culmination in the reception in *Washington*, in the *White House*. Unfortunately all these manifestations of affectionate sympathy did not in any way further the cause of Hungarian liberty; but we trust that the sympathy for the Hungarians due to the efforts of Kossuth will revive once more when the Hungarian people appeal to the great civilised nations *against the sentence of death* inflicted upon them.

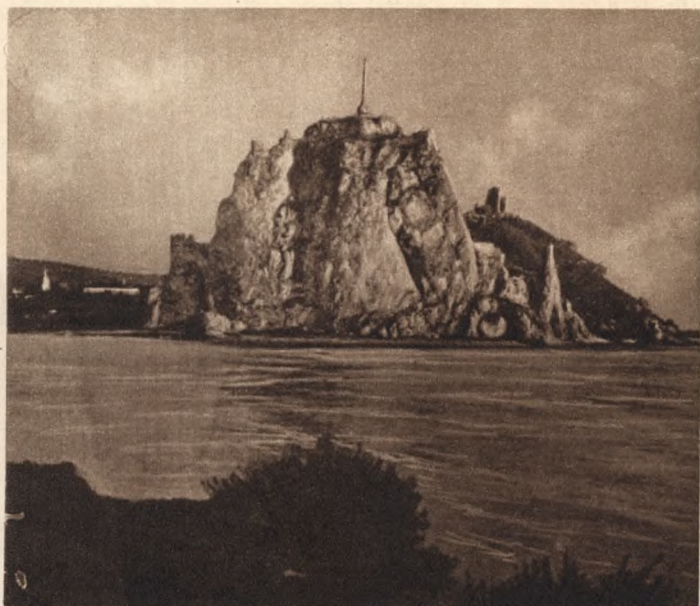
Our struggle for independence began really in 1848 with the declaration of the *freedom of the Hungarian Press*. At that period all the world was singing the songs of an inspired Hungarian lyrical writer, — *Petőfi Sándor* (Alexander Petőfi) — whom we acknowledge to be our greatest poet. Petőfi's career was that of a comet. His whole life lasted but twenty-six short years. The love of liberty that possessed his soul drove him to recruit among the Hungarian warriors. He served as a subaltern officer under the most daring of the Hungarian generals, »Father« Bem, who led his men to victory in Transylvania even over the superior odds of the Russians. It was in Transylvania, in the valley of Segesvár, that this seer of the war of independence met his death. Prior to Trianon there was a statue at Segesvár recording Petőfi's glory: but the Ru-

manians, unable to bear its presence, have destroyed it.

As already stated, the Hungarians had no alternative: they had to become reconciled to *Vienna*. This reconciliation was materialised in the so-called *Compromise* of 1867. The ideal character of Hungary as a geographical and economic unit enabled the Hungarian people within a few decades after the signing of the *Compromise* to show a decided development in every field of intellectual and economic life. While this was going on, in 1896 the Hungarian State reached the *thousandth anniversary* of its existence, which was celebrated with fitting pomp. On this occasion we erected various monuments in places connected with the older period of our history — on hill-summits not far from the frontier. These historical art memorials were put into the possession of the enemies responsible for our dismemberment; and they hastened to destroy them all.

Of the *Great War* we have nothing to say here; what we had to say about it, has been said in the first part of the present book. When perusing our illustrations the reader cannot fail to be moved on seeing the portrait of *Tisza István gróf* (Count Stephen Tisza), — the man who was more decidedly opposed to the war than anyone and was nevertheless driven to die martyr's death on that score. We publish among other portraits those of four more great men: *Apponyi Albert gróf* (Count Albert Apponyi), whose gift of eloquence reminds us of Kossuth Lajos and who, despite his eighty odd years, is ready to travel the whole world over to advocate the justice of the Hungarian cause. *Lord Rothermere* who has directed the attention of the world to Hungary, — of *Horthy Miklós* (Nicholas Horthy), the Regent, and of *Bethlen István gróf* (Count Stephen Bethlen), Prime Minister of Hungary: the two latter being the men with whose names the re-construction of Hungary is indissolubly connected. These are the men who have contributed most to the re-construction of that *Dismembered Hungary* which desires worthily and with the weapons of justice to recover the place in the Sun which is her due. Should that issue not ensue, the Hungarian people — whom we have shown our readers as the champions of the civilisation of the West against the barbarism of the East — would be condemned to death. But we have no intention of dying either cheaply or noiselessly.

We desire to obtain the justice we crave with the weapons of conviction, of peace and of culture. This is what we shall fight for to the last breath. And in these pages we have told our readers what the Hungarian nation struggled for, — for its own independence and to be able to serve the cause of human culture honorably and loyally. It is for these two objects that we desire to fight in the future too. That is why we appeal for justice and for your assistance.



When our enemies dismembered our country, they turned with feelings of the bitterest hatred to destroy those art memorials which proclaimed the thousand years' past of the Hungarian people. Unable to tolerate their presence, they removed the memorials and break them in pieces. On this page may be seen the Castle Hill at Dévény (left upper half) and the Árpád Memorial erected on the summit of that hill to commemorate the original occupation of our country (lower half), — which memorial has fallen a victim to the fury of the Czechs. On the right of the page will be seen the Memorial erected on Mount Czenk, Brassó, (upper half), which was destroyed by the spite of the Rumanians, and (lower half) the Millennium Memorial at Zimony (Zemun), destroyed by the hatred of the Yugoslavs.





Szent István (St. Stephen), first King of Hungary and Founder of the Hungarian State, who made the Hungarians embrace Western civilisation and codified the policy of tolerance pursued in Hungary towards the non-Magyar nationalities, shown when embracing the Cross. — Painting by Benczur Gyula (Julius Benczur).



Birth of St. Imre (Emerich), Prince of Hungary. — The nine-hundredth anniversary of the death of St. Imre, son of King Szent István (Stephen) and of his Consort, Gizella, Princess of Bavaria, is being commemorated this year (1930) by the whole Christian world. — Altar Painting by Zichy Mihály (Michael Zichy), in the Coronation Church (Matthias Church) in Buda (Castle Hill).



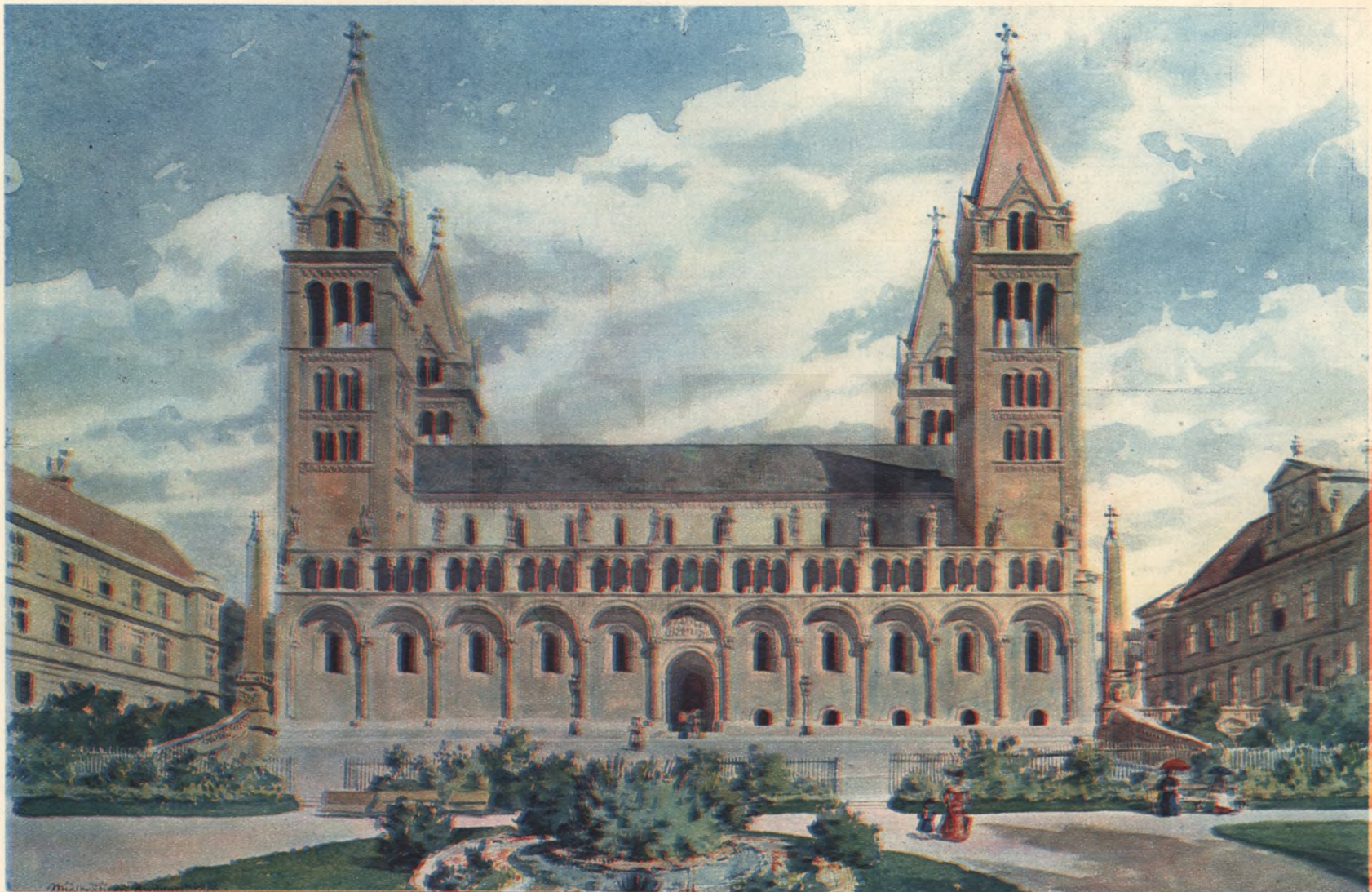
Statue of St. Gellért (Gerhard), Bishop, in Budapest. — St. Gellért was the head of the band of missionaries who converted the Hungarians to Christianity in the XI. century. At the foot of the hill which bears his name stand the St. Gellért Baths, one of the most eminent institutions of Budapest, the health resort.



Statue of Szent István (St. Stephen), the first King of Hungary (977—1038), in Castle Ward, Buda. The work of Stróbl Alajos (Aloysius Stróbl).



Trencsén Castle, where already Szent István (St. Stephen) our first King established a burgravate at the beginning of the XIth century. It has been ceded to Czechoslovakia by the Peace Edict. — English lithography from the middle of the XIXth century. Historical Picture Gallery, Bpest.



Pécs Cathedral. — Pécs was a prominent centre of Hungarian ecclesiastical art already in the days of the first kings of Hungary. After the end of the Great War Pécs was illegally occupied for a considerable time by Yugoslavia.



The Age of King Kálmán. — His great erudition earned for Kálmán, King of Hungary at the beginning of the XII. century, the epithet „Könyves“ (Beauclerc). It was he who secured for Hungary a sea-board — though of that too we have been deprived by the Treaty of Trianon. — Fresco by Lotz Károly (Charles Lotz).



The Age of Nagy Lajos (Louis the Great). — During the reign of Nagy Lajos (1326—1382) a member of the Italian branch of the House of Anjou advanced enormously in economic development, in culture and in art. — Painting by Lotz Károly (Charles Lotz).



Statue of Hunyadi János (John Hunyadi) in Castle Ward, Buda. — Hunyadi János, Regent of Hungary, was an intrepid hero and a gifted general who during the XV. century stemmed the tide of Turkish advance against Western Europe. Hunyadi was the greatest hero of Christendom and father of Hunyadi Corvin Mátyás (Matthias Corvinus), King of Hungary, the eminent lover and patron of science and art.



The Matthias Church (Coronation Church) in Castle Ward, Buda. The finest example of Hungarian medieval Gothic architecture. — Photo by Balogh.



Hunyadi Corvin Mátyás (Matthias Corvinus, of the house of Hunyadi), King of Hungary, remembered and revered by his people as „Matthias the Just“, who was a worthy compeer of the princes who patronised the art of the Italian Renaissance. In his Court he employed the service of the most eminent scholars and artists. — This oil painting by Benczur Gyula (Julius Benczur) portrays the king in the company of his Consort, Beatrice Princess of Naples, and of his scholars and artists. — In the Ernst Museum, Budapest.



Young Hunyadi Corvin Mátyás (Matthias Corvinus, of the House of Hunyadi) defeating the Czech giant Holubar at a tournament. — This historical scene was painted by Wagner Sándor (Alexander Wagner), a Hungarian artist formerly Professor in the Munich Academy of Fine Arts.



Statue of Hunyadi Corvin Mátyás (Matthias Corvinus, of the House of Hunyadi) in his native town, Kolozsvár (now called Cluj). This great Hungarian king raised his country to a prosperity unknown before his days, — that being true in particular of that province — Hungarian Transsylvania — which gave him birth, in the Capital of which a grateful prosperity placed this beautiful monument, the work of the gifted Hungarian sculptor, Fadrusz János (John Fadrusz). The Rumanians, who have demolished in succession all the historical monuments erected by the Hungarians, to make room for imaginary fabled figures of Rumanian history or for — waste land, for a whole decade tolerated the presence of this statue, till they finally notified the world that they desired to remove it, „for on Rumanian soil there is no room for a traitor“.

— (Photo by Erdélyi.)



Kassa Cathedral. Superb monument of mediaeval Hungarian art. Kassa now called Kosice — may justly be ranked next to Buda and Kolozsvár as the third city in Hungary during the reign of Hunyadi Corvin Mátyás (Matthias Corvinus, of the House of Hunyadi). Kassa — this pure Hungarian town full of memories of Rákóczi, the burial-place of Rákóczi's ashes, every part of which breathes Hungarian culture and Hungarian glory — was allotted by the arbitrary Treaty of Peace (or rather Peace Edict) to the Czechs.



Contemporary Portrait of Hunyadi Corvin Mátyás (Matthias Corvinus, of the House of Hunyadi), King of Hungary. Painted by Giovanni Boltraffio in the studio of Lionardo da Vinci. This masterpiece was sent as a gift to the Hungarian nation by Lord Rothermere on the occasion of the celebration of the first ten years of office of the present Regent of Hungary, Horthy Miklós (Nicholas de Horthy).



Vajda-Hunyad Castle, the ancestral home of the House of Hunyadi, which gave Hungary its first Regent, Hunyadi János (John Hunyadi), the greatest hero of Christendom, and King Hunyadi Corvin Mátyás (Matthias Corvinus), the most eminent of the patrons of art of the Renaissance Age. This lovely, monumental art memorial was most carefully restored by the Hungarians prior to the Great War: the Treaty of Trianon transferred it to the Rumanians, in whose hands all Hungarian art memorials alike are doomed to destruction.



Model of Vajda-Hunyad Castle in Budapest. Built in 1896, when the Hungarian nation celebrated the first millennium of its existence as a political unit.



Scene from the Opera „Hunyadi László“ (Ladislas Hunyadi). Hunyadi László was the elder son of the Regent, Hunyadi János (John Hunyadi); he was dragged to the scaffold by the advisers of the Habsburg King, Ladislas (László) V. This tragedy was elaborated by Erkel Ferenc (Francis Erkel) in an opera produced in Budapest in 1844. This opera is one of the gems of Hungarian operatic art. — Our illustration shows the modern scenery designed by Márkus László (Ladislas Márkus).



Heroic Death of Dobozi Mihály (Michael Dobozi) and his Wife. — Dobozi Mihály, a Hungarian lesser noble, together with his fellow-warriors constructed an armed camp of wagons in the days when the Turkish hosts, victorious in the battle of Mohács, flooded the whole country. The Turkish force, vastly superior in numbers, dispersed the Hungarian camp; and Dobozi mounted his steed with his wife in his arms. However, the horse being unable to bear the double burden, the faithful wife begged and entreated her husband to kill her, lest she should fall into the hands of the Turks. Dobozi first stabbed his wife to death with his sword and then, facing his pursuers unaided, died the death of a hero.

— Painting by Székely Bertalan (Bartholomew Székely), in the Budapest Fine Arts Museum. C. Könyves Kálmán, Budapest.



The Mohács Catastrophe (1526). The Turks had invaded Hungary with a force far in excess of any previously seen in that country. The Hungarians faced the odds: but their efforts were doomed to failure; and in the battle fought on the field of Mohács King Louis II. himself, sword in hand, was killed. Székely Bertalan's (Bartholomew Székely's) pictures portrays the finding of the king's body. For 400 years the Hungarian people regarded the battle of Mohács as the greatest catastrophe in their history, until it was exceeded in dimensions by that involved in the Treaty of Trianon. — The paintings are in the Budapest Fine Arts Museum.



Zrínyi Miklós (Nicholas Zrínyi), a Hungarian nobleman, was besieged in his castle of Szigetvár by the Turkish army on its way to conquer Central Europe under the command of Soliman II., the greatest of the Ottoman Sultans. When after a protracted siege he could no longer hold the fortress, Zrínyi put on his gala dress, gathered together the remnant of the garrison, and made a sortie, dying the death of a hero — as did all his companions — with his face to the foe. — Painting by Székely Bertalan (Bartholomew Székely), in the Budapest Fine Arts Museum. C. Könyves Kálmán, Budapest.





Dugovics Titusz (Titus Dugovics), one of Hunyadi János' (John Hunyadi's) knights, in 1456 saved the Hungarian fortress of Nándorfehérvár (Belgrade) sacrificing his own life by making a heroic plunge from its walls pulling with himself into the abyss the intruding Turks. Later on — with the consent of the Hungarian nation (which is accused of an aggressive policy for the purpose of conquest) — this fortress was transferred to Serbia, being given the name of Belgrade; today it is the Capital of Yugoslavia. On the other hand, under the Edict of Peace, the Serbians were allowed to deprive us of our southern counties, in which our generosity had long before permitted them to take refuge. — Painting by Wagner Sándor (Alexander Wagner), in the Budapest Fine Arts Museum. — C. Könyves Kálmán, Budapest.



The Women of Eger. — This painting by Székely Bertalan (Bartholomew Székely) recalls the triumphant defence of the fortress of Eger against the Turks in 1552, — a defence in which the Hungarian women took a heroic part. — C. Könyves Kálmán, Budapest.



The Torda Diet of 1568 makes its Declaration of Liberty of Conscience. This Diet was held in the town of Torda, in Hungarian Transylvania, subjected by the Treaty of Trianon to the rule of the Rumanians. The Diet was presided over by János Zsigmond (John Sigismund), the national Hungarian prince who ruled in defiance of the Habsburgs. In the centre of the picture may be seen Dávid Ferenc (Francis Dávid), the leading apostle of Unitarian faith. British and American Unitarians are familiar both with the figure of Dávid Ferenc and with the Unitarianism of Transylvania, recognised by them as the source of their own faith. — Painting by Kriesch Aladár (Aladár Kriesch). C. Könyves Kálmán, Budapest.



Bethlen Gábor (Gabriel Bethlen), Hungarian Prince of Transylvania, who to the very last fought successfully against the Habsburgs and raised his own country, Transylvania (allotted to the Rumanians by the Peace Edict), to a very high level of culture. He was assisted by Hungarian and foreign savants invited to his Court. — This painting by Madarász Viktor (Victor Madarász) shows Bethlen Gábor surrounded by his savants.

CLAVDIOPOLIS
 COLOSWAR vulgo CLAVSENBVRG
 Transilvanie ciuitas primaria.



Kolozsvár (now called Cluj), the cultural centre of Hungarian Transylvania. It was here that Hunyadi Corvin Mátyás (Matthias Corvinus) (of the House of Hunyadi) was born. The walls of Kolozsvár tell us most of how Transylvania owes its civilisation to the Hungarians, and not to the Rumanians; the latter have had no share in building up that civilisation, for they were but half-savage newcomers tolerated by the natives when the heroic endeavours of Hungarian Transylvania to further the cause of culture were being watched respectfully by the whole of Europe. The Trianon Peace Edict has thrown Kolozsvár too — this pure Hungarian town — at the feet of the Rumanians, who have filled it with Rumanian soldiers and officials, in order to make it look Rumanian to foreigners arriving within its walls. — This engraving, by Houfnagel, the Dutch artist, dates from 1677. It has inscriptions in Latin, Hungarian and German: but we cannot find any trace on it of the name — Cluj — which everyone is required to use today. In the foreground, Hungarian ladies. The many-sided culture to be seen here is beyond anything the Rumanian people as a whole have ever been able to show, — either in those days or 200 years later or perhaps even today.



The Kolozsvár of Today. Every single stone here speaks to us of Hungarian culture. It was the Hungarians who established here a university, hospitals, theatres, and technical installations. All the Rumanians have done is to change the inscriptions, — while they have driven out the Hungarian teachers and professors, doctors, actors and all other ministers to Hungarian culture, in order to replace them with individuals of doubtful accomplishments who are nevertheless extremely eloquent when showing strangers the homes of „Rumanian“ culture.



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Rumanians, who have „taken away“ the square named after him and covered it with buildings. 2. Báthory István (Stephen Báthory), Prince of Transylvania (1533–1556), who was elected King of Poland too and is honoured by the Poles as the greatest of their kings. 3. Bethlem Gábor (Gabriel Bethlen), Prince of Transylvania (1580–1629), elected King of Hungary too, gifted general, diplomat and patron of science and art. Played distinguished part in the Thirty Years' War. This contemporary English engraving also proves that he was respected and possessed authority beyond the frontiers of his own country. 4. Zrinyi Miklós (Nicholas Zrinyi), Hungarian poet and general (XVII. cent.). Father and son alike fought against the Turkish invader; and this became a family tradition with the Zrinyis. — Contemporary French print.



Arva Castle, the ancestral home of the far-famed Thurzó Family. In the XVII. century it was in the possession of the Thökölys. Thököly Imre (Emerich Thököly) spent his whole life fighting against the Habsburgs. He was the second husband of the heroic Zrinyi Ilona (Helen Zrinyi), the mother of Rákóczi Ferenc (Francis Rákóczi) II., Prince of Transylvania. — The castle has been surrendered to the Czechs.



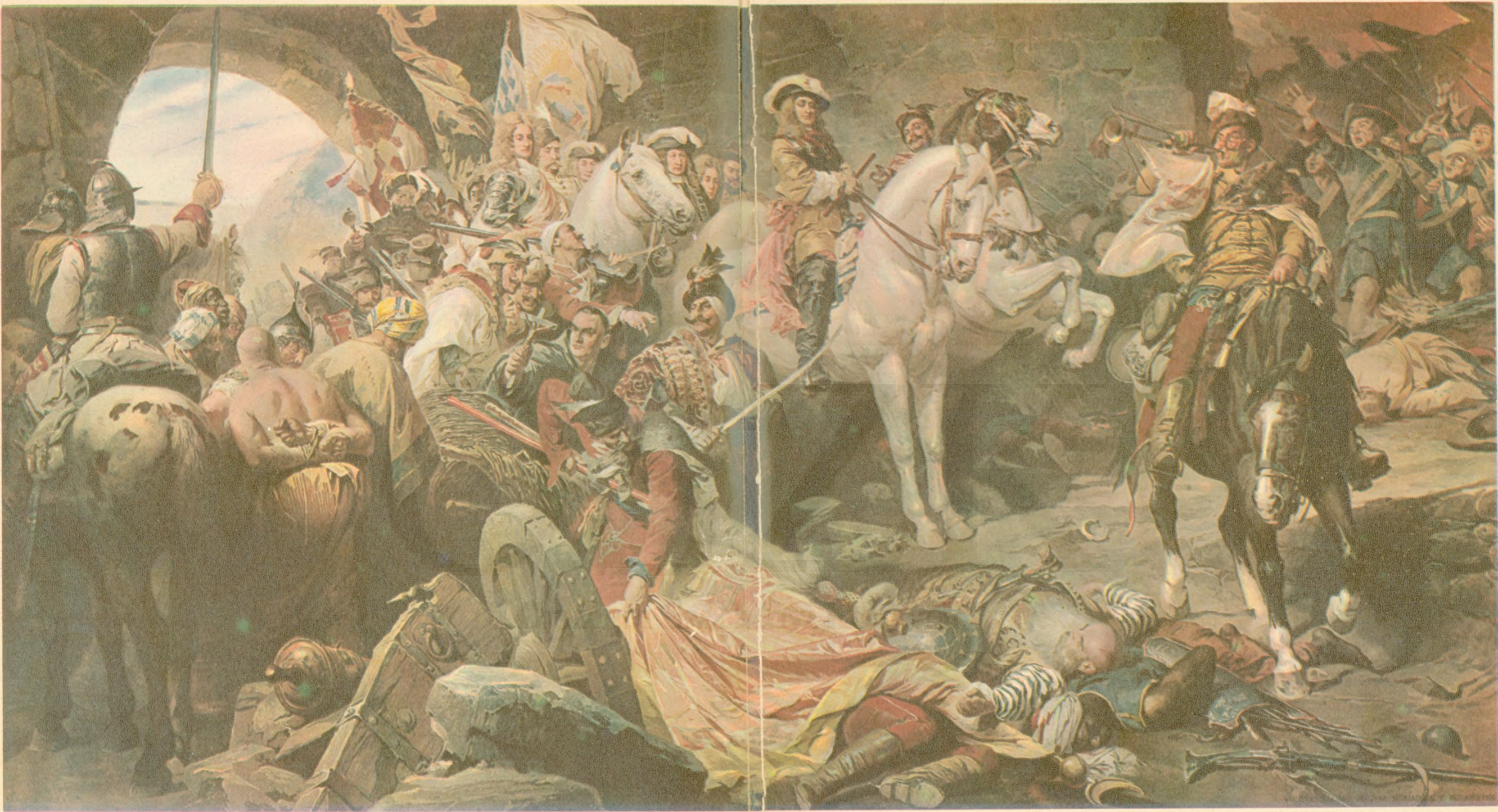
Eperjes: house of Rákóczi Ferenc (Francis Rákóczi) and other houses of the same period. These houses show the highly refined taste of the period, which even the unbroken warfare failed to corrupt. Eperjes has been allotted to the Czechs. We do not say „to Czecho-Slovakia“, for the Czech rule is by no means to the liking of the Slovaks, who fought bravely as the devoted soldiers of Rákóczi Ferenc.



Oboe-playing (the „tárogató“ is a specifically Hungarian instrument resembling the oboe). — Painting by Kupeczky János (John Kupeczky), one of the painters of the Rákóczi period. In the Budapest Fine Arts Museum.



Lőcse Town Hall and Church dating from the XVI. century. One of the most valuable art memorials of older Hungary. The church is decorated with wonderful Gothic carvings. The kings of Hungary settled Germans in Lőcse as early as the XII. century; but the Czechs — to whom this Hungarian town, together with the High Tatra range which rises behind it, was allotted by the Peace Edict — have had no part whatsoever in the refined culture of the Hungarian Highlands.



Recovery of the Fortress of Buda from the Turks in 1686 (painting by Benczur Gyula (Julius Benczur) now in the Municipal Museum, Budapest). This was a stirring event which at the close of the XVII. century excited the interest and aroused the enthusiasm of the whole of Christendom. For centuries the Hungarians shed their blood in the struggle against the Turks; but when the struggle was approaching a victorious end, the austrian-rule strove to rob the Hungarians of their independence. The movement to counteract this endeavour culminated in the war of independence led by Rákóczi, the illustrations relating to which will be found below. — C. Könyves Kálmán, Budapest.



Der Ungar.

L'Étranger.

„Kurucz“ Troops („kurucz“ was the name given to the Hungarian soldier fighting for the independence of his country against the foreign rulers). — Contemporary French print showing the spirit of the period dominated by the Rákóczi movement. — The Hungarian people gathered round the standard of Rákóczi Ferenc (Francis Rákóczi) II. to maintain their ancestral liberty against the attacks of the Habsburgs. Our illustration shows the camp-life of the day which the „Kurucz“ songs have made immortal. The Age of Rákóczi was one of the richest periods of Hungarian poetry. Our music too was enriched with invaluable works of art; it was the period when the Rákóczi March was written — a march later elaborated by Liszt Ferenc (Francis Liszt) and Hector Berlioz. — Ernst Museum, Budapest.



Portrait of Rákóczi Ferenc (Francis Rákóczi) II., Prince of Transylvania, hero of the struggle for independence. Painted by Mányoki Ádám (Adam Mányoki), the prince's painter in ordinary. For a long time this picture was in the Saxon royal collection. Recently it was transferred to the Fine Arts Museum, Budapest, by way of exchange and gift.

CASSOVIA
SVPERIORIS HVNGARIE CIVITAS PRIMARIA.



Kassa in 1617. — Copper engraving by the Dutch artist, George Houfnagel. Inscription: „Cassovia, Superioris Hungariae Vicitas Primaria“ (Capital city of Upper Hungary). The Hungarian gentlemen seen talking in the foreground betray the nationality of the city. This city is proud to be able to call itself the town of King Matthias Corvinus (of the House of Hunyadi), and of Rákóczi Ferenc (Francis Rákóczi), Prince of Transylvania. Why the „Capital of Upper Hungary“ had to be given to the Czechs, is incomprehensible to the man of ordinary common sense. The last people in the world to desire any issue of the kind were the Slovaks the people whose alleged „liberation“ has proved to be utter slavery, and who fought enthusiastically under Rákóczi to defend the liberty of Hungary against the oppression of Vienna.



Bártfa: Town Hall and Church. Superb masterpieces of medieval Hungarian architecture. Bártfa was transferred by the Peace Edict to the possession of the Czechs.



Arrest of the newly-married Rákóczi Ferenc (Francis Rákóczi) II. by order of the Vienna Court. — Painting by Benczur Gyula (Julius Benczur). — C. Könyves Kálmán, Budapest.



Enthusiastic Reception of II. Rákóczi Ferenc (Francis Rákóczi II), Prince of Transylvania and lord of Hungary, by the Diet of Ónod, which dethroned the House of Habsburg. — Painting by Dudits Andor (Andrew Dudits). — C. Könyves Kálmán, Budapest.



This is how the Czechs treated one of the finest statues erected in a public square in Europe! — Statue of Mária Terézia (Maria Theresa), Queen of Hungary, modelled by Fadrusz János (John Fadrusz), the gifted Hungarian sculptor. The statue was originally set up in Pozsony (now called Bratislava), former Capital and coronation city of Hungary. Though not possessing the slightest right to the city, the Czechs hastened to humiliate it, and broke to pieces its finest ornament. We have succeeded in saving a few of the fragments, which we are preserving as precious relics.



By demolishing this statue the Czechs outraged not only Hungarian art, but the finest of all Hungarian virtues — the feeling of chivalry. The inscription on the statue — „vitam et sanguinem“ refers to the fact that in 1740 the Hungarians offered their blood and their lives in defence of their young queen Mária Terézia (Maria Theresa), when she begged „the glorious Hungarian nation“ to protect her throne against the attacks of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia. This manifestation of confidence made the Hungarians forget the centuries of grievances; and they did not desert their sovereign in her hour of need.



Kossuth Lajos (Louis Kossuth), Regent of Hungary during the war of independence (1848—49) fought by us for the independence of Hungary. Kossuth foresaw the inevitable decay of the Austrian Empire; however, when he tried to achieve the national independence of his people, official politicians all the world over turned a deaf ear to him. All the greater was the understanding with which he was received by the liberty-loving peoples of America, Great Britain and Italy.



Széchenyi István gróf (Count Stephen Széchenyi), „the greatest Hungarian“ who desired to further the advance of his country by peaceful means — by the encouragement of education and of economic activity — and to introduce British ideas. He shrank from the very idea of revolution; and his despair at the outbreak of the revolution drove him mad. However, the Vienna Government continued to persecute him even in the asylum where he had taken refuge; and he committed suicide. — Painting by Ammerling.



Statue of Kossuth Lajos (Louis Kossuth) in New York. — The work of Horvai János (John Horvai).





Statue of George Washington in the Budapest Municipal Park. The work of Bezerédy Gyula (Julius Bezerédy). — These two statues symbolise the reciprocal respect which the American and Hungarian peoples feel for one another.



Petőfi Sándor (Alexander Petőfi), the inspired Hungarian poet, one of the greatest lyric poets in the literature of the world, in 1849 enlisted in the Hungarian „Honvéd“ (National Defence) army fighting against the Russians and Austrians, and was attached to the heroic General Bem. — This picture was painted by the Polish painter Jan Styka. — Ernst Museum, Budapest.





Hungarian National Defence army crossing Mount Sturec in 1849, during the struggle against Austrian oppression. — Contemporary English lithograph.



At Segesvár (where Petőfi fell in battle, fighting heroically for the independence of his country), in 1896 — as our illustration shows — the great poet's statue was unveiled. The Rumanians, unable to tolerate the presence even of the apostle of world liberty, have removed it.

This is how, eighty years ago, the peoples of England and the United States, feted Kossuth and the Hungarian nation which had bled in the cause of liberty.



Arrival of Kossuth Lajos (Louis Kossuth) in Southampton in 1851. — Contemporary English drawing.



Kossuth Lajos speaking at Southampton. — Contemporary English drawing.



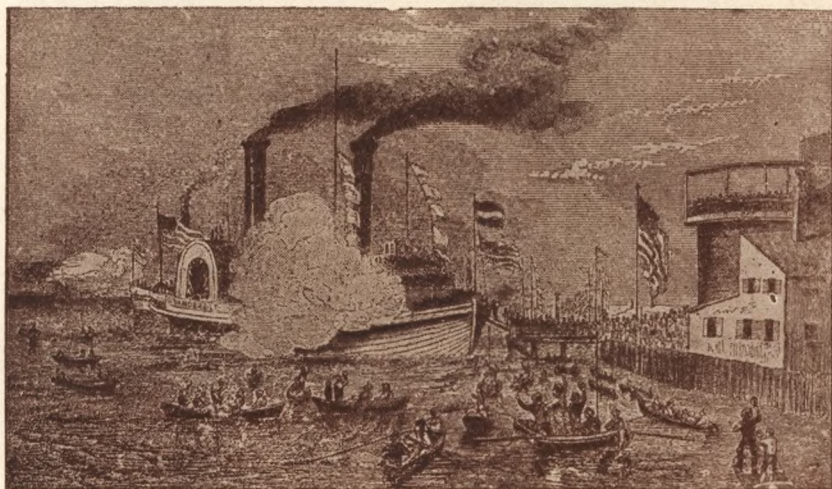
Kossuth Lajos (Louis Kossuth) speaking at Charing Cross, London. — Contemporary English drawing.



Kossuth Lajos arriving in Guildhall Yard, London. — Contemporary English drawing.

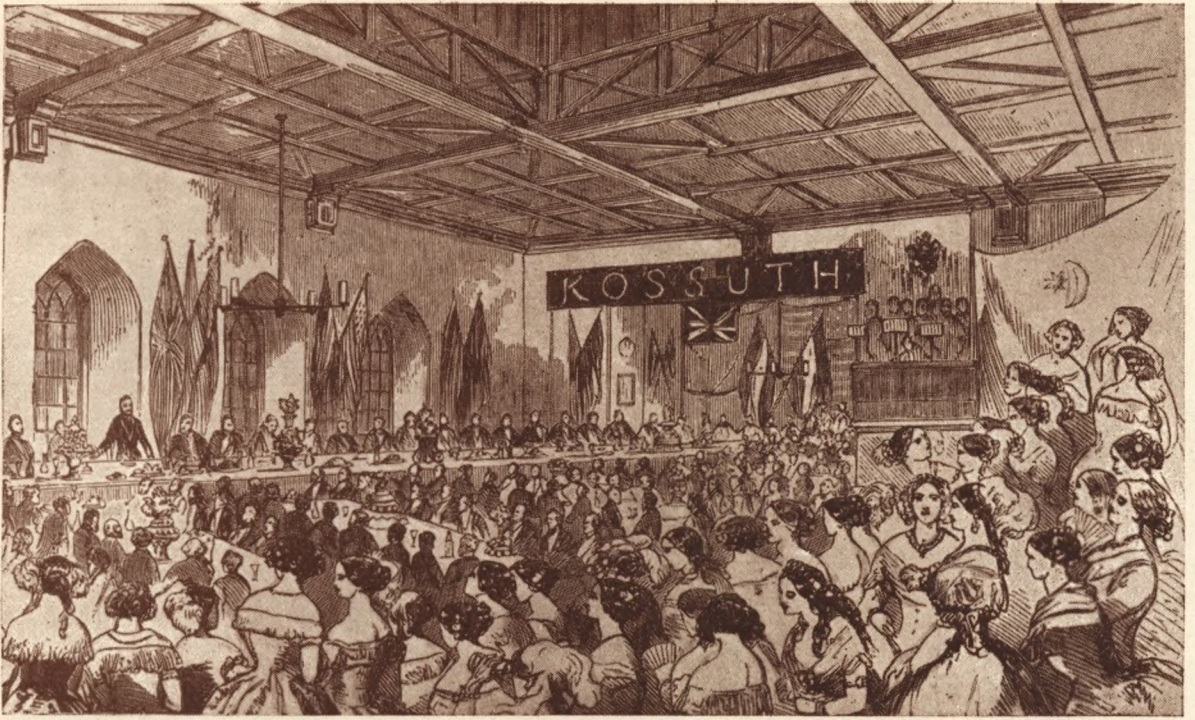


Reception of Kossuth in the Town Hall, Southampton. — Contemporary English drawing.



Arrival of Kossuth Lajos (Louis Kossuth) in the harbour of New York, in 1852. — Contemporary American drawing.
Kossuth Lajos being protected against the Austrian and Russian eagles by Great Britain and the United States. — Contemporary cartoon (from „Punch“).





Banquet in honour of Kossuth in the Town Hall, Southampton. — Contemporary English drawing.



Kossuth Lajos (Louis Kossuth) driving in state through Broadway, New York. — Contemporary American drawing.



The Hungarian town of Arad — a town whose past is full of the most sacred of our historical memories, while its present is characterised by a flourishing industry and trade — has been allotted to Rumania. — The County of Arad, and the Arad Archdeaconry, were established by our first king Szent István (St. Stephen). The history of Arad coincides with every true Hungarian as a shrine of national glory and national sorrow. It was here that the suffering and martyrdom inflicted upon Hungary for desiring to throw off the yoke of Austria culminated: for, when the Hungarian people struggling to vindicate their liberty were crushed by the joint tyranny of Russia and Austria, it was at Arad that, on October 6th., 1849, the great Hungarian national heroes were done to death, — the thirteen heroic Hungarian generals butchered by Haynau. It was in their memory that we erected the statue shown in our illustration, — the monumental work of Zala György (George Zala), the Nestor of Hungarian sculptors who is still with us, — to which we made pilgrimages every year. This too has been taken from us: for Rumania has put wooden coverings over the statue commemorating the heroism of those who fought against her own enemies and died the death of martyrs in a cause which was hers too. The memory of the mournful day in 1849 serves us as a sublime consolation; for as we proved able to rise out of the oppression of those days, we know that the innate vitality of our nation will not desert us today either. Later on, as our illustration (dating from 1890 shows), we raised Arad to the position of a modern town, the centre of a flourishing industry and commerce.





Partial View of the town of Komárom. This pure Hungarian town in 1849 was a fortified position which, when the Hungarian army had been compelled to surrender to the superior odds of the joint Austrian and Russian forces, for months held out, to the amazement of the whole of Europe, under the command of the heroic Hungarian general, Klapka György (George Klapka). Komárom — where even today the only Czechs to be found are settlers placed there since the War, the town itself belonging, not to the Highlands at all, but to the typically Hungarian Lowlands — was snatched from us by the Czechs. Probably the only reason why the Czechs have tolerated the statue of Klapka (shown in our illustration) is that his name sounds very Slavonic; otherwise it seems quite sure that the men, who, as we have seen in the case of Maria Theresia's statue, are apostles of iconoclasm, would



General Bem, hero of the Hungarian War of Independence of 1848/49.

certainly have acted here as did the Rumanians in the pure Hungarian town of Marosvásárhely when they removed the statues of General Bem and Kossuth (see below), forgetting in their ignorance that these heroes had fought, not only against the Austrians, but also against the Russians, the traditional enemies of the Rumanian people.



Kossuth Lajos (Louis Kossuth).



Portrait of Tisza István gróf (Count Stephen Tisza), former Prime Minister of Hungary. — As admitted already even by our former enemies, Tisza István gróf was the most moderate of the leading politicians of the Central Powers. It was he who protested against the declaration of war, and then — after his views had been counteracted by the politicians of Austria — would agree only to a conduct of hostilities precluding any conquest on the part of Hungary. What Tisza and every other true Hungarian wanted was merely a war of self-defence. After the War Tisza was murdered. —
Painting by Benzsur Gyula (Julius Benzsur).



Apponyi Albert gróf (Count Albert Apponyi), known in the United States of America as „The Grand Old Man of Central Europe“, — the most eminent of the Hungarians fighting today for a peace founded on justice. — Painting by Balló Ede (Edward Balló).



Szeged Town Hall by night. — Szeged is the largest modern town of the Hungarian Lowlands, and is situated on the river Tisza. Prior the Great War the river Tisza had its source in Hungary and joined the Danube on Hungarian soil. Today it runs through three countries, a fact that — owing to the lack of uniformity of waterway regulation measures — is the cause of immense damage by flood.



Sopron. The Trianon Peace Edict annexed to Austria also Sopron, this Hungarian town rich in cultural memorials. It was restored to Hungary by plebiscite. This was the first instance of the Hungarians recovering anything after the conclusion of the Treaty of Trianon. And it is a case in point to show that it is possible, to remedy the evils due to force or ignorance.



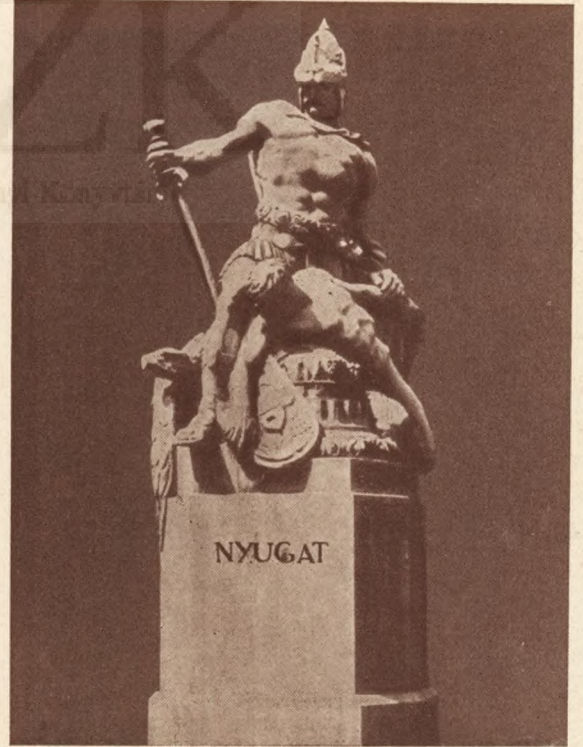
Portrait of Horthy Miklós (Nicholas Horthy), Regent of Hungary. The work of László Fülöp (Philip László). (With the authority of the Graphical Art Society.)



Portrait of Bethlen István gróf (Count Stephen Bethlen), Prime Minister of Hungary: the work of László Fülöp (Philip László), the world-famed Hungarian artist who has settled in England.



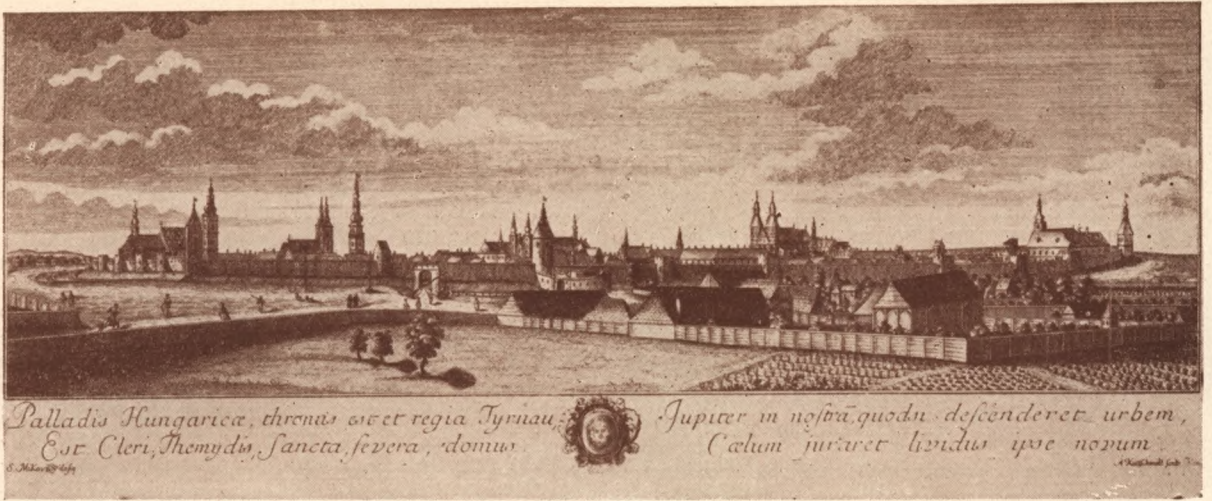
Statue of Lord Rothermere: the work of Kisfaludy-Stróbl Zsigmond (Sigismund Kisfaludy-Stróbl). It was Lord Rothermere, the proprietor of the „Daily Mail“, who by his article „Hungary's Place in the Sun“ and by the energetic propaganda that followed called the attention of foreign countries to the injustice suffered by Hungary and to the need for a revision of the Treaty.



In Szabadság-tér (Liberty Square) — which during the year 1849 was the scene of the martyrdom of the intrepid champions of Hungarian liberty — the Hungarians erected the Hungarian irredenta statues modelled after the Paris Strassbourg statue to serve as striking symbols of the injustice inflicted upon Hungary, the repair of which must be insisted upon by every person with a sense of fairness. The four statues are called: North, South, East and West symbolising that Hungary has been mutilated in all four directions of the World.



The Trianon Flag. This is the name given by us to that flag, always flying at half-mast, which at the initiation of Nándor Urmánczy and to a great extent from the donations of the subscribers to the Pesti Hirlap has been set up as a memento in the Capital, in Szabadság-tér (Liberty Square).



Nagyszombat at the beginning of the XVII. century. It was here that a university was founded by Cardinal Pázmány Péter (Peter Pázmány), Archbishop of Esztergom, the classical Hungarian preacher and writer. The university was later transferred to Budapest. In the XVII. century Nagyszombat was a thriving literary and printing centre. This ancient seat of Hungarian culture has been allotted to the Czechs.

THE HUNGARIAN GENIUS: WHAT IT HAS ACHIEVED DURING TEN CENTURIES OF HISTORY.

The greatest achievement of the Hungarian nation immediately after its coming to Europe was the establishment of a State in a geographical unit where no other nation had been able to do so. Herewith the constitutional genius of the Hungarian people put an end to the migration of peoples properly so called and rendered possible the political consolidation of Europe. The last wave of the migration of peoples — the advance of the Turkish conquerors — found only one serious obstacle, — the Hungarian people. By this self-sacrifice the Hungarians saved Europe.

This is what Western Europe owes to the genius of the Hungarian people: while East and South Europe owes that people its lessons in State life, in pure morals, and in European civilisation.

For three hundred years the Hungarians were ruled over by the descendants of Árpád, the conqueror of the country, — all brave and gifted men receptive of the benefits of culture who, together with those Members of the House of Árpád who have been canonised, were eminent personifications of charity, sanctity of life and medieval chivalry. And *Szent László* (St. Ladislas) united Croatia and Hungary; while from that period Croats and Hungarians lived for nine hundred years in amity and fraternity.

Nagyvárad was the favourite town of St. Ladislas, the wise legislator and administrator of justice. He built a cathedral at *Nagyvárad*

and made the town the chief seat of justice in the country, as is proved by the valuable collection of legal cases — the *Ritus Explorandae Veritatis* — dating from the XIII. century. The town of *Nagyvárad* — this ancient Hungarian city — has, in defiance of the principle of self-determination, been allotted to Rumania by the Peace Edict. It was at *Nagyvárad* that during the Middle Ages was erected the statue of St. Ladislas by the great Hungarian sculptors *Kolozsváry Márton* and *Kolozsváry György* (Martin and George Kolozsváry). This statue was destroyed by the Turks. And the newer statue put in its place has been removed by the Rumanians from the spot where in the days of St. Ladislas there was not a Rumanian to be found.

St. Ladislas's son, King *Kálmán*, is known in history as *Könyves Kálmán* (*Kálmán Beauclerc*). The usual epithets applied to rulers are *Great, Little, Lame, Strong, Stout, Debonair, the Conqueror, Pious*, etc.; the epithet *Könyves*, descriptive of erudition is almost without a parallel, though English history has its Henry Beauclerc. In Hungarian history there is nothing to compare with it except — *igazságos* — *the just* — applied by the people to the great Matthias of the House of Hunyadi.

The saints of the Age of the Árpáds include the bishop *Szent Gellért* (St. Gerhard), the missionary who came from Italy to con-

vert Hungary. His memory is preserved by the worldfamed *St. Gellért Baths* in Budapest, — just as the memory of *St. Margaret* of the House of Árpád is preserved by another superb resort situated in Budapest, the *Isle of St. Margaret*. The contemporary legend of St. Margaret is a valuable source of information for the historian of hygienics.

The Hungarian genius proved able to assimilate the Christian faith, as also to absorb and with the aid of its primitive energy to further those artistic tendencies which medieval Europe produced. Medieval Hungary had a splendid architecture, statuary and decorative art of her own. We have superb romanesque memorials which we have had restored with a jealous care. We are still richer in Gothic remains, some of which are to be found among the illustrations of the present book. Such are Kassa Cathedral, the Matthias (Coronation) Church (in Castle Ward, Buda), the altar at Kisszeben, — as is also the oil painting depicting the meeting of Mary and Elizabeth, which proves the existence of a medieval Hungarian school of painting.

It was at the period when Gothic style was being absorbed by the Renaissance that our king of imperishable memory, *Matthias Corvinus of the House of Hunyadi*, was on the throne. This liberal patron of art and science in an age of unparalleled brilliance was spoken of very highly in this connection even by *Lorenzo de Medici*. In respect of the arts Hungary was called „a second Italy“. Matthias's palace in Buda was a masterpiece of architecture; its interior fittings and furniture were also the work of the most eminent artists.

Matthias's peculiar hobby was *books*. In his own days the *Corvina* — the name given to Matthias's library — was the finest library in Europe. The king himself was born in *Kolozsvár*, the Capital of Transylvania. This pure Hungarian town was allotted — together with all the Matthias memorials — by the Peace Edict to the Rumanians; the memorials including the splendid equestrian statue of *Matthias* by *Fadrusz János* (John Fadrusz). After having made a humorous attempt to claim the glory of *Matthias Corvinus* for themselves, the Rumanians quite recently declared that they wanted to get rid of his statue. Apparently they were influenced by the example set by the Czechs, who — *to the disgrace of Europe* — *smashed to pieces* another of *Fadrusz János's* masterpieces, *the Maria Theresa statue in Pozsony*.

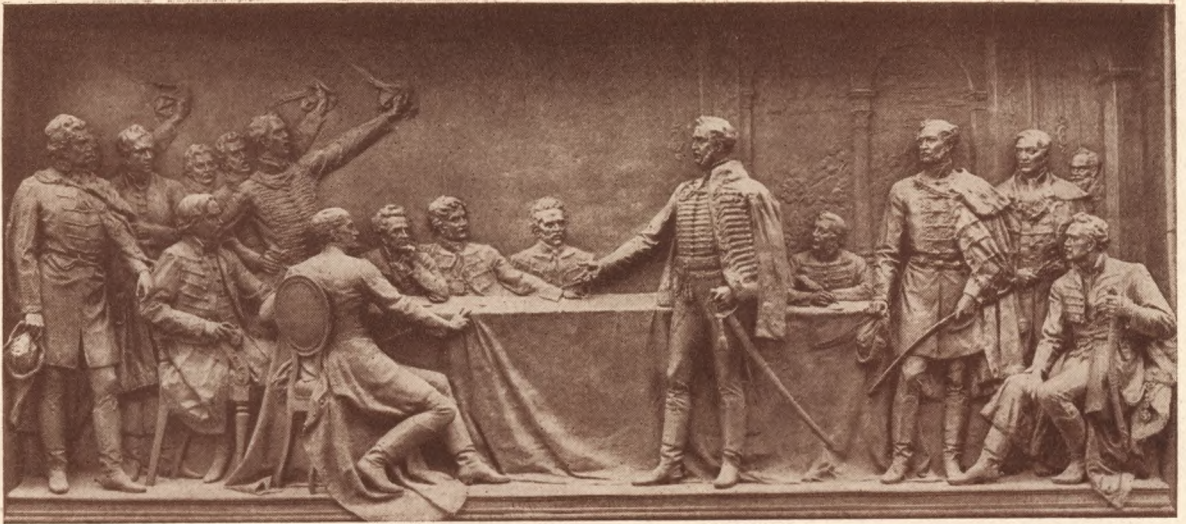
Another wonderful Hunyadi memorial allotted to Rumania is the castle of *Vajda-Hunyad*, which shows fully the monumental character of the Hungarian architecture of the Middle Ages. This castle was restored some time back by the Hungarian Government at the cost of no end of labour. We were anxious to save this ancestral seat of the Hunyadi

family, the conquerors of the Turks, being as it is an eloquent record of medieval culture; and indeed, out of reverence for the memory of that family, we erected a model of the castle on the banks of the lake in the Municipal Park in Budapest, not far from the Millennium Memorial and the Fine Arts Museum and Art Gallery, housing therein our Agricultural Museum.

Matthias, the champion of science and the model ruler, is shown in one of our illustrations jousting in the lists. He continued to practise this noble sport when he ascended the throne; and it was practised with success by his youthful knights too, as we are told by exhaustive accounts to be found in English chronicles. At Canterbury, before *Edward IV.* of England and his consort, three young Hungarian knights josted with English knights.

The spirit of Matthias continued to inspire our culture. Matthias secured European renown for the Castle in Buda, the very ruins of which attracted the admiration of foreigners. And later ages never ceased in their endeavour to restore to our Capital city the fame and prestige which it had enjoyed during the reign of Matthias. And at last this endeavour succeeded. The amateur spirit of Matthias remained as a tradition in the country, which until the period immediately preceding the Great War was known as the land of amateur collectors. To this circumstance must be attributed the fact that, though subjected to the rule of foreign sovereigns, we proved able unaided to make up for the lack of the royal collections usual in other countries. At present — we are thankful to say — we possess a *series of museums* which may safely be compared with the museums of Western Europe, of which ours are the last rivals in the Eastern part of Europe. For east of Hungary there are *no* museums of the kind showing the whole of human culture in an instructive and comprehensive manner — naturally excepting the Russian collections formerly belonging to the Czar. For any collections she may possess, Rumania is indebted to Hungarian Transylvania, where the collections formerly belonging to us — including the Bruckenthal Gallery with its famous Van Eyck — fell into Rumanian hands.

For centuries Hungarian Transylvania was the standard-bearer of culture on the threshold of the East. During the reign of *János Zsigmond* (John Sigismund), King of Hungary by popular election, the Diet of Torda (1568) — on the motion of *Dávid Ferenc* (Francis Dávid), an inspired member of the Church — declared liberty of conscience, Transylvania thereby joining Holland in setting an example to the rest of Europe. Francis Dávid was the chief apostle of unitarianism; and the Unitarians of Great Britain and America are only too ready to acknowledge Transylvania to have been the original home of the faith which they profess.



The Foundation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1825 by Széchenyi István gróf (Count Stephen Széchenyi). — Relief by Holló Barnabás (Barnaby Holló).

One of our artistic illustrations shows *Bethlen Gábor* (Gabriel Bethlen), the great Prince of Transylvania who played an important role in European history, in the company of his savants. Both Bethlen Gábor and the *Rákóczis* who succeeded him endeavoured by inviting numerous eminent scholars from abroad to raise the standard of Hungarian culture. Colleges and libraries were established at *Kolozsvár*, *Gyulafehérvár*, *Marosvásárhely*, *Nagyenyed*, etc.: and all these towns — the staples of the ancient culture of the Hungarians and strongholds of European civilisation — have been plunged into the toils of Rumania.

Transylvania — and indeed the Hungarians generally — endeavoured to keep pace with West European civilisation even during our struggles for independence. *II. Rákóczi Ferenc* (Francis Rákóczi II.), Prince of Transylvania, who in his struggle against the Habsburgs went so far as to *dethrone* them, in practice refuted the saying that „*inter arma silent musae*“, for even during the protracted warfare of his time he remained an enthusiastic patron of art. We here present a splendid portrait of the prince by his world-famed painter in ordinary, *Mányoki Adám* (Adam Mányoki). The artists of his time included also *Kupetzky János*. *Kassa* is justly spoken of as „*Rákóczi's town*“; the prince's ashes were exhumed and conveyed to Hungary some years ago, being then deposited by a grateful posterity in the Cathedral at *Kassa*, where a special *Rákóczi Museum* was established. This museum ceased to exist the moment *Kassa* was thrown as spoil to the Czechs.

Under *Rákóczi* the Hungarians struggled for seven years and a half against the Habsburg Empire. Though this period was one of

protracted struggles, warfare and suffering, the Muses did not remain silent. The Age of *Rákóczi* then too — as later on — inspired our artists, writers and poets to create works of genius; and the finest of our *music memorials* date back to this age. These memorials include the *Rákóczi March*, which was elaborated 150 years later (in 1845) by *Liszt Ferenc* (Francis Liszt) and *H. Berlioz*.

We find eloquent traces of our older Hungarian culture in the towns of Upper Hungary and of Transylvania. Cardinal *Pázmány Péter* (Peter Pázmány), the generous rival of *Bethlen Gábor*, to whom the culture of Vienna too owes very much, founded a university at *Nagyszombat*. This university was the original nucleus of the institution later transferred to the Capital — the *Pázmány Péter University of Budapest*. Indeed, at the opening of the XVII. century *Nagyszombat* was a thriving seat of science, writing and printing. It too has been allotted to the Czechs.

Upper Hungary and Transylvania were both full of prosperous printing establishments: *Bártfa*, *Kassa*, *Lőcse*, *Kolozsvár*, *Gyulafehérvár* and *Brassó*, are all names occupying glorious pages in the history of Hungarian printing and publishing. Today these towns belong to the Czechs and to Rumania respectively. What shall we say of the awful blunder which severed *Pozsony* from Hungary and transferred it to the Czechs? This city was of old the stronghold of the Hungarian constitution when the country was threatened with destruction by the Turks. For nearly three centuries *Pozsony* was the seat of the Hungarian Parliament; and it was at *Pozsony* that the kings of Hungary were crowned. *Pozsony* is inseparably connected with the Hungarian

people and Hungarian history. With the Czechs, on the other hand, it never had the slightest connection. The incorporation in Czecho-Slovakia of Pozsony was an act of arbitrary unintelligence on which the Czechs put the seal when with incredible barbarity they broke to pieces the *Maria Theresa statue by Fadrusz János* (John Fadrusz).

We continued to fulfil our mission on an enhanced scale in the XIX. century. The first mention in this connection is due to *Széchenyi Ferenc gróf* (Count Francis Széchenyi), who a little more than a hundred years ago founded the *Hungarian National Museum*. One of the greatest glories of Hungary is the fact that all the public collections and museums we possess (and we have numbers of such institutions) have been created by the nation itself. (When the Rumanians occupied Budapest in 1919 — a year after the cessation of all hostilities, — they made an attempt to rob us of this treasure too; they actually got as far as placing motor lorries in readiness before the Museum gates!!) Romanelly, Italien colonel, prevented the base action. The son of Széchenyi Ferenc, *Széchenyi István gróf* (Count Stephen Széchenyi), in 1825 founded the *Hungarian Academy of Sciences*. This man — whom a grateful posterity has called „*the greatest Hungarian*“ — endeavoured to provide also for our economic development. It was he who provided for the construction of the connecting link between Buda and Pest — the *Chain Bridge, one of the first suspension bridges in Europe*, a wonderful achievement of modern architecture. It was Széchenyi who made the *Danube* navigable and began the regulation of the *Iron Gate Channel*. He was inspired by the idea that these regulation works would be of great assistance to the half-savage peoples living on the shores of the Lower Danube. But he surely never dreamed that these peoples would — under the aegis of the great nations of the world — appropriate the Hungarian Danube. Széchenyi's whole conception of culture made him an admirer of Great Britain. It was from that country that he obtained his inspiration.

The age of *Széchenyi István* (Stephen Széchenyi) and *Kossuth Lajos* (Louis Kossuth) impelled the sons of the Hungarian people to display their energy to the full. The age which abolished feudalism was only too pleased to acknowledge the aristocracy of intellect. Of our poetry and of the meteor-like career of *Petőfi* we have spoken already. Every branch of science had its representatives; Hungarian painting flourished; and the Empire architecture of the day brought into being whole streets in Budapest. Our journalism — which at that time had a past of a century and a half to look back to — rose under the lead of Kossuth to the highest level of style and ingenuity.

And the younger generation of Hungary had the courage to come forward on March 15th, 1848, and proclaim the *liberty of the press*.

Herewith we entered the path which led to some of the most glorious pages in Hungarian history; we had begun that struggle for independence against the Vienna camarilla which ended in our overthrow and a new era of oppression. We had to abandon all dreams of foreign connections and to renounce our national independence. It was while in this position that we were dragged into the Great War which ended in the dismemberment of our country and the decay of our material resources.

However, something has been left to us, — *our belief in a better future, and the energy to enable us to struggle towards its attainment*.

The consciousness of a moral and intellectual superiority has led us to the unswerving determination never to allow the decline of that Hungarian culture which has risen to so high a level. Before the War broke out we had already decided to create universities at *Pozsony* and *Debrecen* in addition to those already existing in *Budapest* and *Kolozsvár*. And the scheme was materialised. However, the dismemberment of our country deprived us of *Kolozsvár* and of our whilom coronation city *Pozsony*. That might have involved also the loss of two universities. We could not however tolerate the Hungarian nation being subjected to a *capitis deminutio* of the kind; for which reason the University of *Kolozsvár* was transferred to *Szeged* — after *Budapest* the biggest town in Hungary and the pride of the Hungarian Lowlands, — that of *Pozsony* being transferred to *Pécs*, a city with an ancient culture dating back to the days of the kings of the House of *Árpád*. By so doing we felt that we were reinforcing, not only our national culture, but also our faith in a better future.

When struggling heroically to obtain the prime necessities of life, the sons of the Hungarian nation refuse to renounce their right to keep pace with the sons of the great nations in science, art and economics alike. As may be seen from the present book, our life has been an eternal struggle and unceasing suffering. It was out of this suffering that one of the finest treasures in the world — *Budapest* — came into being. We are proud of our Capital city, — that it shines in full brilliance even today, though draped in the weeds of mourning. And Hungary too, like her Capital city, desires to live. Two-thirds of our country have been torn from us. From the hills surrounding *Budapest* you can see Czecho-Slovakia, where the munitions and the explosives meant for us are still being manufactured.

But Hungary desires to live notwithstanding, — to live until the day of justice comes, —

the day of consideration and understanding and of real peace. Till then we shall continue to develop our culture and cultivate our soil, endeavouring to advance our industry, to advance public hygiene, and to make good the loss of our health resorts. Budapest itself we propose to convert into a world spa.

The Hungarian nation is a cultured nation. Unfortunately we have not space enough to enumerate one by one all those great compatriots of ours who have earned the recognition of the whole world for the work they have done for the cause of culture. Our illustrations too must be regarded as a mere rhapsodic selection of typical representatives. All we would do here is to remind the reader that the names of Hungarians are to be found in every branch of culture, — the names of Hungarians living in foreign countries, not only of those working in their native land.

There is not a branch of science or art in which Hungarian genius has not presented the world with works of immortal value. On the field of technical inventions, in physical science Hungarian discoveries Hungarian theories have very often been forerunners of their age. Our literature, especially in the last half century has reached a level high enough to be favourably compared with that of any nation in Europe. Our painters and sculptors are able to compete with the French not alone in respect of their number and talent but also in their endeavour to introduce every period with something new and interesting. Hungarian composers are popular and honoured all over the world ever since Ferenc Liszt founded the reputation of Hungarian music. Hungarian sport is also of world renown. There are not many countries today so much devoted to sport as Hungary. The Hungarian colours are never missing from the flags hoisted in sign of victory at the International Olympic contests. It is particularly our swimming and fencing champions who have acquired leading places in the world of sport. But it is not only productive mental work, creations of art and sport in which Hungarian culture manifests itself but also the way in which this culture is nurtured and respected. Foreigners admire in astonishment the Museums of Budapest and of the provincial towns and the great number of scientific and social institutions, not expecting to find such culture at „the Gate of the East“ as Hungary is called.

And behind all these successes in foreign countries stands the small but compact Hungarian nation, which has suffered and toiled much and refuses to be banished from any of the many fields of culture. We are an agrarian country; we are proud of our wheat, our cattle-breeding, our wine and our fruit; but we are equally proud of our manufacturing industry. We are proud of our mighty bridges and of

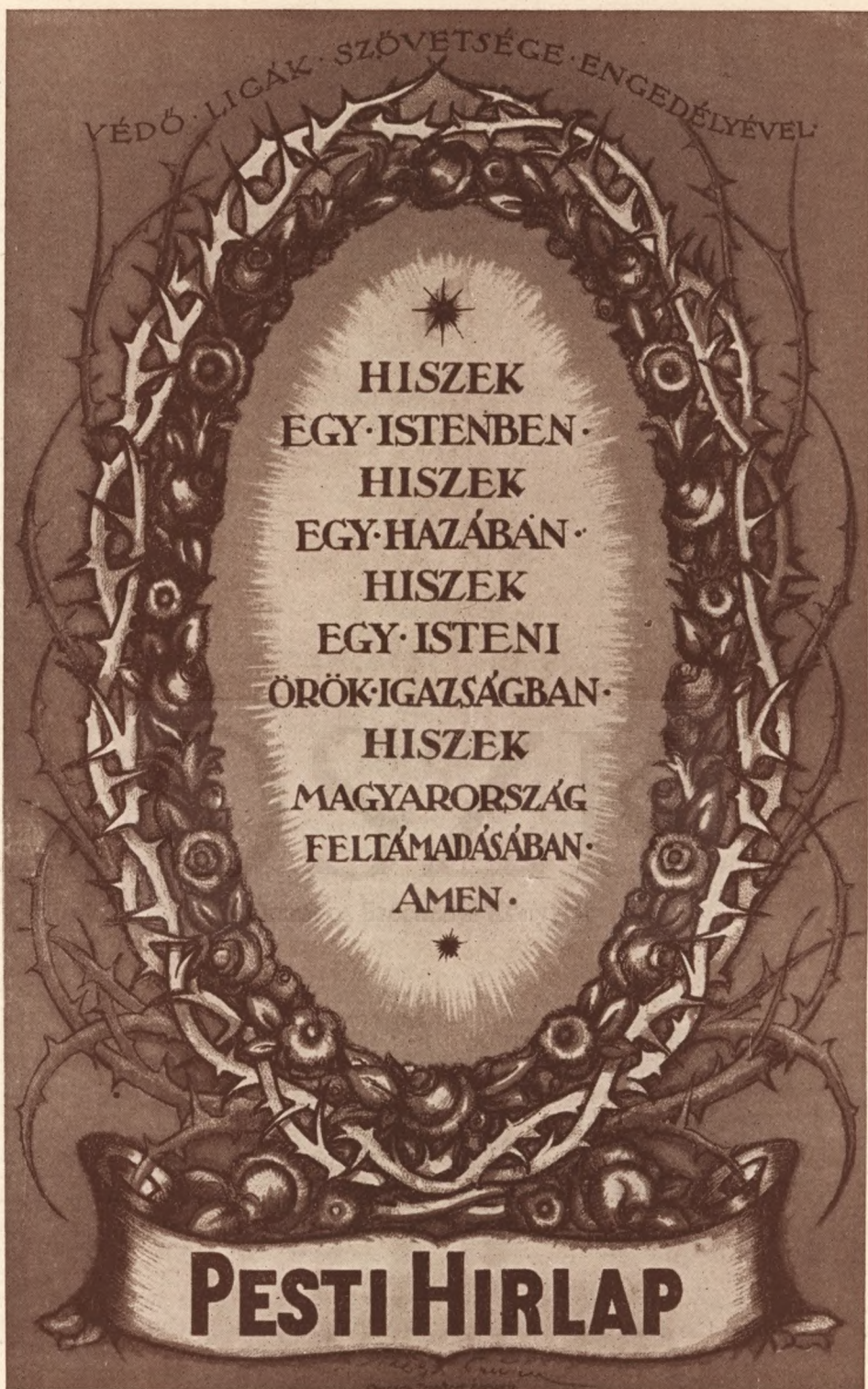
our underground railway, which was the first of the kind on the Continent of Europe.

We are proud of our painting, which dates back to the days of Gothic art and has produced a genius of the calibre of *Munkácsy*. Those interested in art are surprised to see what beautiful things are produced by our Hungarian sculptors. And there is another surprise too in store for the foreign visitor. Many believe that the creative power of the Hungarians has been capable of producing Budapest only and that there are no other towns in Hungary. It is indeed true that those of our enemies who shared our spoils have been very careful to monopolise every town near the frontiers arbitrarily demarcated by them; the result being that the future of such frontier towns as *Komárom*, *Nagyvárad*, *Arad*, *Temesvár*, etc. has been made extremely problematical. In this manner very much — very much indeed — has been taken from us. For these towns too are living proofs of the creative genius of the Hungarian; though evidence of that fact is to be found also in those of our towns which have been left in our possession, — towns containing a hardworking population, full of beauty and boasting efficient hygienic arrangements, which are leading a bustling life despite all the misery and distress to which we have been subjected. A few of these towns are also included among our illustrations.

Our theatrical life, which began in the XVIII. century, enjoys a reputation for an up-to-date level of art all the world over. The pieces of Hungarian dramatists may be met with everywhere. Our musical life is of a European standard. The cradles of *Liszt* and *Goldmark* were rocked in Hungary. And they have their worthy successors. The modern Hungarian opera is also on its way round the world. In this connection we publish a few coloured illustrations. The text is supplied by the Hungarian *radio*, against which — strange to say our neighbours (afraid of losing their booty) have initiated a desperate campaign.

While serving our own Hungarian civilisation we are ever watching the great foreign nations and endeavouring to learn from them and to accommodate ourselves to their culture. We have our *Petőfi* cult; but we have also our *Shakespeare* cult, while in our museums we have accumulated all those masterpieces of the great foreign masters which we have been able to acquire. Unfortunately, it is beyond us to deal with every branch of our cultural life. This survey of ours—by word and in picture—may perhaps suffice to set our readers thinking and to make them *take an interest in the Hungarian question*. If they do that, our readers will convince themselves that a terrible injustice has been done to Hungary and the Hungarian people,—an injustice which must be repaired. *And that can only be done by a revision of the Treaties of Peace!!*





The Hungarian „Credo“ expresses the belief and hope of the post-Trianon Magyars. Officially it was announced as the third National Anthem in 1920. It is sung mostly on special occasions when the gathering or the festival is stimulated by the belief in a better future for the Nation and the hope of regaining the thousand-year-old frontiers of the country. (Music on page 142.)



Meeting of Virgin Mária (Maria) and Erzsébet (Elizabeth, Mother of St. John the Baptist). Masterpiece of a XVI. century Hungarian painter. — Fine Arts Museum, Budapest.



Communion. — Sixteenth-century wood carving from St. James's Church, Lőcse.



Bártfa Library. — Cupboard, books, exlibris dating from about 1500. — Now in Hungarian National Museum. — Bártfa has been surrendered to the Czechs.



One of the famous Corvin MSS. (Codex Didymus). — From the library of Hunyadi Corvin Mátyás (Matthias Corvinus of the House of Hunyadi), King of Hungary. Decorated with the arms of Hungary. Illuminations by Attavante, the master artist of Florence who was the most eminent illustrator of his time. — Now in New York: Pierpont Morgan's library.



Giovanni Boltraffio: Madonna. — Now in the Fine Arts Museum, Budapest, whither it was transferred from the private collection of the Prince Eszterházy family.



Madonna (wood carving) dating from the XV. century. From St. James's Church, Lőcse.



Selmecebánya. — Coloured lithograph. — Selmecebánya prior to the Great War was the centre of the mining district. It was here that in the XVIII. century Mária Terézia (Maria Theresa) founded a Mining and Forestry Academy. This old centre of Hungarian culture was given to the Czechs by the Peace Edict. — Historical Picture Gallery, Budapest.



Körmöcbánya, where from time immemorial the Hungarian nation had their gold and silver mines and a mint. — Coloured English lithograph from the middle of the XIX. century. — Under the Peace Edict Körmöcbánya too has been transferred to Czech rule. — Historical Gallery, Bpest.



Mining in Hungary early in the XVII. century. Contemporary Dutch etching.



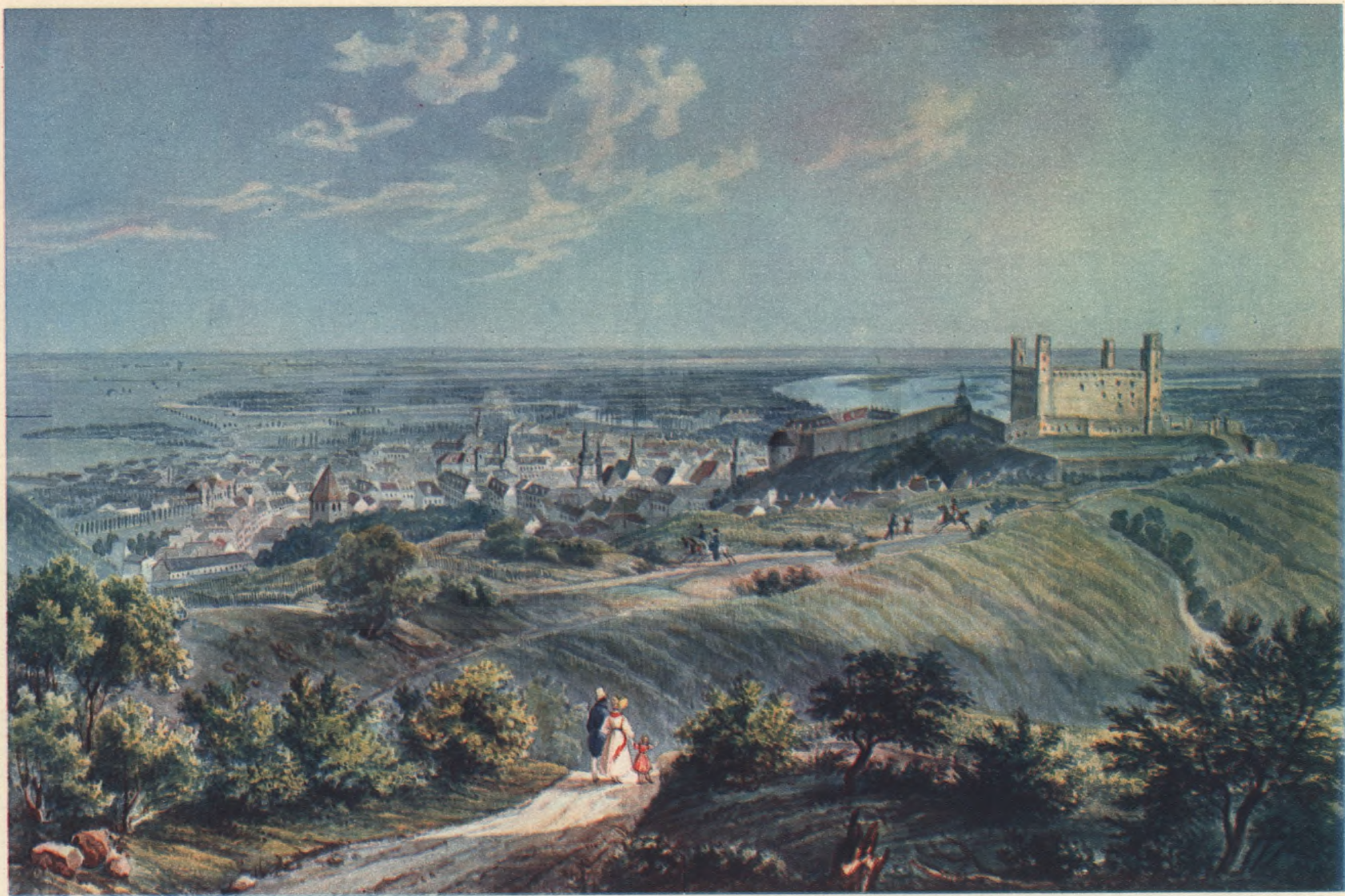
Besztercebánya, a mining town in Upper Hungary with an ancient culture; also an industrial staple. The Peace Edict of Trianon has transferred it to the Czechs.



The Kolozsvár University — one of the finest institutions of the ancient culture of Hungarian Transylvania — has been removed and its Hungarian character completely effaced.



In its place we have established at Szeged, this lovely town in the Hungarian Lowlands, a new university (with the same staff of professors as was driven out from Kolozsvár), which is still known — and will always be known — as the Francis Joseph University of Sciences „of Kolozsvár“.



Pozsony was for centuries the Capital of Hungary, the seat of Parliament, and the coronation city of our kings. This city too has been surrendered to the Czechs. — Coloured print dating from the XVIII century. — Historical Gallery, Budapest.



Kismarton. — Coloured lithograph dating from 1825. — It was here that Haydn József (Joseph Haydn), the world-famed composer, worked for more than 30 years in the service of the Hungarian princely family of the Esterházy. Kismarton has been given to Austria by Trianon. — Historical Gallery, Budapest.



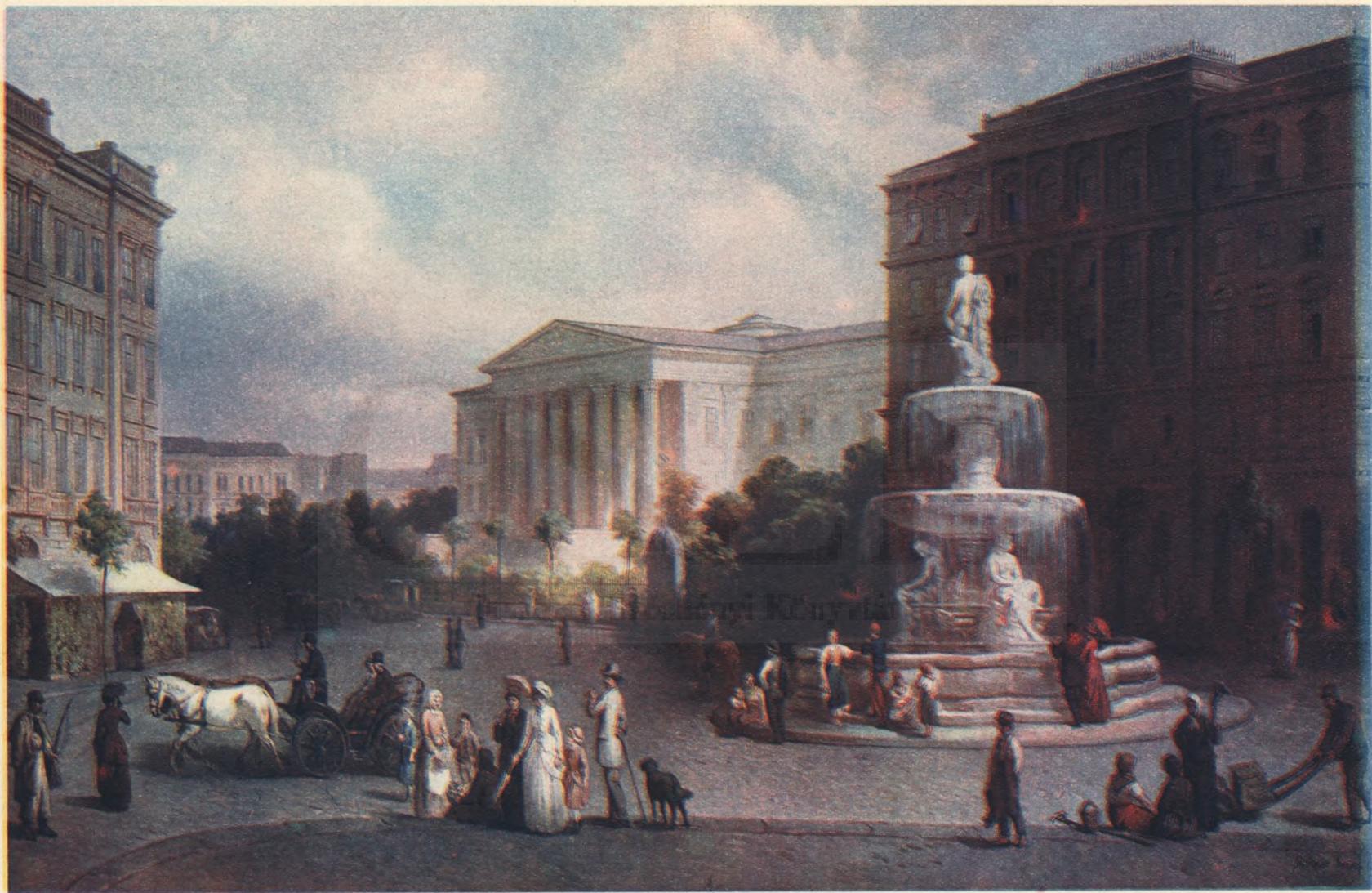
Nagyvárad: (upper illustration shows town in XVII. century, lower illustration showing town at the end of XIX. century). — Nagyvárad was the favourite town of St. Ladislas (László), King of Hungary. It was the seat of the administration of justice. This ancient Hungarian town was given by the Peace Edict to the Rumanians, who have removed the statue of Szent László, King of Hungary, and driven Hungarian culture into exile.



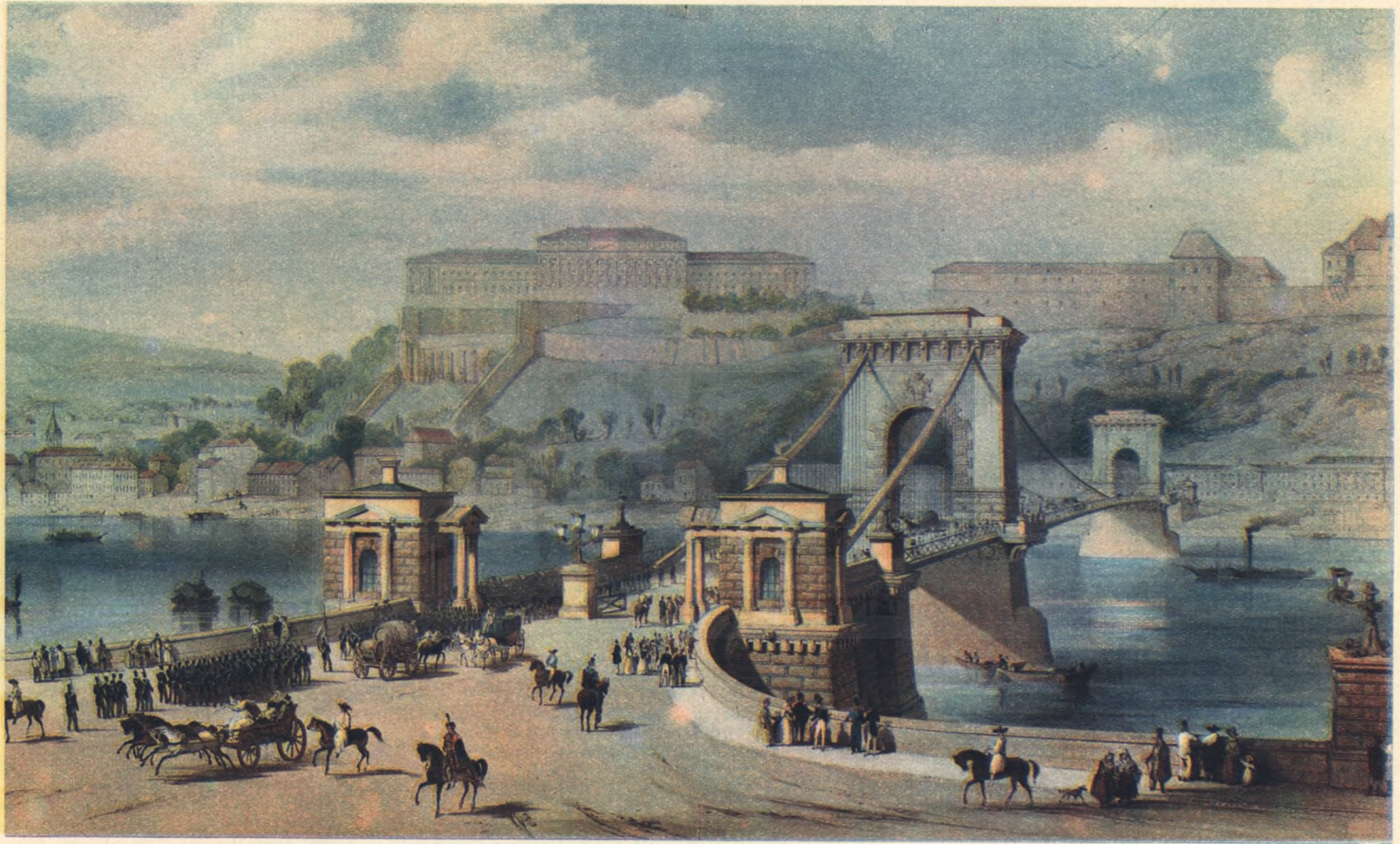
Nagyvárad County Hall, built by the Hungarians. Now, of course, it is in the hands of the Rumanians. This is a typical instance of the innumerable public buildings which the Rumanians boast of as their own, whereas they are in reality memorials of Hungarian culture. In order to complete the hoax, the Rumanians place heroes of their own invention before buildings of the kind.



This theatre in Hungarian Nagyvárad was built by the Hungarians and was called after the Hungarian dramatist Szigligeti Ede (Edward Szigligeti), a native of the place. Today the Rumanians take the utmost pride in pointing to this theatre as a Rumanian cultural institute, — calling it for reasons hard to understand „Queen Maria Theatre“: only now and again are Hungarian performances tolerated. This is a classical example of the behaviour of the „conquerors“.



The Hungarian National Museum, founded in 1810 by Széchenyi Ferenc gróf (Count Francis Széchenyi), father of Széchenyi István gróf (Count Stephen Széchenyi). Another of our institutions which owes its origin, to the love of culture of the Hungarian nation. — Painting by Molnár József (Joseph Molnár) dating from about 1850.



The „Lánchíd“ (Chain Bridge), one of the first suspension bridges on the Continent, was built by Hungarians on the initiative of Széchenyi István gróf (Count Stephen Széchenyi), without any assistance on the part of the ruling dynasty, — indeed, during the Hungarian War of Independence, in 1849, the Austrian soldiers who remained true to the Vienna Government and defied the Hungarians actually tried to blow it up before it was completed. However, the person who made the attempt — Colonel Alnoch — perished; while the „Széchenyi Chain Bridge“ remains still one of the most superb monuments of bridge architecture. The illustration shows the Royal Palace as it was in the XVIII. century.

MAGYAR HYMNUS.

Irta: Kölcsey Ferenc. — Zenéjét szerzette: Erkel Ferenc.

Ének. *Poco adagio.*

Is - ten áldd meg a ma - gyart, Jó kedv - vel, bő - ség - gel;

Zongora. *pp*

Nyujts fe lé - je vé - dő kart, Ha küzd el - len - ség - gel; Bal - sors a - kit

ré - gen tép, Hozz re - a vig esz - ten - dőt! Meg - bün - hőd - te már e nép a

ff

mul - tat 'sjö - ven - dőt! Meg bün - hőd - te már e nép a mul - tat 'sjö - ven - dőt!

HUNGARIAN HYMN.

by Francis Kölcsey. — Music composed by Francis Erkel.

God bless the Magyar
With mirth and with abundance
Reach a protecting arm to him
In his fights with enemies

Long pursued by misfortune
Give him now a cheerful year
This people have already atoned
for their past and the future.

The „Himnusz“ (Hymn) and „Szózat“ („Call to the People“), born in the middle of the last Century, are the National Anthems of the Hungarians. In churches, at festivals and national gatherings these Anthems are chanted, especially the „Himnusz“ this being the principal prayer of the Magyars. If a festival is opened with the Hungarian National Hymn then — as a rule, but not in every case — the singing of the „Szózat“ forms the closing harmony.

SZÓZAT.

Irta: Vörösmarty Mihály. — Zenéjét szerzette: Egressy Béni.

Ének. *Andante maestoso.* *Rubato*

Ha - zád - nak ren -

Zongora. *f* *trem.*

dü - let - le - nül Légy hi - ve ó ma - gyar! Böl - csőd az, maj - dan si - rod is,

mely á - pol, el - ta - kar, A nagy vi - lá - gon e ki vül Nin - csen

szá - mod - ra hely; Áld - jon, vagy ver - jensz sors ke - ze, itt él - ned, él - ned, hal - nod kell.

ff

ANTHEM.

by Michael Vörösmarty. — Music composed by Benjamin Egressy.

To your Country oh Magyar
be dauntlessly loyal
It was your cradle and will be your tomb
which shelters and covers

There's no place for you
Elsewhere in the great wide world
Whether Fate blesses or smites you
You have to live and die on its soil.



Timber Depot near Kolozsvár, in Hungarian Transylvania. This too has been taken away from us; and today Hungary is without forest land and timber.



The Treaty of Trianon deprived us of our mountain districts, — not only of the wood and ores produced by the hills, but also of the very air too. The Hungarians confined to low-lying regions have lost the possibility of getting even a change of air in their own country; whereas in pre-war Hungary opportunities galore were afforded by the State health resorts equipped with every modern comfort. We have lost all these resorts; and to provide a certain compensation for that loss, the Hungarian State has created a lovely resort — Lillafüred — near Miskolc, which was opened at Whitsuntide, 1930.



Baths on Margaret Island. — The Margaret Island — situated in the middle of the Danube between Buda and Pest — is one of the finest natural parks in the world. As a health resort it is 700 years old, and takes its name from Szent Margit (St. Margaret), princess of the House of Árpád. It contains a warm strand bathing establishment, numerous sporting grounds, as well as all that an international spa should possess.



Danube „Corso“ (Embankment), Budapest, — with the historic Castle Ward of Buda in the background, and persons taking recreation on the Embankment.



Margaret Island, Budapest: Chapel and Ruins of the Convent of St. Margaret.



Széchenyi Baths, Budapest. An institution worthy to rank with the St. Gellért Baths and the warm „artificial wave“ basin. Budapest is a true, modern international spa.



Budapest, the Capital and pride of Dismembered Hungary. Despite all the mutilation to which our country has been subjected, Budapest is desirous and able to maintain itself, though that involves superhuman efforts, — for our enemies are but a day's march from Budapest. Our illustration shows the Buda side of the Capital (right bank of Danube), with the Royal Palace in the background and the Danube (with the Szechenyi Chain Bridge) in the centre.



View of the Danube and the Houses of Parliament from Castle Hill, Buda.



Lake Balaton, the „Hungarian sea“. — This humorous saying has a sadly tragic truth in it; for it has now become fact that we have been deprived of our real sea-board. — This view of Lake Balaton showing only a small corner of the big Lake, was painted by Bosznay István (Stephen Bosznay).



One of the glories of Dismembered Hungary is Lake Balaton, which is fringed by fine health resorts, romantic scenery and superb private villas. The oldest of the Balaton resorts — one supplied with medicinal springs too — is Balaton-Füred, an illustration of which — dating from the first half of last century — will be found on the present page. — Historical Gallery, Budapest.



The Town of Cegléd. — Árpád-tér (Árpád Square), with the Reformed Church and Kossuth statue.



The Town of Kecskemét, with the Town Hall (Hungarian style) designed by the great Hungarian architect, Lechner Ödön (Edmund Lechner).



Győr, Hungarian town on the Danube, with a highly developed agriculture and industry. Situated between Pozsony and Komárom, two of the towns taken from us by the Treaty of Peace.



Debrecen, the largest town in the N. E. part of Dismembered Hungary, with the Reformed Church. At Debrecen too we have established a university; while in 1930 we opened the Déri Museum, which contains the material bequeathed by an eminent Hungarian collector who lived abroad.

MAGYAR HISZEKEGY.

Irta: Papp-Váry Elemérné. — Zenéjét szerzette: Szabados Béla.

Igen lassan, áhitattal.

Hi - szek egy Is - ten - ben,

ZONGORA.

hi - szek egy ha - zá - ban.

Hi - szek egy is - te - ni,

ő - rök i - gaz - ság - ban.

Hi - szek. hi - szek,

hi - szek Ma - gyar - or - szág

Fel - tá - ma - dá - sa

1.
ban.

2.
ban.

A

'men.

HUNGARIAN CREDO.

by Papp-Váry Elemérné. — Music composed by Szabados Béla.

I believe in one God
I believe in one Country
I believe in one Justice eternal and divine
I believe in the resurrection of Hungary.
Amen!



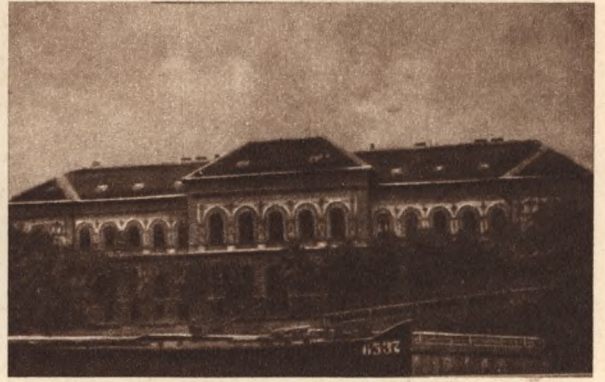
The Ecseg Neat-Herd („Gulyás“). — Oil painting by Csuk Jenő (Eugene Csuk).



Young Hungarian Maiden. — Drawing by Lühnsdorf Károly (Charles Lühnsdorf).



Young Hungarian married woman in the act of sewing. — Oil painting by Czencz János (John Czencz).



When they took away from us two-thirds of our country, our hostile neighbours received as spoil our State institutions, — among others, our schools and our theatres, which were used to serve the cause of Hungarian culture. These institutions have been adapted to a different purpose than that for which they were created and are being employed for anti-Hungarian propaganda. We here present pictures of five schools treated thus by the Yugoslavs and divested entirely of their original Hungarian character. These schools are the following: State Grammar School, Nagy-kikinda; State Grammar School, Temesvár; Commercial School, Nagybecskerek; City School for Girls, Nagyikinda; Commercial School, Lippa.



The Hungarian theatres seized by the Rumanians and Yugoslavs: State Theatre, Temesvár (top); the ancient National Theatre of Kolozsvár (lower picture, right), which today is only a mere heap of stones; the Ujvidék Theatre (lower picture, left); and (in the middle) the Szabadka Municipal Theatre.





Cows resting at midday. — Oil painting by Vaszary János (John Vaszary).



DR. SZÉKELY
KÖNYV

Royal Hungarian Opera House. — Scene from the opera „Anna Karenin“, by Hubay Jenő (Eugene Hubay).



Hubay Jenő (Eugene Hubay).



Joachim József (Joseph Joachim).



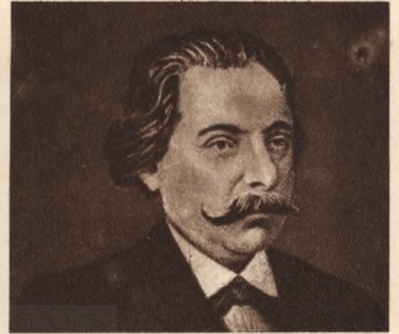
Dohnányi Ernő (Ernest Dohnányi).



Haydn József (Joseph Haydn).



Erkel Ferenc (Francis Erkel).



Goldmark Károly (Charles Goldmark).



Bartók Béla (Béla Bartók).



Poldini Ede (Edward Poldini).



Kodály Zoltán (Zoltán Kodály).



*Lehár Ferenc
(Francis Lehár).*



*Szigeti József
(Joseph Szigeti).*



*Vecsey Ferenc
(Francis Vecsey).*



*Kálmán Imre
(Emerich Kálmán).*

A few of the eminent members of the musical world of Hungary with international reputations.

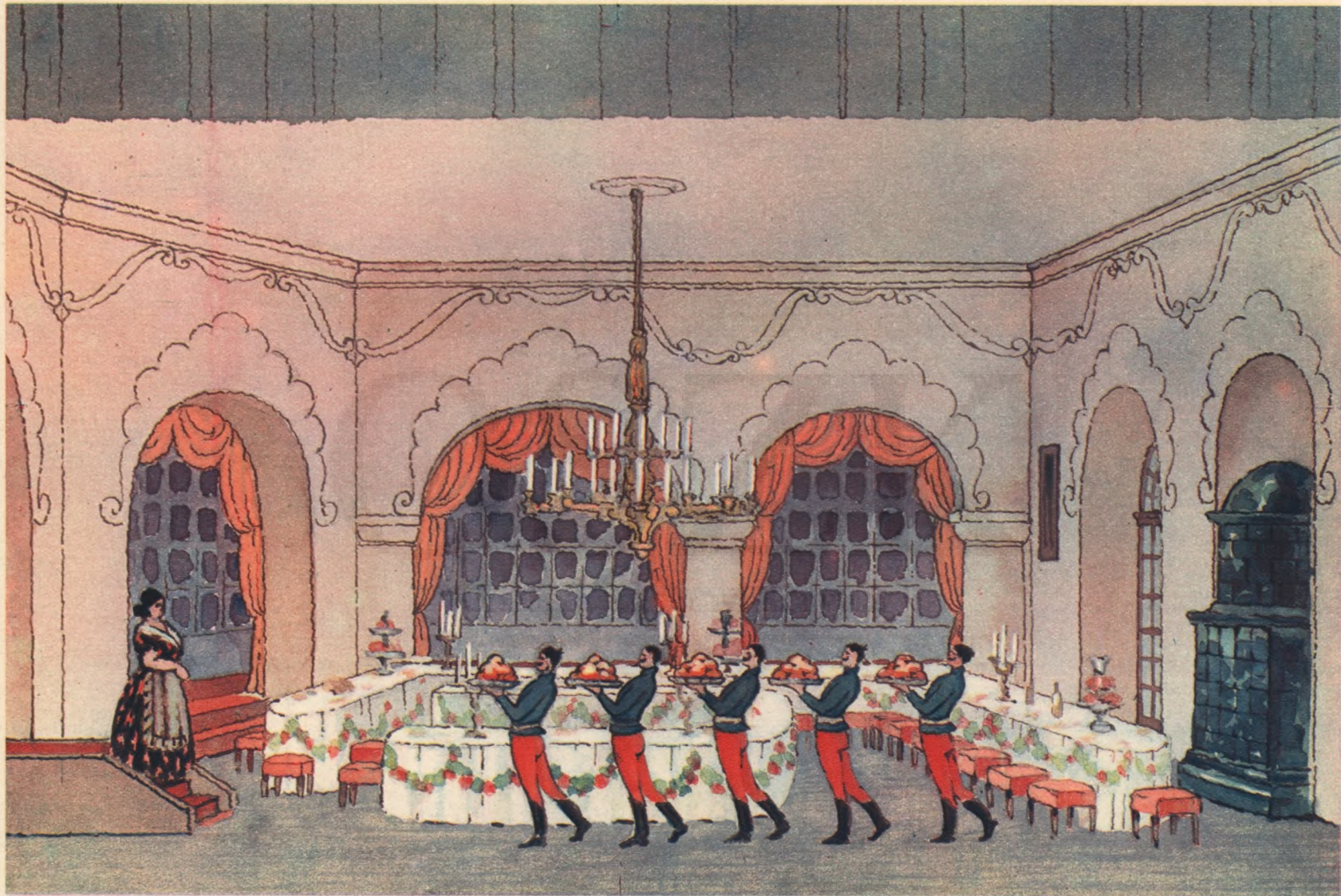




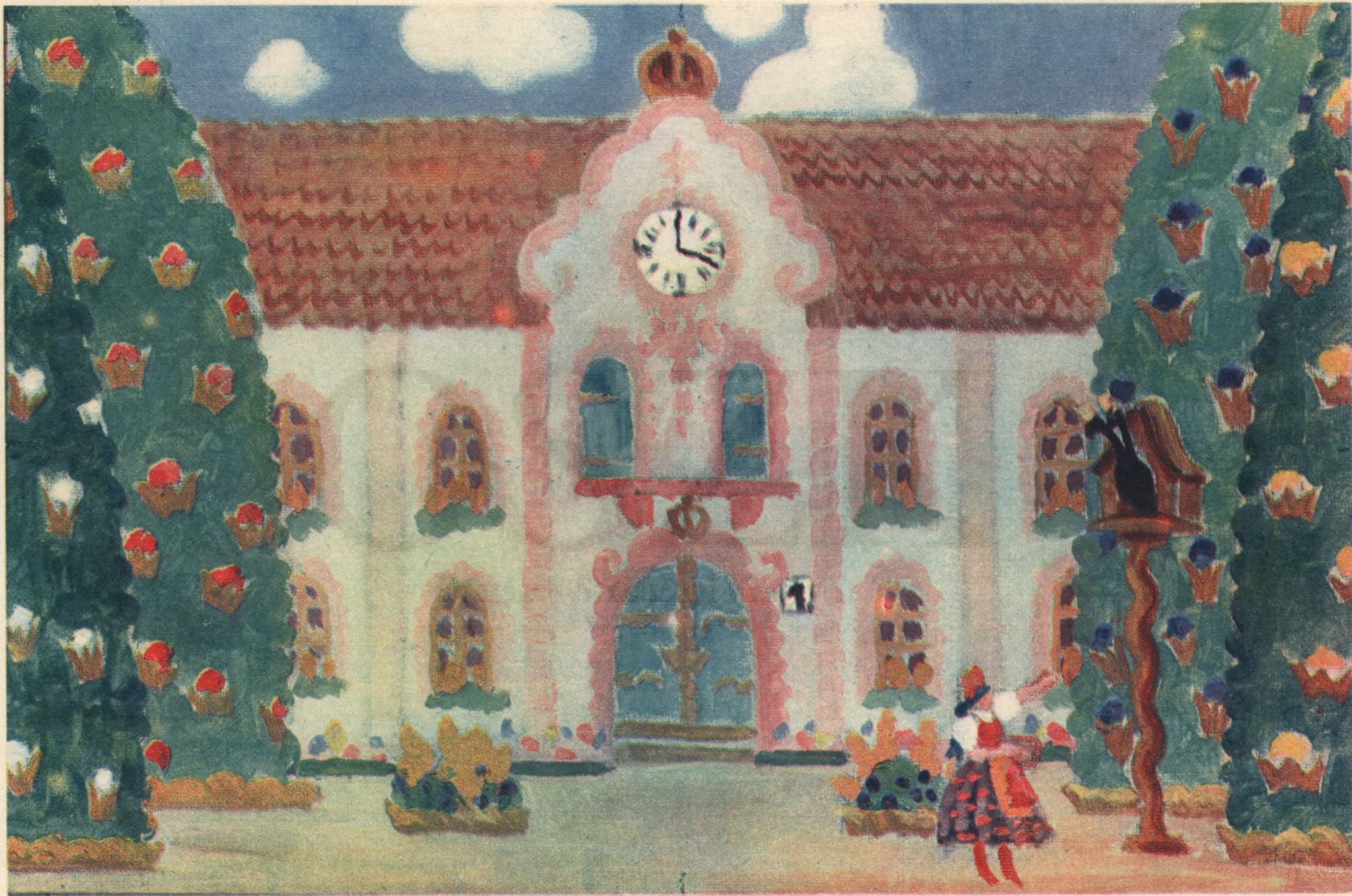
Liszt Ferenc (Francis Liszt) the world-famed Hungarian-born pianist and composer in his youth. — Contemporary painting by Barabás Miklós (Nicholas Barabás). — In Fine Arts Museum, Budapest.



Németh Mária (Maria Németh), the world-famed Hungarian opera-singer, in the part of Turandot.



Royal Hungarian Opera House. — Scene from the opera „Farsangi lakodalom (Marriage in Carnival), by Poldini Ede (Edward Poldini). — Scenery designed by Márkus László (Ladislav Márkus).



Royal Hungarian Opera House. — Scene from the opera „Háry János“, by Kodály Zoltán (Zoltán Kodály).



The illustration depicts the scene in Madách Imre's (Emerich Madách's) dramatic poem, „Az ember tragédiája“ („The Tragedy of Man“) which treats of the French Revolution, with Danton on the scaffold drawn by Zichy Mihály (Michael Zichy) who was painter in ordinary to the Czar of Russia. He several times visited the British Court too, where he was accorded the friendship of King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales.



Madách Imre (Emerich Madách), the pride of Hungarian literature. His dramatic poem, „Az ember tragédiája” („The Tragedy of Man”), which ranks with Goethe’s „Faust” in international literature and has been translated into most of the languages of Europe, has proved a success on more than one foreign stage. It is one of the permanent items of repertory of the Hungarian National Theatre. Certain scenes of „The Tragedy of Man” have been illustrated by Zichy Mihály (Michael Zichy), recognised internationally too as one of the most eminent of illustrators.



Pigeon Post. — Oil painting by Barabás Miklós (Nicholas Barabás). — An example of the high level of Hungarian painting prior to the Austrian oppression that ensued after 1849.



Marsh Elders. — Oil painting by Szinyei Merse Pál (Paul Merse de Szinyei), one of the pioneers of Hungarian „open air” painting. C. Könyves Kálmán Bp.



We offer the productive work of Hungarians as a contrast to the iconoclasm of our enemies. — Semmelweis Ignác (Ignatius Semmelweis, 1815—1865), Hungarian physician who discovered the secret of puerperal fever and thus became the „Mothers' Saviour“. Statue by Strobl Alajos (Aloysius Strobl), in Budapest.



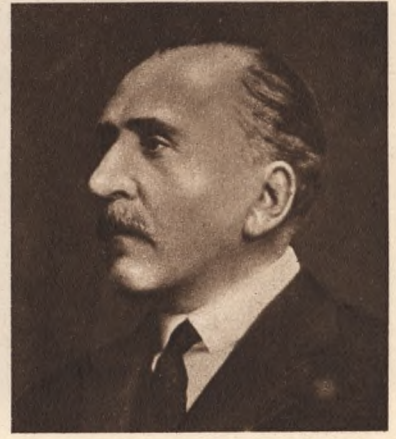
Motherhood. — Oil painting by Glatz Oszkár (Oscar Glatz).



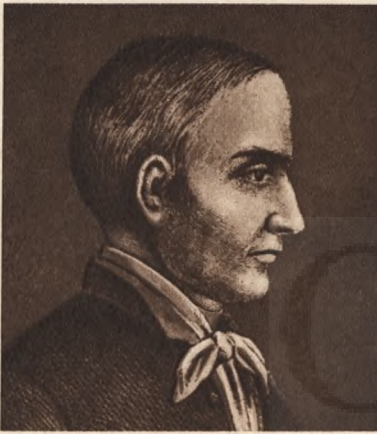
*Molnár Ferenc (Francis Molnár)
dramatist.*



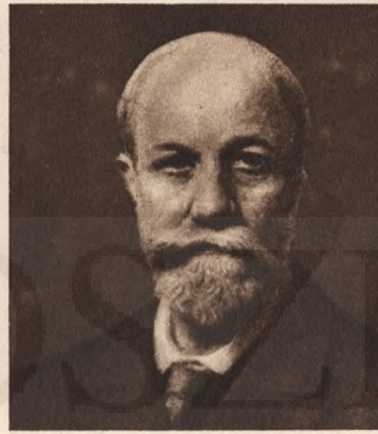
*Rákosi Jenő (Eugene Rákosi)
the greatest Hungarian journalist.*



*Herczeg Ferenc (Francis Herczeg)
the greatest living Hungarian drama-
tist and novelist.*



*Kőrösi Csoma Sándor
(Alexander Csoma de Kőrös)
1784—1842, Tibet explorer.*



*Jókai Mór (Maurice Jókai)
novelist.*



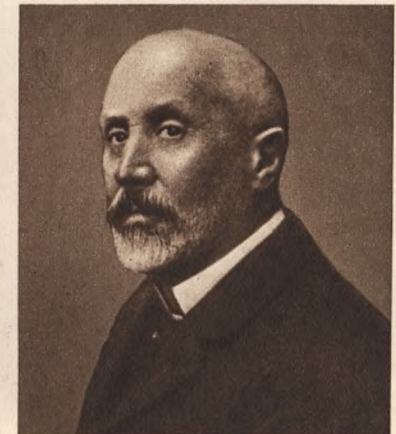
*Stein Aurél (Sir Aurelius Stein)
Asiatic explorer.*



*Bárány Róbert (Robert Bárány)
professor in the medical faculty, Upsala,
winner of the Nobel Prize.*



*Hermann Ottó (Otto Hermann)
natural scientist.*



*Báró Eötvös Lóránt
(Baron Roland Eötvös) physicist.*

World-famed representatives of Hungarian literature and science.



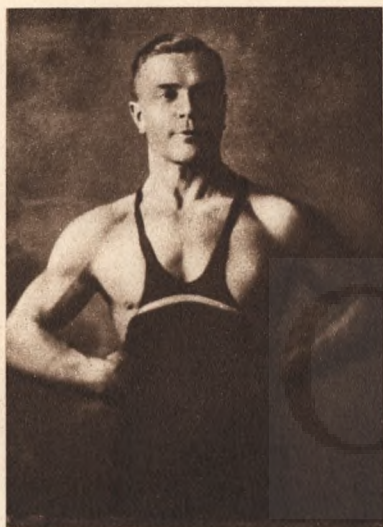
Hajós Alfréd (Alfred Hajós) won two swimming championships at the first Olympiad in Athens (1896).



Bárány István (Stephen Bárány) swimming champion.



Halmay Zoltán (Zoltán Halmay) won two championships at the St. Louis Olympiad in 1904 and one championship at the Athens Olympiad in 1906.



Varga Béla (Béla Varga) world champion in wrestling.



Terstyánszky Ödön (Edmund Terstyánszky) world champion of sword fencing at Amsterdam Olympiad in 1928.



Földváry Tibor (Tibor Földváry) winner of international figure skating championship in 1890.



Fuchs Jenő (Eugene Fuchs) won sword fencing championship of the world at London Olympiad (1908) and at Stockholm Olympiad (1912).



Bauer Rezső (Rudolph Bauer) won championship of the world in discus throwing at Paris Olympiad (1900).



Gombos Sándor (Alexander Gombos) member of team which won sword fencing championship at 1928 Olympiad.

Hungarian sportsmen with an international reputation.



Golgotha. — Painting by Munkácsy Mihály (Michael Munkácsy). Munkácsy is acknowledged to have been the greatest Hungarian painter of recent times. His gifts are appreciated also in America, where the best public and private collections can boast of possessing some of Munkácsy's masterpieces.





OSZK

Országos Széchényi Könyvtár