

the body might be conveyed home, but does not mention the cause of death. In the Calvinist registry of deaths at Erdőszentgyörgy the cause of death is described as "premature childbirth".

Alexander of Württemberg, who lived to the age of eighty-one and died as a retired general of the Hussars, cherished to the end the memory of his beautiful young wife. Their only son, *Francis, Duke of Teck*, also revered the memory of his parents, and when his first child, the Duchess Victoria Mary, was christened, she received among her numerous Christian names those of her Hungarian grandmother Claudine and her great-grandmother Agnes. His son Adolph, who was born in 1868, received in baptism amongst others the name of Ladislav in memory of his Hungarian great-grandfather. Queen Mary, who was a posthumous child, showed her respect for the memory of her grandmother by ordering a beautiful marble monument, which was placed over the tomb of the Countess Claudine in the Calvinist church at Erdőszentgyörgy in the May of 1905.

In conclusion let it be said that the Rhédeys of Kistréde *de genere* Aba were raised to the rank of Counts on three occasions. Francis Rhédey, Prince of Transylvania, and his son Ladislav were made Counts in 1659 by Leopold I, but Ladislav died childless in 1663 or 1664 and being the only

son of his father who died in 1667, the first branch of the family to receive the title of Count died out.

A member of the Hungarian branch of the family which still exists in Szatmár was the next to receive the title, Louis Rhédey, locumtenens of the Lord Lieutenant of the country of Bihar, was created Count in 1808 by Francis I. He also died without children so that the title died out again in the first generation.

As has been said already, six members of the Transylvania branch, Ladislav, John, Michael, Joseph, Paul and Sigismund Rhédey were made Counts by Marie Therèse on 13th November 1774. The title, however, died out with four of these, who either died childless or whose children died leaving no successors. From then on there were only two titled branches, that of Joseph and that of Michael. The last male descendant of Count Joseph Rhédey's branch was Adam Rhédey, who was the Keeper of the Treasury in Transylvania. He died in 1849. The male branch of Count Michael Rhédey's family from which Queen Mary is descended died out in Count Gabriel Rhédey, a cousin of the Countess Claudine. With the death on 21st April 1897 of this last male descendant of the Rhédeys in Transylvania, the Rhédey family has become extinct.

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

TOWARDS A NEW ERA ?

The session of the League of Nations just over was rich in events. Since a long time public opinion all the world over has not been directed with such tense attention and, let us add, with so much anxiety towards the deliberations and resolutions of that great authoritative body as in the past weeks. The high tension of the international atmosphere, the consequences of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, sanctions, the question of the Dardanelles, the new agreement of the Locarno Powers in preparation, the Danzig affair, Germany's behaviour, and above and beyond all, the reform of the League of Nations on the eve of which we stand are, in aggregate and separately, problems so grave that to achieve even a semi-successful solution of them needs time and a sound nervous system.

The harassed, impatient nations of the world, who are thirsting for peace, have not much of either in great abundance. Their time has almost run down in a barren waiting during the empty years following the peace treaties; their nervous systems have been worn out by having to be constantly on the alert in readiness for war, by uncertainty and disappointments. And it is doubtful whether their politicians and statesmen are better off as regards time and nerves than the peoples themselves. After all these politicians and statesmen are but the projections, the forms of expression of the public feelings and opinions behind them, and they cannot detach themselves from the communities which not only inform their moods, but often also supply them with instructions.

And the nations of the world are tired. They are tired of the numerous political formulas and empty, seemingly useless, *par force* political activity, which instead of bringing the world nearer to the ideals represented by the League of Nations, have thrust it farther away from them than ever. Yet these ideals might be attained, realized, and charged with the forces of practical life. All that is needed is a sincere desire for justice and the elimination from international relations of supramatic egoism. All that must be done is to use this simple and natural "charm", and natural, logical solutions will appear of themselves, as if springing out of the very earth at our feet.

Has the last session of the League of Nations taken any serious steps in this direction? Has the League made any attempt, after sixteen years of painful shilly-shallying, to find itself at last? Dare it touch questions that hitherto have been avoided and can it become the League, not only of the victors, but also of the vanquished?

There are decidedly promising signs that this process has set in. These hopeful symptoms, however, are more or less confined to negatives. The sanctions imposed on Italy under Article 16 of the League Covenant have been withdrawn. It was Great Britain, herself, who took the first step in this direction, and the gesture undoubtedly did much to create the spirit of compromise with the help of which the possibility of a door being opened towards a reformation of the League Covenant has been assured.

Never before, perhaps, have the advocates of historical evolution and those of a rigid adherence to the *status quo* found themselves so acutely antagonistic. The clash did not take place in public; it happened behind closed doors, and the particulars did not leak out. What is important is that the reactionary camp did not win the day; for the resolution adopted *re* a modification of the League Covenant determines that the General Assembly shall authorize the League Council to ask the Governments of the Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, before the 1st September, any suggestions they hold conducive towards a full realization of the principles laid down in the Covenant.

This is the first step from a static towards a dynamic League of Nations. From the very outset Hungary's endeavours have always been towards this desirable end, as was proved by her attitude in the question of the application of sanctions against Italy. Hungary has always considered it of great importance that measures of a punitive nature should conform to those provisions of the Covenant — in the first place, therefore, to Articles 11, 13 and 15 — which aim at resolving any differences arising between Member States with peaceful and preventive means, and which afford the possibility of correcting situations the maintainance of which endangers the peace of the world. The Hungarian Government, which ever since Hungary became a member of the League has never ceased to do what could be done to bring about this harmony, is now able to record with satisfaction that Hungary is not alone any more in propagating these ideas and pursuing these aims.

That Hungary is justified in her efforts to obtain a peaceful revision has been admitted by the British Government in an answer given to a question put in the House of Commons on 29th June, when Lord Cranborne, State Secretary, said that the British Government, as repeatedly stated, was of the opinion that the present political and territorial *status quo* could be properly modified, only by means of compromise and negotiations. He assured the Honorable Member that the British Government would always keep that principle in view. In this statement we see the herald of that historical turn of the wheel, the fruits of which a reform of the League of Nations may bring to maturity.

Presuming that the reform will really be a reform! If the League will have the courage to meet without flinching the difficult task that confronts it. It is indeed no light one. Gigantic forces are pitted against every effort to secure revision, and even today there are those who refuse to hear of a development in the spirit of the Wilsonian principles. Sooner or later, however, they will have to realize that the only possibility of saving the Danube Valley, and with it the rest of Europe, is a peaceful territorial revision by way of a practical application of Article 19 of the League of Nations Covenant.

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The resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the League of Nations on 4th June asks the Governments of the Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, if possible before 1st September, any suggestions they consider expedient in order to secure the fullest adherence to the principles laid down in the Covenant. This resolution, which paves the way by means of a plebiscite to the extremely necessary reform of the League of Nations, was adopted after a very long and heated debate in the bureau of the General Assembly. It ended in a victory for the point of view which refused to be content with the modifi-

ation of certain disavowed Articles and demanded a reformation of the entire Covenant. This standpoint was supported by several speakers at the plenary session. In particular the speeches made by the delegates from Ireland, Switzerland, Norway and Hungary deserve mention.

Mr. De Valera, President of the Irish Free State, made a very apt statement when he said that *if the Great Powers would meet in a peace conference* and undertake only part of the sacrifices they would be called upon to make in the event of war, the present difficulties would be solved much quicker. In his opinion the obvious reasons for the war now threatening should be eliminated by way of *arbitration* and *conciliation*. In conclusion Mr. De Valera *took up cudgels for a territorial and economic readjustment in Europe*.

M. Motta, Federal Councillor (Switzerland) also emphasized the importance of perfecting the *procedure of conciliation*, and particularly called the attention of the Assembly to the fact that *it should be made easier to obtain the avis consultatifs of the Permanent Courts of Arbitration*; that is to say, the decision brought by a majority of the Council or the League Assembly without the votes of the parties concerned should be sufficient.

Great attention was paid to the speech of M. Koth, Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs in which he pointed out possibilities so far disregarded of avoiding future conflicts which the revision paragraphs of Article 19 afforded. That article is often regarded with mistrust and anxiety as the possible source of discomposing revisions. But the Norwegian Foreign Minister, on the contrary, opined that *it must be regarded as an important safety regulation and a valuable guarantee of security*. *Revision, as such, was not to be dreaded*. Scarcely a few days had elapsed since the peaceful revision of the treaty relating to the demilitarization of the Dardanelles had begun, *and if Article 19 had been resorted to in time, perhaps Germany's deplorable breach of treaty might have been avoided*. At the close of his speech M. Koth declared that in many places the international situation was fraught with dangers, conflicts and even the menace of war, and this made impartial investigation imperative to international peace.

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Hungary's representative, M. Ladislas de Velics, Minister in Berne amongst other things said:

"In the first place, I wish to state that the Hungarian Government, while recognising the great practical utility of the institution at Geneva in the life of the nations, is fully aware of the laborious efforts which, from its inception, the League of Nations has made in order to fulfil its essential object, namely the maintenance of peace and the development of international collaboration, founded on the idea of justice and equality of rights of all States, large or small. Nevertheless, in the light of the experience which it has gained during many years as a Member of the League of Nations, the Hungarian Government has, for its part also, been forced to recognise the existence of certain imperfections in the Geneva machinery. These result either from certain imperfect provisions in the Covenant itself or else from its practical application. Consequently the Hungarian Government declares that it supports the reform of the League of Nations and, where necessary, the methods of its application, and on this point its ideas may be briefly summarised as follows.

The Hungarian Government could not associate itself with the view that the task of the League of Nations should consist exclusively in ensuring the

rigorous application of those provisions in the Covenant which are of a repressive character. For its part, the Hungarian Government desires that there should be an equilibrium between these repressive provisions and those other provisions of the Covenant — such as, notably, Articles 11, 13 and 19 — which provide by pacific and preventive means for the settlement of any disputes that may arise between States Members, and offer possibilities of finding remedies for situations the continuation of which might endanger the peace of the world. The Hungarian Government, which, from its entry into the League of Nations, has never ceased put-

ing forth every effort with a view to reaching this equilibrium one day, is glad to be able to note now that it is no longer the only one which holds these ideas and pursues this aim. The claims for the application of the Covenant in its entirety become every day more numerous and more urgent. The Hungarian Government would like to hope that by following this course it will be found possible better to achieve the objects which are embodied in the preamble of the Covenant. These ideals are also the ideals of Hungary, and my country will always do its best to collaborate in this direction with other States Members of the League of Nations."

THE CHANGE IN THE GERMANO-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS

On the occasion of the conclusion of an agreement between Germany and Austria, S. Mussolini sent a telegram to Herr Schuschnigg in which he expressed the opinion that this important event in the world's history, to which the conversations between himself and the Austrian Chancellor in Rocca del Caminate had essentially contributed, was a real step forward on the road to a reconstruction of Europe and the Danube states.

It certainly was difficult to conceive a reconstruction of Europe and the Danube states so long as storm-clouds were lowering over Austria. But now the statesmanship of Herr Hitler and Chancellor Schuschnigg has driven the clouds away and Austria's sovereignty at home and abroad has been guaranteed by the leader of the German Reich. With this a door has been opened towards a peaceful solution of the general European situation and of the Danube Valley problem.

The news of the agreement between Germany and Austria was received with joy in Hungary, which is linked to both countries by ties of traditional friendship. And the Hungarian Government is pleased to

think that it never allowed those ties to slacken even in times when much tact and diplomatic skill were needed to keep the friendship of both countries. In these circumstances it is but natural that the Hungarian nation was sincerely happy to see its two old friends on good terms again.

As one of the signatory powers of the Rome Protocol Hungary finds much satisfaction in being able to establish the fact that one of the pillars of the Germano-Austrian agreement is Austria's firm adherence to the Rome Pact, an attitude which the German Reich — at least tacitly — recognizes and approves of. Therewith a bridge has been built between Germany and Italy — another very satisfactory event for Hungary, who with all her loyalty to Italy managed to preserve her friendship with the German Reich.

The exchange of cordial telegrams which took place between Germany and Austria, as well as between the responsible statesmen of the countries party to the Rome Pact is a sure sign that a co-operation will ensue among the four countries, the beneficial effects of which will not fail to make themselves felt in Europe as a whole, as well as in the Danube Valley.

REVISION IN MONTREUX

After the successful conclusion of the Montreux Conference a large section of the international press very properly stated that it was an important station on the road to a peaceful revision of the peace treaties. Turkey, who thanks to her victory over the Greeks in Asia Minor, escaped having to ratify the Peace of Sèvres and managed, what no other of the vanquished countries did, to get the victors to treat with her on terms of equality at the Lausanne Conference and conclude with her a new and more reasonable treaty — has now been successful in opening a breach in the Lausanne instrument and forcing the fortification of the Straits. This victory was won without the help of Article 19 of the Covenant; for the other parties, without running for advice to the League, realized that the time had come to amend the agreement concerning the Straits. It is also worthy of note that Rumania who, though one of the pillars of the anti-revision movement, has of late been urging a revision of the provisions applying to the Danube Commission which adversely affect Rumania, after withdrawing her reservations gave her full consent to the new agreement. Notable innovations were that the agreement immediately became operative before any of the contracting parties ratified it and that it may be modified every five years. It is to be hoped that the example set will soon be followed by others. Although the legal bases of the Montreux revision must meet with unconditional ap-

proval from a political point of view it is not without anxiety that we regard the fact that men-of-war may pass through the Straits to the assistance of the states which have concluded a pact of mutual assistance with Turkey even if Turkey remains neutral. This provision is a great advantage to the Soviet in the first place, and may one day prove very dangerous for Great Britain.

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International circles were dumfounded and shocked at the Rumanian Foreign Minister, M. Titulescu's attack on the British delegate in Montreux.

The Rumanian Foreign Minister, who shortly ago boasted that his policy was an Anglophile one, *thumped the table with his fist, and flying into a passion, shouted to the British delegate: —*

"You have one policy for Geneva and another for Montreux."

Reuter reports that when the British delegate courteously began to explain Britain's attitude M. Titulescu gave a bigger thump to the table and cried: —

"This is not a matter for politeness; it is the sacred rights of my country. You want to do away with the treaties between Rumania and her allies."

After this attack M. Titulescu hurriedly left Montreux without waiting for the British answer.

THE SOVIET AIR FORCE GENERAL STAFF VISITS PRAGUE

General Jakop Ivanovitch Alksnitch, commander-in-chief of the Red Air Force paid an official visit to Prague accompanied by a suite of fourteen officers. A four-motor gigantic bomber brought the Russian visitors to Prague. According to the official notice issued by the Czecho-Slovakian Ministry of War the Red officer pilots came to return the recent visit of the Czecho-Slovakian Air Force General Staff to Moscow.

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The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" writing about the visit amongst other things says: — "Since a long time Soviet Russia has been busy preparing for the contingency that Czecho-Slovakia may go to war. It is proposed to have a joint command for the French, Soviet and Czech Air Forces, and the supreme commander of the three is to be a French Air Force officer of high rank. As early as the end of April many Soviet Russian officers were working with the staff department of the Czech general command in

Éger. Other 11 Soviet officers — one of them was a General Staff officer — made their appearance in the middle of April, and General Hostauban Temnikov of the Soviet army is working now with the General Staff at the military headquarters in Brünn. Of signal importance was the conference that took place in Prague in March, which was attended by President Beneš, M. Krofta, Foreign Minister, several General Staff officers of high rank, and a commander-in-chief of the Soviet army from Moscow. This commander-in-chief suggested that certain reserve detachments of the Soviet Air Force should be transferred to Czecho-Slovakia already now. Soviet Russia has given binding promises to Czecho-Slovakia in the event of war. According to them the Soviet is to send to Czecho-Slovakia's aid an Air Force squadron consisting of 30 observation planes and three squadrons consisting each of 30 bombers, and besides this, a special flying fleet of 9 bombing storm planes and three squadrons consisting in all of 324 chasers.

THE DISTURBANCES IN BUCHAREST

Behind the Rumanian disturbances, the details of which were published in foreign newspapers too, lurks, in reality, the struggle between two opposing views of life which was carried on in a characteristically Balkan way between the ultra-chauvinists and the left-wing Radicals.

The clash between the two views took place first in the press controversy which lasted for weeks between the ultra-chauvinist and anti-Semite "Universul" on the one hand and the left-wing "Dimineata" and its sister-paper the "Adeverul". These papers are press organs appearing in hundreds of thousands of copies, and the business rivalry and antagonism between them are of long standing. The owner and chief editor of the "Universul", Stelian Popescu, is at the same time president of the Anti-revision League and leader of the anti-minority movements in Rumania. The "Universul" tries indeed to monopolize the unbridled agitation against the minorities, and the most of the wild accusations, chiefly against the Hungarians, see the light of day in its columns.

The trial of the anti-Fascist Anna Pauker and her 19 associates provided the "Universul" with the opportunity of accusing the "Dimineata" of Communist propaganda, because Alexander Pauker, the owner of that paper, was a relative of the accused. The "Dimineata" replied by disclosing the past of Popescu, and complementing the book which appeared some months earlier under the title of "Take your paws off the national flag" from the pen of the well-known writer and translator, Victor Eftimiu. Eftimiu had drawn upon himself the wrath of the "Universul" for protesting against a Hungarian author, Lorand Daday, being sentenced to a long term of imprisonment on account of a novel of his. The "Dimineata" also published a facsimile of Popescu's letter to General Mackensen at the time when the German army was in Bucarest in which he offered the General his support. Besides this, it proved that Popescu was a deserter: that as examining magistrate he had been guilty of cruelty; that, as a lawyer, he had made his fortune by fraud, and that he had become the owner of the "Universul" by forging a will.

Thereupon Popescu had recourse to the right-wing storm troops and carried the whole controversy out into the streets. Already weeks ago street fighting took place between the two camps, in which crow-bars, bombs and revolvers played the main role. Blumenfeld, the political editor of the "Dimineata" who is known as one of Rumania's best publicists under the *non-de-plume* of Scrutator, was severely beaten. An attempt on the life of Emil Graur, chief editor and brother of the owner of the "Dimineata", failed, but one of his tenants was shot down in the street. Students of the right wing confiscated by force the "Dimineata" and the "Adeverul" in the newspaper booths, while the workmen fought with the students in the streets. Two printers lost their lives and many people were severely wounded. The students raided the streets of Bucarest and before the eyes of the police hauled the Jewish, Hungarian, and Rumanian workmen whom they caught in the streets off to their headquarters — the so-called "Blue House" barracks of the Cuza Party youth — where they tortured their prisoners. One man had his eyes burned out, several had the swastika chiselled on their skulls with daggers, while others had the same sign tattooed on their backs. This was followed in Transylvania by the burning of the left-wing newspapers. The club of the minority journalists in Kolozsvár was broken into and the minority journalists maltreated. The collaborators of the minority newspapers were thrashed in the streets. Armed forces alone prevented the destruction of the editorial and printing offices of the Hungarian newspapers in Kolozsvár. Hungarian and Jewish travellers were subjected to the most appalling attacks on the trains in the whole of Rumania.

For a long time the Tatarescu Government allowed free play to the passions of the mob, and it was only a few days ago that the censor was ordered to put a stop to the press controversy between the adherents of the two opposing views. But, thanks to the agitation of the "Universul", the acts of terror against the minorities are still going on.

M. KIOSSEIVANOV'S NEW CABINET

As everybody knows, the Bulgarian Cabinet was reconstructed on 4th July; but its programme has undergone no change. In the sphere of foreign policy the items of that programme are adherence to the League of Nations, a *rapprochement* towards Yugoslavia, peace, understanding and cordial co-operation with Bulgaria's neighbours, and friendly relations with all other countries. In internal politics the motto of the Government programme is the manifesto of historical import issued on 21st of April, 1935 by King Boris, which assigned to the Toseff Government then in office the task of paving the way towards the inclusion of popular representation in the Government. The Welchff outrage delayed that work, but the time has now arrived to realize the promises contained in the Royal Manifesto and draw up a new election law under which the general elections may be held in the second half of October. The appointment of M. Karagyozoff, former president of the Supreme Court, as Minister

of Justice and of M. Krasnovski, a justice of high rank and later on president of the Supreme Public Audit Office, as Minister of the Interior shows that the Government is determined to assure that the elections will be conducted without any partiality. Among the events of the past weeks in the sphere of foreign politics mention must be made of the statement of the Bulgarian delegation at the Montreux Conference, according to which Bulgaria welcomed with sympathy the steps taken by the Turkish Government *re* the fortification of the Straits and a revision of the Treaty of Lausanne. These were questions of great importance to Bulgaria, who though a Black Sea state, was cut off from free communication with the sea and forced to transact a great part of her foreign trade by way of the Dardanelles. This statement deserves special attention in view of the fact that when Turkey was forced in Lausanne to demilitarize the Straits, Bulgaria was cut off from the Aegean Sea.

HOW MINORITIES LIVE

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

THE MEASURES DIRECTED AGAINST FOREIGNERS BY THE CZECHO-SLOVAK DEFENCE OF THE STATE ACT

Mention has repeatedly been made in these columns of the new Czecho-Slovakian Defence of the State Act. In what follows we shall give a summary of the dispositions directed against foreigners, with due attention to the recently issued Ordinance *re* its execution.

As was stated in our May issue, in terms of pars. 22 and 23 of the Act, foreigners may not be employed in enterprizes important from the standpoint of the defence of the State without the previous consent of the military authorities; nor can they without it be members of the management or supervisory committee or board of control of any such enterprize. According to Ordinance 197/1930, the following are enterprizes of that nature. Mines, glass, metal and enamel works, machine factories, chemical works, textile and paper mills, graphical, leather and timber industries, wholesale trade in victuals, distilleries, ready made clothes and shoe manufacturies, means of communication, such as shipping and air-transport and all firms providing for transport in motor-driven machines, carriers, public and private nursing-homes, hospitals and infirmaries, manufacturies of drugs and medicines, and all concerns engaged in the purchasing of the raw materials required by the enterprizes mentioned above.

This means that the foreign employees — or employees who cannot produce papers certifying that they are subjects of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic — and the managers of industrial concerns, means of communication, mines, commercial concerns, chemical works, and even public and private hospitals can be dismissed at a moment's notice by order of the military

authorities. It must be remembered that in terms of par. 194 foreigners are "all physical persons who cannot produce proof of Czecho-Slovakian citizenship". A special danger to the Hungarian minority lurks in this paragraph, seeing that owing to the chaos prevailing in the question of nationality and domicile, the Czecho-Slovakian authorities, disregarding Article 62 of the Treaty of Trianon, refuse to recognize as Czecho-Slovakian nationals about fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants of Slovakia and Ruthenia. These for the most part are people whose mother-tongue is Hungarian and who under the laws valid at the time acquired the right of domicile in some village or town of those Provinces before 1st January 1910. These persons must now be discharged, that is to say, they must be replaced by others in the managements, supervisory committees, and boards of control of the above-mentioned enterprizes, if the military authorities refuse, now that the Defence of the State Act has become valid, to sanction their employment. Should any enterprize refuse to obey, it may be put under compulsory control and may even be deprived of its concessions. There is no possibility of legal appeal against the decision of the military authorities, even in the question of the nationality of the persons labelled untrustworthy. They cannot, of course, seek redress in the courts of justice, but must appeal to a council in the Provincial Office consisting of commissioners appointed by the Ministries, and this council is not obliged to state the reasons for its decisions. The foreigners or homeless persons employed by the enterprizes enumerated above must have the permission of the military authorities before they can take out papers of naturalization.

Under par. 49 of the Act, all foreigners were ordered to notify within six weeks of the date when the Act became valid (May 23, 1936) the Provincial Office of all the rights of possession and ownership, or any other real rights with the exception of mortgages, acquired by them in the frontier zone and in fortified places or places important to the Defence of the Republic. They must also notify the Provincial