

010.1 - HUNGARY: Background

—When re-ordering, specify—

Oxford
TRADE MARK

STOCK No. 1531/3E

MADE IN U. S. A.

Hungary

Summary.

Formerly a kingdom in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Hungary was much reduced in size by the Treaty of Trianon (June 4, 1920) losing Transylvania to Rumania, Croatia and Batchka to Yugoslavia as well as Upper Hungary to Czechoslovakia. Pre-war it had a population of 21,000,000. Her losses in population and natural resources were extensive and left her with 8,688,319 inhabitants in 1930.

In the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia (1938) Hungary obtained by virtue of the Vienna arbitral award the predominantly Magyar-populated south eastern strip of Slovakia and part of Subcarpathian Russia. In March 1939 Hungary incorporated within her boundaries the rest of Subcarpathian Russia and a strip of territory in eastern Slovakia. The Vienna conference (Germany and Italy) awarded Hungary about half of Rumania's Transylvania territory with a population of 2,633,000.

Population.

As a result of these annexations the population rose to approximately 14,000,000. Hungary's population remained homogenous. In the census of 1930 over 92 percent were Magyar, classified by mother tongue, and 98 percent of the people knew the Magyar language.

Budapest is the capital and accounts for 1,162,800 inhabitants as of January 1941. The other 2 cities with populations exceeding 100,000 are Szeged with 139,700 and Debrecen with 125,368.

In 1930 the Jewish population numbered about 450,000 and has since then increased to 750,000 through annexations of territory.

The country is bounded by Czechoslovakia on the north, Yugoslavia on the south, Rumania on the east and Germany (Austria) on the west.

Hungary joined (February 24, 1939) the Anti-Comintern pact and signed the German-Italian-Japanese Axis pact on November 20, 1940. The Hungarian Government declared war on Russia on June 27, 1941; on the United States and Great Britain on December 13, 1941.

Agriculture.

Hungary is primarily an agricultural country. The principal crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, potatoes and sugar beets. In the hilly section near Tokay the best wines are made but another important wine district is situated along the shores of Lake Balatan.

Industry and natural resources.

Hungary's bauxite deposits are considered one of the largest in the world. The output of coal is extensive, particularly in the district of Pecs. Other industries are mining, distilling, manufacture of sugar, hemp, flax, iron and steel. About three quarters of her oil requirements are found in the wells drilled by American interests in the southwest corner of Danubia.

Political background.

After abdication of King Charles (November 13, 1918) a republic was proclaimed with Michael Karolyi as president. A Bolshevistic Government with Bela Kun dominant was set up on March 22, 1919, but was swept away by public distrust. An elected government (March 20, 1920) declared Hungary a monarchy and named Admiral Horthy as Regent.

Displaced Populations and Groups.

Attached report of Mr. Warren dated October 1, 1943 giving figures of displaced people in Hungary give a true picture of conditions in Hungary ~~in respect to refugees~~ as of above date with 1 exception.

To the figure of 60,000 to 80,000 Jews confined in labor camps (see report page 4 line 3/4) must be added 18,500 Jews deported to Galicia (Poland) in 1941 and turned over to the German army. It is reported that 11,500 of these perished by Nazi Hands.

Referring to page 4 par. 2 of Mr. Warren's report additional information is now available as to the number of children removed from danger zones in Germany. According to attached table of SHAEP dated May 15, 1944 there remain 2000 children and evacuees in Hungary.

According to the same source there are 585 Polish prisoners of war still on Hungarian soil as of May 15, 1944 (See SHAEP table).

An important change in the status of the Jewish population must be noted. For several years Hungary did not follow the ruthless Nazi policy of mass deportations, planned starvation and mass extermination of Jews. As a result some tormented Jews from neighboring Nazi satellites of Slovakia, Croatia and Rumania looked upon Hungary as a place of refuge. Some have managed to enter the country, but many were stopped by frontier guards and sent back.

This policy has changed under Nazi pressure in 1944 and it is reported that 350,000 to 400,000 foreign Jews among them also some Hungarian Jews have been deported and delivered into German hands. They were shipped to Poland and Germany. There are now 400,000 left mostly native Hungarian Jews.

As a result of strong representations on the part of the United States and British governments Hungary has promised not to send any more Jewish people to German extermination camps.

UNRRA

Form No. AD-2
(20 June 1944)

OK: Vol. 1
affairs

ROUTE SLIP

Date 22/11

To Cooley

Room No. 212

- | | |
|---|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Approval | REMARKS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Reply | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Necessary Action | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Note and File | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Investigate | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Signature | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> See Me | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> As Requested | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For your information | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Per telephone conversation | |

From

Regional Liaison

Room No. _____

Copy

040. Hungary Cooley
010-1

210

gg

AHR/GP/A. 21/12

11 Portland Place

London

13 November 1944

Dear Bill:

I attach for your information, a
note of a meeting with Dr. Szusz, organizing
Secretary of the Hungarian Council in London.

Yours sincerely,

(sd) A M ROBERTSON

Mr. W.S.B. Lacy
UNRRA
WASHINGTON

COPY

MEETING WITH DR. SZUSZ OF THE HUNGARIAN COUNCIL

On the 10 November, 1944, Dr. Szusz came to see Mr. Ward and Mr. Robertson. At the outset, Mr. Ward explained (in accordance with the policy laid down by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross on 19 April 1944 in relation to the Austrian Representative Committee - file A.21/5) that the conversation must be regarded as purely informal, as UNRRA could not have official contacts with a Hungarian organization having no official recognition.

Dr. Szusz explained that he had come to see us not as his letter had suggested on behalf of the Hungarian Club in London, but on behalf of the Hungarian Council. He explained that the relationship between the various Hungarian organizations in this country was broadly as follows:

The Association of Free Hungarians in Great Britain (in Manchester Square) is an organization consisting largely of middle class Hungarians who are politically of a democratic complexion; the Hungarian Club in London (in Fembidge Square) consists rather of working class people of social democratic and trade union affiliations; the New Democratic Hungarian Movement (in Connaught Square) consists of the personal followers of Count Karolyi, who was President of the Hungarian People's Republic in 1918. The Hungarian Council in Great Britain is composed of representatives of these three organizations and for this reason claims to represent the great majority (about 1,500) of Hungarians in Great Britain. The Chairman of the Hungarian Council is Count Karolyi and Dr. Szusz is the organizing Secretary. The Hungarian Council has informal contacts on Hungarian affairs with the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Information; and, according to Dr. Szusz, the Minister of Information has stated in the House of Commons that the Ministry of Information utilized the services of the Hungarian Council and gave it facilities on the B.B.C. for propaganda to Hungary (this was about five months ago). The Hungarian Council in Great Britain has official connections with organized Hungarian groups in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, the United States, Canada and South America. The Hungarian groups in these countries are almost all "free Hungarians" in the sense of being opposed to the foreign policy followed by the Hungarian Government during the present war; there are possible exceptions to this statement in the United States and there are also exceptions in the Argentine.

With this background information, Dr. Szusz explained that he was anxious to establish contact with UNRRA in relation to possible future operations of the Administration in Hungary. It was explained to him that under the terms of the Resolutions of the Council, it was not possible for UNRRA to operate in enemy or ex-enemy territory unless specifically authorized to do so and subject to definite conditions, as a result of which the only operations of this nature at present under contemplation were limited assistance to Italy and assistance to displaced persons under Resolution 57. Dr. Szusz appreciated that UNRRA could not at present plan to operate in Hungary but stated that he wished to establish a connection with UNRRA in case limited operations affecting Hungarians might take place, and he also wished to offer to UNRRA any help which the Hungarian Council could contribute. He proposed to write a letter making this offer of assistance.

Mr. Ward told him that the Administration would welcome any information or suggestions which the Hungarian Council might be able to forward, and that he was glad to know that there existed a Hungarian organization which, though not officially recognized, was representative of the various separate Hungarian organizations in the UK.

Dr. Szusz enquired whether Hungarians would be eligible for employment with UNRRA, but was informed that the policy of the Administration at present precluded the employment of enemy nationals.

P/190. Hungary
Q10.1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

JANUARY 20, 1945
No. 53 (REVISED)

The following are the terms of the Hungarian armistice agreement which has been signed in Moscow:

AGREEMENT CONCERNING AN ARMISTICE BETWEEN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE ONE HAND AND HUNGARY ON THE OTHER

The Provisional National Government of Hungary, recognizing the fact of the defeat of Hungary in the war against the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and other United Nations, accepts the armistice terms presented by the Governments of the above-mentioned three powers, acting on behalf of all the United Nations which are in a state of war with Hungary.

On the basis of the foregoing the representative of the Allied (Soviet) High Command, Marshal of the Soviet Union K. E. Voroshilov, duly authorized thereto by the Governments of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, acting on behalf of all the United Nations which are at war with Hungary, on the one hand and the representatives of the Provisional National Government of Hungary, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Janos Gyöngyösi, Colonel General Janos Vörös, and State Secretary of the Cabinet of Ministers, Mr. Istvan Balogh, on the other, holding proper full powers, have signed the following conditions:

I (A) Hungary has withdrawn from the war against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other United Nations, including Czechoslovakia, has severed all relations with Germany and has declared war on Germany.

(B) The Government of Hungary undertakes to disarm the German armed forces in Hungary and to hand them over as prisoners of war.

The Government of Hungary also undertakes to intern nationals of Germany.

(C) The Government of Hungary undertakes to maintain and make available such land, sea and air forces as may be specified for service under the general direction of the Allied (Soviet) High Command. In this connection Hungary will provide not less than eight infantry divisions with corps troops. These forces must not be used on Allied territory except with the prior consent of the Allied Government concerned.

(D) On the conclusion of hostilities against Germany, the Hungarian armed forces must be demobilized and put on a peace footing under the supervision of the Allied Control Commission. (See Annex to Article I).

II. Hungary has accepted the obligation to evacuate all Hungarian troops and officials from the territory of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania occupied by her within the limits of the frontiers of Hungary existing on December 31, 1937, and also to repeal all legislative and administrative provisions relating to the annexation or incorporation into Hungary of Czechoslovak, Yugoslav and Rumanian territory.

III. The

III. The Government and High Command of Hungary will ensure to the Soviet and other Allied forces facilities for the free movement on Hungarian territory in any direction if, in the opinion of the Allied (Soviet) High Command, the military situation requires this, the Government and High Command of Hungary giving such movement every possible assistance with their own means of communication and at their own expense on land, on the water and in the air. (See Annex to Article III)

IV. The Government of Hungary will immediately release all Allied prisoners of war and internees. Pending further instructions the Government of Hungary will at its own expense provide all Allied prisoners of war and internees, displaced persons and refugees, including nationals of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, with adequate food, clothing, medical services, and sanitary and hygienic requirements, and also with means of transportation for the return of any such persons to their own country.

V. The Government of Hungary will immediately release, regardless of citizenship and nationality, all persons held in confinement in connection with their activities in favor of the United Nations or because of their sympathies with the United Nations' cause or for racial or religious reasons, and will repeal all discriminatory legislation and disabilities arising therefrom.

The Government of Hungary will take all the necessary measures to ensure that all displaced persons and refugees within the limits of Hungarian territory, including Jews and stateless persons, are accorded at least the same measure of protection and security as its own nationals.

VI. The Government of Hungary undertakes to return to the Soviet Union, and also to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and to the other United Nations, by the dates specified by the Allied Control Commission, and in complete good order, all valuables and materials removed during the war to Hungary from the United Nations' territory and belonging to state, public or cooperative organizations, enterprises, institutions or individual citizens, such as factory and works equipment, locomotives, rolling stock, tractors, motor vehicles, historic monuments, museum treasures and any other property.

VII. The Government and High Command of Hungary undertake to hand over as booty into the hands of the Allied (Soviet) High Command all German war material located on Hungarian territory, including vessels of the fleet of Germany.

VIII. The Government and High Command of Hungary undertake not to permit, without the authorization of the Allied Control Commission, the export or expropriation of any form of property (including valuables and currency) belonging to Germany or her nationals or to persons resident in German territory or in territories occupied by Germany. They will safeguard such property in the manner specified by the Allied Control Commission.

IX. The Government and High Command of Hungary undertake to hand over to the Allied (Soviet) High Command all vessels belonging to or having belonged to the United Nations which are located in Hungarian Danubian ports, no matter at whose disposal these vessels may be, for use during the period of the war against Germany by the Allied (Soviet) High Command

in the

in the general interests of the Allies, these vessels subsequently to be returned to their owners.

The Government of Hungary will bear full material responsibility for any damage or destruction of the aforementioned property until the moment of its transfer to the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

X. Hungarian merchant vessels, whether in Hungarian or foreign waters, shall be subject to the operational control of the Allied (Soviet) High Command for use in the general interests of the Allies.

XI. The Government of Hungary will make regular payments in Hungarian currency and provide commodities (fuel, food-stuffs, et cetera), facilities and services as may be required by the Allied (Soviet) High Command for the fulfillment of its functions as well as for the needs of missions and representatives of the Allied states connected with the Allied Control Commission.

The Government of Hungary will also assure, in case of need, the use and regulation of the work of industrial and transport enterprises, means of communication, power stations, enterprises and installations of public utility, stores of fuel and other material, in accordance with instructions issued during the armistice by the Allied (Soviet) High Command or the Allied Control Commission. (See Annex to Article XI)

XII. Losses caused to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia by military operations and by the occupation by Hungary of the territories of these states will be made good by Hungary to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, but taking into consideration that Hungary has not only withdrawn from the war against the United Nations but has declared war against Germany, the parties agree that compensation for the indicated losses will be made by Hungary not in full but only in part; namely, to the amount of 300,000,000 American dollars payable over six years in commodities (machine equipment, river craft, grain, livestock, et cetera), the sum to be paid to the Soviet Union to amount to 200,000,000 American dollars and the sum to be paid to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia to amount to 100,000,000 American dollars.

Compensation will be paid by Hungary for loss and damage caused by the war to other Allied states and their nationals, the amount of compensation to be fixed at a later date. (See Annex to Article XII)

XIII. The Government of Hungary undertakes to restore all legal rights and interests of the United Nations and their nationals on Hungarian territory as they existed before the war and also to return their property in complete good order.

XIV. Hungary will cooperate in the apprehension and trial, as well as the surrender to the Governments concerned, of persons accused of war crimes.

XV. The Government of Hungary undertakes to dissolve immediately all pro-Hitler or other fascist political, military, para-military and other organizations on Hungarian territory conducting propaganda hostile to the United Nations and not

and not to tolerate the existence of such organizations in the future.

XVI. The publication, introduction and distribution in Hungary of periodical or non-periodical literature, the presentation of theatrical performances or films, the operation of wireless stations, post, telegraph and telephone services will take place in agreement with the Allied (Soviet) High Command. (See Annex to Article XVI).

XVII. Hungarian civil administration will be restored in the whole area of Hungary separated by not less than 50 - 100 kilometres (depending upon conditions of terrain) from the front line, Hungarian administrative bodies undertaking to carry out, in the interests of the reestablishment of peace and security, instructions and orders of the Allied (Soviet) High Command or Allied Control Commission issued by them for the purpose of securing the execution of these armistice terms.

XVIII. For the whole of the period of the armistice there will be established in Hungary an Allied Control Commission which will regulate and supervise the execution of the armistice terms under the chairmanship of the representative of the Allied (Soviet) High Command and with the participation of representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States.

During the period between the coming into force of the armistice and the conclusion of hostilities against Germany, the Allied Control Commission will be under the general direction of the Allied (Soviet) High Command. (See Annex to Article XVIII)

XIX. The Vienna Arbitration Award of November 2, 1938 and the Vienna Award of August 30, 1940 are hereby declared to be null and void.

XX. The present terms come into force at the moment of their signing.

Done in Moscow, 20th January, 1945, in one copy which will be entrusted to the safekeeping of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in the Russian, English and Hungarian languages, the Russian and English texts being authentic.

Certified copies of the present agreement, with Annexes, will be transmitted by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to each of the other Governments on whose behalf the present agreement is being signed.

For the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America:

Marshal K. E. VOROSHILOV.

For the Provisional National Government of Hungary:

JANOS GYÖNGYÖSI, COLONEL GENERAL JANOS VÖRÖS, and
ISTVAN BALOGH.

ANNEX TO "AGREEMENT CONCERNING AN ARMISTICE BETWEEN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE ONE HAND AND HUNGARY ON THE OTHER" signed in Moscow, 20th January, 1945.

A. Annex to Article I.

The Hungarian Military Command shall hand over to the Allied (Soviet) High Command within a period fixed by the latter all the information at its disposal regarding the German armed forces and the plans of the German Military Command for the development of military operations against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the other United Nations, and also the charts and maps and all operational documents relating to the military operations of the German armed forces.

The measures provided for in Article I of the agreement regarding the internment of nationals of Germany now in Hungarian territory do not apply to nationals of that country of Jewish origin.

B. Annex to Article III.

The assistance specified in Article III of the agreement shall be taken to mean that the Government and High Command of Hungary will place at the disposal of the Allied (Soviet) High Command, for use at its discretion during the armistice, in complete good order and with the personnel required for their maintenance, all Hungarian military, air and river fleet installations and buildings, ports, barracks, warehouses, airfields, means of communication and meteorological stations which might be required for military needs.

C. Annex to Article XI.

The Government of Hungary will withdraw and redeem within such time limits and on such terms as the Allied (Soviet) High Command may specify, all holdings in Hungarian territory of currencies issued by the Allied (Soviet) High Command, and will hand over currency so withdrawn free of cost to the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

The Government of Hungary will not permit the disposal of external Hungarian assets or the disposal of internal Hungarian assets to foreign Governments or foreign nationals without the permission of the Allied (Soviet) High Command or Allied Control Commission.

D. Annex to Article XII.

The precise nomenclature and varieties of commodities to be delivered by Hungary to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in accordance with Article XII of the agreement and also the more precise periods for making these deliveries each year shall be defined in special agreements between the respective Governments. These deliveries will be calculated at 1938 prices with an increase of 15 percent for industrial equipment and 10 percent for other goods.

As the basis of calculation for payment of the indemnity foreseen in Article XII of the agreement, the American dollar is to be used at its gold parity on the day of signing of the agreement, i.e. 35 dollars to one ounce of gold.

In

In connection with Article XII it is understood that the Government of Hungary will immediately make available certain food and other supplies required for relief and rehabilitation of the population of those Czechoslovak and Yugoslav territories which have suffered as a result of Hungarian aggression. The quantities of the products to be delivered will be determined by agreement between the three Governments and will be considered as part of the reparation by Hungary for the loss and damage sustained by Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

E. Annex to Article XVI.

The Government of Hungary will ensure that wireless communication, telegraphic and postal correspondence, and correspondence in cipher and by courier, as well as telephonic communication with foreign countries, of Embassies, Legations and Consulates situated in Hungary will be conducted in the manner laid down by the Allied (Soviet) High Command.

F. Annex to Article XVIII.

Control over the exact execution of the armistice terms will be entrusted to the Allied Control Commission to be established in conformity with Article XVIII of the armistice agreement.

The Government of Hungary and its organs shall fulfill all the instructions of the Allied Control Commission arising out of the armistice agreement.

The Allied Control Commission will set up special organs or sections, entrusting them respectively with the execution of various functions. In addition, the Allied Control Commission may have its officers in various parts of Hungary.

The Allied Control Commission will have its seat in the city of Budapest.

Moscow, 20th January, 1945.

- - -

PROTOCOL TO THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY

In signing the armistice agreement with the Government of Hungary, the Allied Governments signatory thereto have agreed, as follows:

One. The term "war material" used in Article VII shall be deemed to include all material or equipment belonging to, used by, or intended for use by the military or para-military formations of the enemy or members thereof.

Two. The use by the Allied (Soviet) High Command of Allied vessels handed over by the Government of Hungary in accordance with Article IX of the armistice and the date of their return to their owners will be the subject of discussion and settlement between the Government of the Soviet Union and the Allied Governments concerned.

Done in Moscow in three copies, each in the Russian and English languages, the Russian and English texts being authentic.

January 20, 1945.

(Note: The foregoing Protocol was signed on behalf of the United States Government by Mr. W. Averell Harriman, the American Ambassador.)

* * *

4

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
1526-14th St., N. W. F.N

NO. BEKHS

SYMBOL VO

Evening Sun
Baltimore, Md.

DATE

P.

JUL 25 1944
7-25

Regent Holds Fate Of Hungary Jews

London, July 25 (AP)—The fate of some 500,000 Jews left in Hungary rested today on decisive action by the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy. The Vatican and the International Red Cross are understood to have interceded in an effort to halt handing them over to the Germans, and Horthy was reported last week in Bern to have promised to stop forcible evacuation of the Jews.

London sources described as a "blackmail offer" a report from Hungary which quoted a Hungarian editor as declaring, "so far the only Jews who have been killed in Hungary have been killed by Anglo-Saxon bombs. . . . Only a cessation of air raids can prevent an outbreak of passionate anti-Semitism."

Another Hungarian editor, commenting on the Archbishop of Canterbury's plea for saving Jews, was quoted as saying: "The Jews can only be saved by a cessation of the World War, not by pharisaical broadcast appeals."

400,000 Given To Nazis

It was estimated here that 400,000 Jews in Hungary have been turned over to the Germans and that one fourth of these already have been killed, although Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told Commons last May that the figure could not then be substantiated. The 100,000 Jews already killed were said to have been those who had fled into Hungary ahead of the Nazis from neighboring countries. Others rounded up were from the former Czech and sub-Carpathian areas and residents of North Hungary.

There was evidence that Budapest Christian churches have been sheltering many Jews by mass baptisms. An official gazette decreed that Jews who were members of Christian churches belong to an "Association of Hungarian Christian Jews."

Jews herded into ghettos were said to lack food and medicines. A dispatch from Ankara said they were clustered near vital target areas and were forbidden shelter during air raids.

Pope May Help

A gleam of hope came after the report of Vatican mediation. There has been no official announcement of the Pope's intercession, but Jewish sources widely credited the Pontiff with diplomatic negotiation.

Catholic Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York said in a statement June 27 that an announcement that Hungary had agreed to enforce discriminatory laws against Jews "has shocked all men and women who cherish a sense of justice and of human sympathy." The statement, which was broadcast to Europe by the Office of War Information, declared: "It is a direct contradiction to the doctrines of the Catholic faith professed by the vast majority of the Hungarian people. It is a negation of the noblest pages of Hungarian history and cultural tradition."

Hull Promises Punishment

In a statement July 14, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said the entire Jewish community in Hungary was threatened with extermination and promised that punishment would be meted out to persons responsible for the "mass killings of Jews by the Nazis and their Hungarian Quislings."

Horthy's reported promise to halt the surrender of Jews to the Germans and to evacuate children and visa-holding Jews to Palestine or neutral countries was considered the first step in efforts to save the Jews from slaughter.

The Hungarian press a fortnight ago said the country had no objection to Jews taking citizenship in a neutral country.

HUNGARY DEPORTS JEWS, EDEN SAYS

**He Confirms Massacres—Says
Country Ignores Protests
by Allies and Pope**

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 5—Widespread deportations and massacres of Hungarian Jews, despite repeated warnings by the United Nations that the German and Hungarian instigators would be punished, were regretfully confirmed by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons today.

Asked by S. S. Silverman, chairman of the British section of the World Jewish Congress, whether 400,000 had been deported and 100,000 had already been slain, Mr. Eden said that he was not in a position to give figures but he feared that "there can be little doubt, in the main, of what is going on."

[The Jewish population of Hungary at the outbreak of the war was 444,567, according to the latest edition of the American Jewish Year Book.]

Mr. Silverman pointed out that the last remaining organized Jewish community in Europe had been in Hungary. He asked whether a further appeal could be made, not to the Germans but to the Hungarian Government. Mr. Eden said that the British Broadcasting Corporation would be used for this purpose.

Cite Pope's Representations

He added that a direct appeal had been made to the Hungarian people to defend the Jew; and that the Pope and the King of Sweden had made representations. But, he concluded, "the principal hope of terminating this tragic state of affairs must remain the speedy victory of the Allied nations."

Information received by the World Jewish Congress leaves little doubt that the Germans are

waging two wars—one against the enemies of Germany, the other against the Jews—and that, with Germany's defeat imminent, they are preparing to wipe out European Jewry. It is estimated conservatively that they have already massacred 4,000,000 of Europe's 7,000,000 Jews.

The Congress was notified more than two weeks ago that 100,000 Jews recently deported from Hungary to Poland had been gassed in the notorious German death camp at Oswiecim. Between May 15 and 27 sixty-two railroad cars laden with Jewish children between the ages of 2 and 8 and six cars laden with Jewish adults passed daily through the Plaszow station near Cracow. Mass deportations have also begun from Theresienstadt, Czechoslovakia, where the Jews had heretofore been unmolested.

Since the invasion of France the Germans have intensified their anti-Semitic propaganda. On D-day the Brussels radio announced that if the Allies advanced the Germans would wipe out every Jew on whom they could lay their hands. As a cover for their crimes, German official spokesmen have announced that the Jews are regarded as "belligerents."

Hungarians Here Plan Prayer

The Rev. Geza Takero, pastor of the First Hungarian Reformed Church here, will hold a special "service of intercession" on Sunday for Hungarian Jews. Invitations have been extended to leaders and members of the World Jewish Congress and to Mayor La Guardia to attend the service at 11 A. M. in the church building on Sixty-ninth Street between First and Second Avenues.

Builds 100 Army Hospital Cars

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—The War Department announced today that 100 new unit-type hospital cars were being built for the Army by the American Car and Foundry Company, to be placed in service in September "before invasion casualties in large numbers reach the United States." The Army also is converting 120 ward cars and ward dressing cars to unit-type cars.

, for-
order.
forces
y-mile
the
th the
s. At
nine-
der of

eneral
ranced
al of
e gain
ovich,
tretch
ed to
gether
rshes,
from

forces
nts of
welfth
Corps
Corps
Bere-
rail-
high-

tured
re of
avala
west
More
Rus-
ward

than
tured
said.
their
Kovel
Mar-
drive
d to-
troops
d to-
East

acua-
ed by
posi-
ns to
form
sday,
s re-
and
to the
ffen-
of the
ex-



Russian soldiers moving along the northern bank of the Svir River

The New York Times (Sovfoto Radiophotos)

ward the frontiers of Latvia and Lithuania. The Drutsk River, reached last night, is thirty miles from Dvinsk, an important junction of railways to Riga, Valna and Pskov and thus vitally important to the German northern army group. Thus on this right wing of the grandiose Russian offensive the battle for White Russia has now merged into a battle for the Baltic.

The fall of Polotsk also threat-

stages of the battle and tanks were brought up from the reserves of the Third Panzer Army.

West of Minsk, Marshal Pavlov's tanks are continuing their headlong advance in the general direction of East Prussia. Russian reconnaissance planes reported the total destruction of a long, tightly packed German column moving pellmell from the city as the tanks overran it from the sides and rear. Russian armor in some places is far ahead of the

NY Times 3/24/44

Plea Made for Hungarian Jews Menaced by Nazi Occupation

**Dr. Israel Goldstein, Back From
Britain, Says There Is Not an
Hour to Lose in Carrying Out
Large-Scale Rescue Action**

The Nazi occupation of Hungary portends catastrophe to hundreds of thousands of Jews in Europe, Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Zionist Organization of America, who has just completed a five-week trip to England, declared at a press luncheon held yesterday at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

There is not an hour to lose in carrying out a large-scale rescue action in whatever places and by whatever means still remain available before additional avenues of escape from Nazi Europe become closed, Dr. Goldstein said. He reported that he found in England a keener awareness of the possibilities of rescue than there was at the Bermuda conference a year ago.

Dr. Goldstein added that he had submitted, in an interview with Sir Herbert Emerson, High Commissioner for the Refugees, a proposal for the solution of the post-war refugee resettlement and rehabilitation problem.

"It is estimated that there will be nearly twenty million displaced human beings on the Continent of Europe after the war who will have to be restored to their homes or resettled elsewhere," he said. "It will be a huge task requiring international financial help on the same principle as UNRRA but on a larger scale. After a war involving a cost of 500 billions of dollars, an expenditure of twenty billions for refugee resettlement and rehabilitation might not seem a fantastic price to pay for the healing and reconstruction of twenty million lives."

Interviews with British officials convinced Dr. Goldstein, he declared, that while no pronouncement of a new policy is likely to come forth in the near future, the



Dr. Israel Goldstein

The New York Times Studio, 1944

admission of refugees who can get to Palestine will receive consideration. Aside from that point, he found the consensus to be that a solution of the Palestine problem would have to wait until the end of the war.

"This view is not to be passively accepted, as other post-war commitments are being made now in spite of their delicate and even controversial nature," Dr. Goldstein said. "The apparent readiness of the Congress of the United States to pass the Palestine Resolution before the military authorities intervened was interpreted in many quarters of British public opinion as a sign of the strength of the support which the Zionist program has in American public opinion."

ABUSES IN TEHERAN DENIED BY POLAND

Director of Refugees Charges
Internment Camp Story Was
Full of Inaccuracies

The Polish Telegraph Agency released yesterday an official statement by the Polish Minister of Social Welfare, Jan Stanczyk, replying to charges made in an article by James Aldridge which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday dealing with conditions in the Polish settlement in Teheran.

"I have just learned from the Polish Embassy in Washington that the North American Newspaper Alliance circulated an article by James Aldridge datelined Moscow on alleged abuses by Polish refugees in Iran," the statement said. "As the article may create the wrong impression on the situation of the Poles in Iran, I, as a member of the Polish Government responsible for the relief and welfare of Polish refugees scattered throughout the world, feel it my duty to give a few words of explanation. Mr. Aldridge picked out certain facts that happened during the first few months after the Poles' arrival in Teheran between April and September of 1942, when the situation did indeed present certain initial difficulties that were speedily overcome. The facts are well known to British authorities as well as to Polish authorities. Mr. Aldridge made them up into a story full of incorrect statements.

Denies Grouping by Classes

It is true that the Polish refugees there were handled by elite Polish officers. The refugees were under the care of the Polish Ministry of Public Welfare. In the initial stages, because of the lack of personnel, several Army officers were employed to organize relief, but on my telegraphic instructions from London they were soon replaced by civilians. The few Poles who had their own means of support

RUSSIA'S ACE OF ACES



Lieut. Col. A. Pokryshkin's two gold stars show he has twice been named a hero of the Soviet Union. He is credited with downing fifty three German planes.

The New York Times (Sovfoto Radio)

326 BERLIN PLANTS BLASTED BY BRITISH

Continued From Page One

enemy war effort. The Ministry placed vital factories engaged in primary war industries in priority No. 1 plus. In priority No. 1 were placed major factories in war industries. Priority No. 2 plants were listed as factories slightly less important in major industries or major plants in less important industries. Priority No. 3 factories were described as important subsidiary factories in war or major industries.

Damage was classified in two categories. The first category the

Frank H. Hoehling

No. 3

(Uniform in this series:—

No. 1. YUGOSLAVIA.

No. 2. GREECE.

**RESISTANCE
MOVEMENTS
in OCCUPIED and
SATELLITE EUROPE.**

HUNGARY

Part 1. Hungary between the two wars.

Part 2. Potential Allies in Hungary.

Part 3. Proposed Policy.

Part 4. Hungary and the United Nations.

UNION OF DEMOCRATIC CONTROL
34, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1

December, 1943.

2d.

HUNGARY BETWEEN THE TWO WARS

Our preparations for the final defeat of Nazism cannot be considered complete unless the political divisions within the satellite countries are taken into account.

If we are to mobilise the democratic forces within Hungary, we must first understand how it happens that a country which contains a large anti-Fascist and anti-German element has not yet organised considerable resistance to Axis policy.

During the period between the two wars, Hungary was regarded within the Western Democracies, as well as within Germany and Italy, as "a bulwark against Bolshevism." No attention was paid to constructive suggestions put forward by Hungarian democrats who wished to solve the problem of Hungarian frontiers by an amicable agreement with the Czechoslovaks, or to economic proposals that might have led to a Danubian federation. But the extreme revisionist policy of Hungarian landlords, whose denunciation of the Treaty of Trianon was primarily an effort to restore their feudal power, found many sympathetic listeners in wealthy circles in Britain and in America. The *Bulletin of International News* (October 30th, 1943) correctly characterised this much-publicised aim of Hungarian policy when it said:—"This revisionism had more than an international significance: at home it meant the restoration of large parts of the estates on which the power of the ruling aristocracy was built, while at the same time the nationalist demand for the old frontiers served to divert the attention of the people from the need for social and economic reform."

It must be remembered when assessing the present situation that Hungary has been under a quasi-Fascist and pro-German-militarist regime for longer than any other country in Europe, i.e., since August, 1919; and the events which led up to the establishment of the "White Terror" have not been forgotten by the majority of Hungarian people.

Immediately after the last war and the collapse of the Habsburg monarchy, a HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC was proclaimed. A Government which included representatives of the Liberal-Nationalists, the Progressive Liberals, the Peasantry and the Social-Democrats was established under the leadership of Count Karolyi. The enthusiasm of the people was aroused by their policy of land and social reforms and of co-operation with Britain and France instead of the previous allegiance to Prussian militarism and the Austrian dynasty. To their disappointment, however, the victorious Entente powers went on treating the Hungarians as a hostile people. The democratic reforms were not appreciated abroad. They were, in fact, denounced as Bolshevism. In March, 1919, an almost desperate Hungary set up a Soviet Government, known as the Bela Kun regime, and turned to Russia for help. Roumanian and other military forces were used in the overthrowal of Bela Kun, and by the end of July, 1919, the Soviet had to resign. There followed a Social Democrat

Government working feverishly to bring about a coalition, but before this could be achieved the Roumanian Army occupied Budapest and assisted a small group of Hungarian police officials and other extreme reactionaries to take power and to pave the way for the military detachments of Admiral von Horthy, whose regime had been prepared by the Allied Commander, Franchet d'Esperay, on instructions of the Supreme Council in Paris. At first the Trade Unions and the Democratic parties showed considerable resistance to this undemocratic, self-installed Government, but when a special British representative of the allies arrived on the scene, he brought "friendly pressure" to bear on the bewildered democrats, who were induced to accept the situation. From then on, unless they accepted the necessity for compromising with the ruling clique on the most important issues of home and foreign policy, the leaders and spokesmen of democratic policy were either executed, suppressed in diverse ways, or expelled from the country.

When the wave of White Terror had swept the country and news of the nature of the new Hungarian regime reached the Western countries, the British officials on the spot saw fit to tone down its violence. The British High Commissioner, P. B. Hohler, the leader of the Inter-Allied Military Mission, Brig.-Gen. R. N. Gorton, and Admiral Sir E. Troubridge, stated in their reports of February and March, 1920, that "There is nothing in the nature of a terror in Hungary" and that "life is as secure here as in England," although, as Troubridge remarked in parenthesis, "an editor of a Socialist paper (B. Somogyi, the "Hungarian Mateotti") was murdered yesterday." He described Admiral Horthy as a "strong character and a man of Liberal tendencies," and he described the Government as a "Christian Government in a Christian country." Another reassuring report came from the special emissary of the Subcommittee of the Allied Powers, Captain Nathaniel Horowitz, an American Jew who made his investigations amongst the leaders of Jewish "big business." Having themselves come to terms with the Jew-baiting Horthy regime, they were prepared to deny the existence of the White Terror in Hungary.

It must be remembered that a very powerful weapon used as a means of enforcing reactionary rule in Hungary was food relief. The United States food relief (under Herbert Hoover) and the food relief from Holland were denied to the entire country as long as the Liberals, the Social Democrats or the Communists were in power. Later, under the Horthy dictatorship during the period when Sir William Goode* was Government Director of Relief in Europe, food relief was denied to any organisation or party which could be accused of having Left-wing tendencies, and was available only through "White" organisations who were made responsible for the distribution. The choice for the needy population was submission to the ruling clique or starvation.

* Later employed by the Hungarian Government as their Financial Adviser and now Chairman of the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad.

The ruling clique spread terror and despair amongst the people of Hungary. In the international field they repeatedly disregarded treaties and violated international law. Anti-Semitic laws, the French francs forgery, the smuggling of armaments at St. Gothard and the encouragement of Terrorists who assassinated the King of Yugoslavia are but a few memorable instances of their irresponsibility. Many Hungarian democrats resisted this clique and endeavoured, in the interest of their own people and the maintenance of peace in Europe, to bring home the true state of affairs in Hungary to the rest of the world. But the diplomats and the bankers of the Western democracies invariably came to the rescue, and not even the Left-wing Press and politicians abroad seemed really to grasp the significance of the events.

This indifference to and misunderstanding of Hungarian affairs has continued throughout the inter-war period. Hungarians who have been urging direct resistance to the pro-Fascist regime have been ignored by those who were responsible for British policy; Hungarians sentenced to death or hard labour in Hungary for anti-Nazi activities have been either ignored or disowned by those who were accepted as Britain's spokesmen to Hungary.

Even now, during the war itself, the British attitude to the ruling clique is baffling to the average Hungarian. Pro-Axis Hungarian Ministers who signed the Tripartite Pact on Hungary's behalf have been mentioned in British official propaganda as the ideal leaders of Hungary. Until Germany attacked Russia, Foreign Office spokesmen were careful not to find fault with Hungarian Government policy, and expressed appreciation of "the honest endeavour of the successive Hungarian Governments during the last few years to resist Nazi pressure." Similarly, excuses were made for those who were in office when the Hungarian Government decided to take part in Germany's war against Russia.

Part 2

POTENTIAL ALLIES IN HUNGARY

The rigid political controls in Hungary have given little opportunity in the past for mobilising the broad mass of the Hungarian people for resistance. Although the backward economic and social conditions prevailing in Hungary have been a cause of great discontent amongst all but the extremely well-to-do classes of society, the people were conditioned to look to Fascist organisations for social progress and were constantly threatened with "worse to come" if they failed to uphold the present reactionary system. But in spite of that there are still potential allies in Hungary who could be encouraged now to take the first steps towards the establishment of a Hungarian Democracy which could live in peace and understanding with her neighbours, as well as with Soviet Russia, Britain and other Western Democracies.

In listing the forces in Hungary which could be rallied by the United Nations and which the British Govern-

ment should encourage in its propaganda, we must head the list with the Industrial Workers.

The Industrial Workers, numbering about 20 per cent. of the working population, most of whom, in spite of Fascist terrorism and pressure, have remained faithful to their Democratic principles.

During the war, the Government seems to have been unable to decide whether or not to abolish the Social Democratic Trade Unions. Recent figures, which indicate an increase from 100,000 to 300,000, include many who are not industrial workers, and are significant mainly as a sign of the growth of opposition and of recognition by the Horthy regime that the time has come to take on a more liberal appearance.

The Peasantry, politically a shapeless, heterogeneous mass, consisting mainly of miserably poor landless labourers, and so-called dwarf-holders—referred to in pre-Munich Hungary as the "three million beggars" (their number has increased since). As Social Democratic or any other sort of progressive propaganda was forbidden in the rural areas during the Horthy regime, they were unable to develop any political representation. But under pressure of recent events a Peasants' Union and an Independent Smallholders' Party have re-emerged which, liberated from their present reactionary influences, could be a rallying point for the agricultural population.

The Enlightened Part of the Upper and Middle Classes, and of the petite bourgeoisie. The intellectual elite, particularly the group of younger men known as "Fighting Humanists," include Christian Democrats, Left Liberals and Socialists. They were silenced by the oppressive Government measures, but continued to be a latent force. They could achieve much with the moral support of the Western Democracies.

The Jewish Population, numbering about a million, is divided, according to the social positions of the Jews, among the various parties, but its overwhelming majority believes in progressive democracy and would play an important part in Hungarian resistance if it were assured that civic rights, curtailed since the 1919 counter-revolution, would be fully restored.

National Minorities. The Romanian, Slovak, Ruthenian, Serb, Slovene and other minorities, at present under Hungarian rule, should be included in messages addressed to the Hungarian people. They live under similar conditions to the Magyar peasantry—oppressed by the Magyar gentry; still less can national or racial differences be obstacles in bringing together politically minded workers. Magyars and Romanians, Gentiles and Jews, work together in the underground organisations, bound together in a common effort to build up a democratic regime.

Among all these groups there is tremendous potential strength of resistance against Fascist reaction at home and for the Allied cause. From time to time news of the underground resistance movement reaches the outside world. There were, for example, the sabotage trials in the industrial town of Győr which ended with several death sentences in April, 1942. At that time there was

also the case of a popular Hungarian actor and playwright, L. Bekeffy, who was sentenced to twelve years' hard labour for pro-British activities. Again, in July, 1942, twelve death sentences and 29 long-term imprisonment sentences were passed in one trial; the sentence of death on 11 Serb and Magyar saboteurs was announced later on. In November, 1942, 60 persons were tried for publishing and distributing subversive literature.

In January and February, 1943, there was the Communist trial of 664 people, held simultaneously in five towns. Since then there has been a considerable increase in the number of sentences for incitement against the regime, for spreading alarming news, and for insulting the Regent. In November, 1943, another mass trial was held in which about a hundred Communists were involved.

At the moment there are differences between the various sections of the progressively minded population, but these might be bridged if an appeal emphasising the common aims of the Liberals, the Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats and the Communists were to be made. Recently a Workers-Peasants-Intellectuals Block has come into being, in which the Social Democratic Party and the Independent Small-Holder Party play a leading part.

This so-called "popular front" should be encouraged to prepare to take over power as soon as possible. They should be urged to refrain from any nationalist propaganda, to embrace all classes of the working people and to pay tribute to and associate themselves with the Liberation Movements of neighbouring countries and with the various unco-ordinated underground movements who are responsible for such industrial sabotage as is occurring. The underground resistance groups, though numerically small as yet, are an important section of the working classes, consisting as they do of those most anxious to offer active resistance to Germany. Recently an attempt has been made to co-ordinate the activities of the various groups in a "National Independence Front," and there is little doubt that were the message from the Western Democracies to synchronise with that of the Soviet authorities, organised active resistance would grow and take shape with rapidity.

Part 3

PROPOSED POLICY

Democratic forces do, then, exist in Hungary. They are opposed to their own reactionary Government as well as to the Nazis who have used the Horthy Government for their own purposes. To encourage the democrats more actively to resist, the Allies should make it clear that the defeat of the Nazis means a democratic future for Hungary and an opportunity to play a part in a free Europe. The British Government should therefore offer the following assurances:—

- (i) That, as the liberation of Hungarian territory from German influence approaches, every encouragement and all possible help will be given to the Hungarian

people to overthrow their present rulers, to break away from the Axis, and to join the United Nations in their fight.

- (ii) That, should the Allied Armies reach Hungary before such a revolution is achieved, the power of the present-day Hungarian authorities will not be consolidated by suppressing the political activities of the Hungarian masses. In practice this means:
- (a) That Relief will not be distributed through Government - sponsored organisations, but in co-operation with international relief authorities and those Hungarian organisations, such as the Social Democratic Trade Unions, whose democratic principles cannot be questioned.
 - (b) That freedom will be given for political activity to those organisations and parties which have been denied it by successive Governments of the past 24 years. This may mean that the Hungarian radio would not be allowed to retain its present monopoly; that the state-subsidised Press would be ended and freedom of the Press established; that various Fascist-like groupings such as Chambers of Actors, Journalists, etc., would be dissolved, and that freedom of occupation be restored in all branches of the law, trade, commerce and agriculture.
 - (c) That political prisoners, including those persecuted under non-political pretexts (spying, for instance) would be liberated without delay.
 - (d) That war criminals, including those responsible for atrocities against neighbouring peoples and Hungarian anti-Fascists, would be severely punished. That all those working under German orders to make Hungary's contribution to the war effort more effective would be treated as criminals. That all those who took part in committing Hungary to the Fascist or Nazi line in internal or foreign affairs should either be punished or at least prevented from taking part in public life until the establishment of a real democratic parliamentary system in Hungary is achieved.
 - (e) That the Hungarian people should have the chance to decide on their internal problems, including the question of Republic or Monarchy. All constitutional changes made under the Horthy regime should become invalid.
 - (f) That the Hungarian people will have every opportunity to play their part in the post-war world along the lines indicated in the following section, "Hungary and the United Nations."

Part 4

HUNGARY AND THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations are committed to the setting up of some new world organisation with economic functions more far-reaching than the League of Nations. The principles of the Peace Settlement and the lines of

economic co-operation have been defined in the Atlantic Charter and in the Mutual Aid Pact of February 23, 1942.

Further, in the Anglo-Soviet Treaty the High Contracting Parties "Agree to work together in close and friendly co-operation after the re-establishment of peace and for the organisation of security and economic prosperity in Europe."

Only on the basis of the principles of this Treaty is there any hope for peaceful settlement and economic reconstruction. These principles must take concrete shape in international institutions on which the European countries are represented and through which Europe can be organised with national self-government for all peoples, but with **common control** of industries and services (such as rail and road traffic and electric power), which can most effectively be run on an inter-European basis. Such a re-organised Europe would be able to play its proper part in those matters which require international co-ordination, such as: economic planning, investment, food and raw materials production; international sea transport and civil aviation; communications by telephone, telegraph, wireless and television.

Finally, it is only within a democratic Europe, which is taking its proper place in international organisation, and in which the right to make war and to be judge in one's own cause has been abolished, and far-reaching economic co-operation for common social objectives is achieved, that a solution can be found to the problems of frontiers. The British and other principal Allied Governments are pledged to liberate the oppressed peoples of Europe and to restore their national independence and have deliberately refrained from accepting any obligation to restore the status quo in regard to pre-war frontiers.

But this is only a negative attitude. In so far as frontiers have to be re-drawn, the United Nations should do so in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter, on the basis, so far as possible, of nationality, with adequate safeguards for the rights of minorities, using internationally controlled plebiscites or some other democratic means, in disputed cases, for ascertaining the wishes of the populations concerned. The test for making any adjustment would have to be the overwhelming proof that existing friction would thereby be alleviated, and no new grievance created.

A principle to be borne in mind by those responsible for the reshaping of Europe is that no change of frontier, however wise, will promote the growth of a European community—**only common interests and activities across frontiers can bring lasting peace to Europe and to the world.**

The chances of this lasting peace in Europe have been greatly increased by the success of recent Conferences. If Britain, Russia and America can work together in a spirit of mutual trust, they can jointly appeal to the peoples of Hungary, as to those of every other satellite nation, to throw off their Nazi oppressors and to co-operate in winning the war and in the building up of a democratic regime within their own countries.

HUNGARIAN JEWS SUFFER

300,000 Reported Interned Since
Nazis Gave Order

Since the Nazis have invoked their anti-Jewish orders in Hungary, 300,000 Hungarian Jews have been interned in camps and ghettos, according to reports made public yesterday by the World Jewish Congress, 1834 Broadway.

In one center, the organization said, 22,000 Jews were herded into 1,700 square meters. Three thousand were arrested and deported from Budapest to an unknown destination in one night. Another group of 5,000 was segregated for deportation and was allowed

myT 6/9/44

Hungary

INCREASE OF REFUGEES TAXES HUNGARY FCC, 8 Nov. 44

Budapest, German Morse to ZUECHER ZEITUNG: "The most recent estimates give the civilian population of Budapest as 2,400,000. The refugee question becomes more and more a great social problem. The stream of refugees from the East started about the middle September and has since included the most varied groups of the population.

Germans First--"The first to come were the Germans from Transylvania, then the Germans from Szekely, later the Hungarians from northern Transylvania and finally, Magyars from the plains. All farmers are trekking westwards with carts and herds of animals. All places in western Hungary are overcrowded.

No Exit--"There is a general ban on leaving the country, and even foreign nationals need a special exit visa." (Budapest, in German Morse to Europe, Nov. 7, 11:30 a.m. EWT)

Bacska Germans--Hungary, in German to Europe: "To facilitate the finding of the whereabouts of the relatives of those Germans who were compelled to leave the Bacska, an Information Bureau for the Bacska has been established. All those Germans who left the Bacska, irrespective of whether they are already in the Reich or still in western Hungary, should communicate their address without delay to the above Bureau of 17 Zimmergasse, Pecs." (Hungary, in German to Europe, Nov. 7, 12:45 p.m. EWT)

Hungary

Hungarian Jews

Deported to Germany--"Fifty thousand Jews have been deported to Germany. They included women and children and were driven on foot through the Komarno toward Hegyeshalom. They received food only every other day, and even then only some soup. The stragglers were shot by the Nyilas criminals. The number of those who died before reaching Hegyeshalom is estimated at 25,000.

Punishment Demanded--"The long list of crimes is daily becoming longer, and the honor of the new democratic Hungary demands that not a single one of their crimes should remain unrevenged." (Clandestine "Kossuth" Radio, in Hungarian to Europe, Feb. 15, 1945, 4:30 p.m. EWT)

7cc
2/17/46

Hungary

REDS DRAG NAZI CHIEF FROM BUDA SEWER

Clandestine "Kossuth" radio: "Instead of admitting their defeat, the fascist braggarts are trying to fool the more gullible sheep of their flock by proclaiming in their radio transmissions that the German troops encircled in Budapest have broken out of Buda Castle and, breaking through the Russian ring, have marched off toward the west. The only thing they omit to say is where the valiant fighters marched off to.

A General in a Sewer--"The name of the locality where they reached the German lines has not yet been disclosed by the German High Command," says the fascist radio. If it has not yet been disclosed, we can help them with (some) information and can tell them with accuracy that the Commander of the German troops, Gen. Pfeffer-Wildenbruch, was dragged out of a sewer where he was hiding with his staff, or, to use the Hungarian term, from where he 'broke out'.

110,000 Prisoners--"From this sewer he was sent to follow some other 110,000 Hitler gangsters who had previously 'broken out', or, in plain Hungarian, been captured." (Clandestine "Kossuth" Radio, in Hungarian to Europe, Feb. 14, 1945, 4:30 p.m. EWT)

7cc
3/15/45

Secret

October 1, 1943

Displaced Populations and Groups
in Hungary

The movements of populations and groups in Hungary during the war have resulted primarily from the acquisition of various areas containing Magyar populations from neighboring states by Hungary. The Vienna conference of November 3, 1938 awarded the southern part of Slovakia to Hungary. As a result of this transfer of territory some 60,000 to 80,000 Slovaks were expelled from the ceded area to Slovakia. These consisted mostly of Slovak peasants and farmers and of officials and employees of public offices, public utilities and small businesses in smaller numbers. Following the declaration of independence by Slovakia on March 14, 1939 Hungary occupied other districts of Slovakia as well as the whole of Subcarpathia (Ruthenia). This occupation resulted in a second exodus of some 20,000 to 30,000 Czechs and Slovaks to Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia and in the movement of 20,000 Subcarpathian Jews to Galicia. It must be assumed that those who were permanently settled in the region prior to the war will desire to return to their homes after the war in the event that the ceded and occupied areas are returned to Czechoslovakia as a result of the peace settlement. There has probably been a movement of settlers, certainly farmers, under the Hungarian government into this same region.

The

The Vienna Award of August 1940 apportioned Transylvania in approximately equal parts to Hungary and Rumania. The population was about equally divided and the Award provided for a voluntary exchange of populations between the two countries. Residents of Transylvania were permitted to opt Hungarian or Rumanian citizenship within six months. Those who chose Rumanian citizenship in northern Transylvania awarded to Hungary were to move to Rumania within a year and those who chose Hungarian citizenship in southern Transylvania to Hungary within the same period. It is reported that approximately 100,000 Rumanians moved from northern Transylvania to Rumania.

✓ When Germany invaded Poland in September 1939 a substantial number of Polish civilian war refugees fled to Hungary. Accompanying the civilians were many remnants of the Polish Army. Later some of the civilians returned to the former Polish territory and larger numbers escaped to western Europe. Most of the Polish soldiers, including many who were originally interned, eventually escaped to France and England where they were re-incorporated into the armed forces of the United Nations. It is not believed that any Polish soldiers remain interned in Hungary. At the end of 1942 some 9,000 Polish civilian war refugees were reported to have remained in Hungary. This figure is considered low.

After

After the invasion of Yugoslavia in 1941 Hungary participated in the partition of Yugoslavia by annexing the provinces of Backa and Baranja in northern Yugoslavia. These annexed areas were used in part by Hungary for the resettlement, during 1941 and 1942, of some 17,600 Hungarian nationals repatriated from Bukovina and Moldavia in Rumania and from Bosnia.

The German program of transferring racial Germans from other European countries to the Reich, or to the occupied areas of Poland and western Russia, did not involve some 600,000 persons, according to German statistics, of German origin permanently resident in Hungary who have remained undisturbed. The Leith-Ross Committee in London reports that some 50,000 Czech civilians, also permanent residents of Hungary, have remained in Hungary. In addition some 25,000 Czech nationals are reported employed as forced laborers by the Germans within Hungary.

Hungary has a permanent population of approximately 750,000 *now 400,000* Jews within her expanded borders. There have been only minor accretions in Jewish refugees from other countries, probably 3,000 to 4,000 from Poland, included among the 9,000 Polish war refugees already mentioned, and some from the occupied provinces of Yugoslavia and Croatia who escaped across the border into Hungary after Yugoslavia was invaded.

The treatment of the Jews in Hungary, while severe, has been much less extreme than in other Axis satellite countries. Jews

have

have been officially excluded from many classes of employment, from the universities, and from participation generally in civil life but numerous exceptions have been noted. Some 60,000 to 80,000 are reported confined in labor camps. While restrictions on the ownership of property have been imposed there has been no general expropriation of Jewish holdings. The Jewish community has been seriously impoverished, but deportations and exterminations have not taken place as in other countries.

Reports of the German Extended Child Evacuation Scheme broadcast in October 1942 included selected areas in Hungary as places of safety to which children were being removed from danger zones. No figures have been given as to the numbers of such evacuees now resident in Hungary. In the light of the large numbers of civilians who have been evacuated from the bombed areas in Germany (2,000,000 reported at the end of 1942) possibly other civilians have been moved to Hungary.

Since 1937 Hungarian agricultural workers have been employed seasonally in Germany. In July 1941 Hungary and Germany concluded an agreement providing for the enlistment of industrial workers. In September 1941 35,000 Hungarian nationals, including 9,000 women, were reported employed in the Reich, the latter in agriculture. A year later the figure of 29,000 was reported. This total probably did not include the seasonal agricultural workers

who

who had returned after the harvest. In November 1942 agricultural and forestry workers in the Reich were called back to Hungary and in December 1942 the New York Times reported that all Hungarian workers had been recalled to meet an increasing labor shortage within Hungary itself. It is seriously doubted that this return movement has taken place.

The American Red Cross reports that there are no Allied prisoners of war known to be held in Hungary with the possible exception of a few British prisoners, probably under 100 in number.

It may be concluded from the foregoing that the problems of displaced groups in Hungary will pose generally political questions for the peace settlement rather than questions of military control and administration in the event of occupation of the territory by forces of the United Nations.

- D 3 -

EUROPEAN SECTION
Eastern Europe

REICH WILL WELCOME MAGYAR EVACUEES

Hungary, in German: "There is room in the Reich for all who have had to leave their homeland....The leader of a transport of evacuees will tell you of his experience in refutation of false rumors and allegations to the effect that evacuated German nationals cannot be given accommodation for lack of space or receive provisions in the Reich...

Treatment of Evacuees--"....transport then described the safe arrival of an evacuee group from the Vah Valley at their destination where they were given warm food and suitable accommodation...The workers were found jobs and lodgings and the women were sent to villages where they can carry on with their agricultural work. Thus care is taken of every individual so that he or she should feel well and safe.

False Rumors Refuted--"This report of facts, therefore, refutes all assertions to the contrary which are spread among the people by rumormongers. There is room in the Reich for all who have had to leave their homeland."
(Hungary, in German to Europe, Dec. 19, 12:15 p.m. EWT)

SLOVAK GERMANS RENEW FAITH IN HITLER

Slovakia, in German, broadcasts a "Christmas speech by Franz Karmasin, Leader of the German Ethnical Group in Slovakia", of which the following are extracts: "At this time we think, above all, of our soldiers in the West who, as today's (Dec. 19) High Command communique points out, have launched a new offensive (sturm), an offensive against superior forces, but an offensive, nevertheless, which must give us victory.

Lack of Faith--"Our thoughts go out to our Fuehrer. My comrades: There will be many among us tonight who will say to themselves they could not look into the Fuehrer's eyes frankly and openly, for many of us have failed to keep up the spirits and were lacking in faith in the year now nearing its end. Let us promise this Christmas to banish all dispiritedness and despondency from our souls.

New Vows of Loyalty--"Let us promise that we shall remain loyal, that we shall have faith in the Fuehrer's work and, more than that, that we shall throw our all into the balance, if need be our lives, so that the great edifice which the Fuehrer has begun to build and for which our soldiers are fighting and our people at home are toiling, may become a reality. Let us express our vow with our old fighting call: Our Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, Sieg Heil." (The program concluded with the German Anthem--Ed.) (Slovakia, in German to Europe, Dec. 19, 1:15 p.m. EWT)

BUDAPEST FEARS RUMANIAN OCCUPATION

Hungarian Home Service: "....It is degrading and shameful that, instead of using the reputedly good Russian soldiers, Rumanians are being brought into precincts of the Hungarian Capital, suggesting that they are sufficiently good to deal with Budapest.....

Rumanian Occupation--"In case of losing the battle or of a surrender, the Capital would be subjected to a Rumanian administration. We know the Bolsheviks intend to have the Hungarian plain up to Szolnok for the Rumanians, and now we have found out that they intend to temporarily give them Budapest, too, to break the Hungarians.

Barbaric Rumanians--"(3) The Rumanian lower classes were always inclined to plunder.....(5) If the Capital were unable to hold the Rumanians, Rumanian officers--who have so far contented themselves with smelly Jewish women--would now devastate our homes. And, finally, factories and workers would help in the resurrection of a greater Rumania instead of helping us.

Enemy Propaganda--"Hungarian boys and girls: In knowledge of these facts, you will never believe the fairy tales of enemy propaganda. We are occupying a prominent place at the side of the Germans in this fight. At the side of the Jews, however, we can only be slaves. Stand fast! Long live Szalasi!" (Hungarian Home Service, Dec. 19, 3:35 p.m. EWT)

SWEDEN TO FREE RED ESPIONAGE AGENT

TRANSOCEAN in English: "Stockholm--The record of the Communist spy, Per Mourling, who is to be released from prison on Christmas Eve, has just been published. Mourling was sentenced in 1942 to a fairly long term of imprisonment for spying on Russia's behalf. He is to be released for health reasons. The published record clearly reveals Mourling's guilt. Several times he sent agents to Finland to procure details of Finnish war plans.

Reason for Publication--"The publication of his record has caused a stir in political circles, and not only because of its contents. For the first time during this war, records of an espionage case have been published. The Government apparently wishes to avoid Mourling being represented as a martyr by his Communist friends, especially as the Communist press has maintained again and again that Mourling had been sentenced without being guilty. Several papers point out with satisfaction that nobody will be able to say that in the future." (TRANSOCEAN, in English to the Far East, Dec. 20, 3:05 a.m. EWT)

FINN DIET APPROVES EMERGENCY POWERS

Finnish Home Service: "The Diet at its session today (Dec. 19) unanimously approved the Emergency Powers Act." (Finnish Home Service, Dec. 19, 4:00 p.m. EWT)

FINN REPARATIONS FOR REDS DETAILED

Soviet Home Service: "As a result of negotiations which took place between the Governments of the Soviet Union and Finland on the subject of the realization of Article 11 of the Armistice Pact of Sept. 19, 1944,

JEWS BEING EXPELLED FROM CARPATHIANS

TRANSKONTINENT PRESS reports: "A Budapest paper reports that the expulsion of Jews from Carpathian territory is in full swing. Jews from Munkacs, Andungvar, (Jzhorod) are being housed in a large camp. The same measures are being taken in Kosice. The first results of the expulsion have already appeared. Food prices in the towns mentioned are going down rapidly." (Vienna, TRANSKONTINENT PRESS, in German to Europe, Apr. 27, 10:30 a.m. EWT)

FCC 28 Apr. 44

Census of Jews--In a subsequent broadcast TRANSKONTINENT PRESS reports: "Budapest: The Official Gazette today (Apr. 27) publishes an order for a new census of all Jews in Hungary. All Jews must provide their personal data by May 1 to the Town Councilor in Budapest at the Mayor's office. The purpose of this register is to make it possible to fix new food rations for Jews." (Vienna, TRANSKONTINENT PRESS, in German to Europe, Apr. 27, 9:58 a.m. EWT)

FCC 28 Apr. 44

NEW GHETTOS TO BE SET UP IN HUNGARY

TRANSKONTINENT PRESS reports: "In Miskolc, 13,000 Jews have been settled in the ghetto. During early May, ghettos will be set up in Szeged and Neupest." (Vienna, TRANSKONTINENT PRESS, in German to Europe, May 2, 3:46 a.m. EWT)

FCC 2 May 44

GERMANS IN HUNGARY DRAFTED INTO S.S.

Paris Home Service: "Budapest: In the general mobilization in Hungary several hundred thousand Hungarian citizens of German descent who were hitherto exempt from military service are to be immediately enrolled in the European Wehrmacht S.S." (Paris Home Service, May 8, 8:00 a.m. EWT)

FCC 9 May 44

SZEGEDIN JEWS MUST LIVE IN GHETTO

TRANSKONTINENT PRESS: "Budapest: Szegedin has announced that its Jewish inhabitants must transfer their residence to a closed ghetto by May 30. The streets leading to this Ghetto will be barred by a fence 2-meters high. Jewish doctors and Jews who have been called up for military service by reason of their exceptional military position may remain in their former dwellings." (Vienna, TRANSKONTINENT PRESS, in German to Europe, May 19, 8:29 a.m. EWT)

FCC 20 May 44

200,000 MAGYARS JAILED UNDER TERROR

FCC, 23 May 44

Moscow broadcasts: "Istanbul: According to information received here the Hungarian marionettes, under the supervision of the Gestapo, are establishing an imitation of the Hitlerite German Order in the Hungarian Hitler Province. Since the occupation of Hungary by the German troops more than 200,000 Hungarians have been incarcerated in concentration camps. They were accused of refusing to support the current fascist Regime.

20 Concentration Camps--"About 20 new concentration camps have been constructed in Hungary since the occupation of the country by the Germans. The camps, according to the foreign press, are overfilled." (Moscow, Soviet Home Service, May 22, 12:10 a.m. EWT)

MAGYARS EXHORTED TO CARE FOR REFUGEES

Hungarian Home Service: "Help and work. It is not sufficient to show sympathy or to tell comforting words to those who were compelled to leave their homes, neither is it enough to receive them in your homes. They have to be assisted with all we can give. The Hungarian public has understood that they had to act and that a new duty has fallen upon them. Our refugee kinsmen must not be let down. On the other hand refugees themselves must realize they also have obligations.

Refugees' Duties--"First they must neither relax nor be disheartened. They must not idly wait for the State or society to do everything for them. They must take up work wherever they are and whenever the opportunity arises. Help will be forthcoming because it is a national obligation. But, beyond this, the refugees have to show that they are ready to work and fight for a better future, thus bringing the day nearer when they will be able to return to their former homes." (Hungarian Home Service, Oct. 2, 3:00 p.m. EWT)

FCC

3 Oct 44

FCC

South. Eu. Survey

15, 27 Dec 44

- 6 -

OCCUPIED HUNGARY

HUNGARIAN YOUTH TO TRAIN IN GERMANY

Hungarian youth is being sent to Germany for military training. It is stated by Hungarian spokesmen that these youths will be trained by Hungarian officers. One of the reasons for this step may be the need not only of training new vigorous military cadres but cadres which will also be indoctrinated with Nazi ideology to make them more reliable soldiers. The Hungarian and German general staffs have had considerable difficulties with the morale of Hungarian troops, and desertions have been increasing at a scale hitherto unknown (see SOUTHERN EUROPEAN SURVEY No. 14). According to the Swiss telegraph Agency ATS (Dec. 12) all Hungarian cadets have already been transferred to Germany and placed in German cadet schools. Those who had already finished their course were immediately commissioned lieutenants.

Judging from official Hungarian apologies there seems to be considerable opposition and wide-spread resentment to this measure. The paper UJMAGYARSAG (no date available) went so far as to admit the existence of anxieties that "Hungarian youth is being driven to Germany and being forced to abandon the defense of Hungary in order to defend Hitler's country." This is of course attributed to "enemy propaganda" and it is being strongly asserted that Hungarian troops are being sent to Germany for training purposes only and that "the new army will return after having completed its training and will -- again led by Hungarian officers -- drive the enemy to the East."

FCC
27 Oct. 44

SWEDISH-FINNISH SHIPPING TO REOPEN

TRANSOCEAN, in English: "Stockholm--Shipping between Abo and Stockholm is to be resumed by Finnish steamers. It is reported from Helsinki that negotiations are going on there which are expected to end soon." (TRANSOCEAN, in English to the Far East, Oct. 26, 4:14 p.m. EWT)

NORWAY WOULD RESUME TIES WITH FINNS

Finnish Home Service, in Finnish: "Stockholm--Norway is willing to resume diplomatic relations with Finland and to organize her representation in Helsinki as soon as possible, announces Odvar Aas, press attache of Norwegian Legation in Stockholm, who is now in Finland. According to DAGENS NYHETER, promises have already been taken in Helsinki for this purpose. As regards Norway, Mr. Aas said that the Norwegian civil administration will follow immediately the Red Army into Norway to establish Norwegian civil administration in accordance with the Norwegian Constitution." (Finnish Home Service, in Finnish, Oct. 26, 6:30 a.m. EWT)

ESTONIANS BEING DEPORTED TO U.S.S.R.

TRANSOCEAN: "Stockholm--The wholesale deportation of the Estonian population to the Soviet Union is now in progress, according to former Estonian Deputy Foreign Minister, Prof. Kaasik, in the paper AFTONBLADET. Kaasik recently arrived in Sweden. He declared that the returning Estonian Bolshevism is anything but popular with the population. At the same time, the last President of the Estonian Parliament, Pukk, and his family arrived in Sweden. The latter stated that more than 60 percent of Reval has been destroyed by Soviet bombs." (TRANSOCEAN, in English to the Far East, Oct. 26, 10:22 a.m. EWT)

NAZI MINORITY EVACUATED FROM HUNGARY

The German Forces' Service broadcasts a "description of a visit to the Office of the Fuehrer of the German national group in Hungary", as follows: "The battles raging in the wide Puszta plains and the rigid concentration of the country's forces for the total war effort by the Szalasi Government are two factors which determined Hungary's life these days. The work carried on by the German national group is also marked by them. Coming from the country's southern and eastern regions, those Germans menaced by the proximity of the front have moved in solid blocks and are now being brought to safety in Germany. The execution of this tremendous action has been entrusted mainly to the leaders of the national group.

Leaders in Field--"During a visit to the Budapest office of the Fuehrer of the national group, Dr. Basch, we had a chance to cast a glance at the tasks connected with this enterprise. We were impressed mainly by the

fact that the organizational work is handled in an extremely elastic way and is marked entirely by creative improvisation. With the exception of the Fuehrer of the national group himself and few of his colleagues, there is nobody in the Capital, for the greater part of the leaders are working on the spot in the menaced settlement areas. Reports from all parts of the country coming in daily at the central office prove that the years of experience of these men in the field of the national struggle and of reconstruction have proved extremely valuable in their new work of immediate assistance and of the solution of unexpected problems of leadership.

Jewish Question--"It would, however, be wrong to assume that the entire national group is on the move, and that political work has been completely replaced by mere organization. The political apparatus of the National Union of Germans in Hungary is still intact and the new situation caused by the events of Oct. 15 has left its mark on the national work. The resolute handling of the Jewish question has been particularly welcomed by the national group. The solution of this problem will contribute greatly to the creation of undisturbed relations between Magyars and Germans.

Quiet Heroism--"The Germans in Hungary have to live through difficult days. Their life is subordinated to the rigid law of war. It is much too early to appreciate sufficiently the exemplary attitude of every single Volksgenosse. One thing, however, may be stated already today: The descendants of the Swabian Danube colonists have become quiet heroes, whose deeds will be noted one day, when the feats and sufferings of this war will be written down." (German Forces' Service, Oct. 26, 1:15 p.m. EWT)

MAGYAR FARMERS URGED TO PRODUCE MORE

The Hungarian Home Service broadcasts a speech by Hungarian Minister of Agriculture Fidel Palffy, of which the following are extracts: "I am addressing myself to the people of the Hungarian land, to agricultural farmers. It is your task to apply your knowledge and your hard and diligent work to secure a yield from the Hungarian soil. At present the most important task consists in carrying out the autumn work with delay, so that we may insure the feeding of the Army and the people, only now but also next year. There is no difference of urgency between sowing and gathering the harvest. Both are equally urgent.

Reduced Facilities--"We are fighting a life and death struggle of the It is our imperative duty today to save every bit of agriculture product every piece of maize, potato, and sugar beet. All Hungarian farmers bear in mind that this winter we shall have to cater on a reduced amount to the needs of far more Hungarians than before. As a result of the invasion the production area has shrunk, whereas refugees have swelled

ranks of consumers. We expect every farmer to reduce the extent of losses by displaying due foresight in winter plowing. Even if they can be reduced by a small percentage, considerable quantities will have been saved for public safety.

Refugee Cooperation--"I want to deal specially with the position of the refugees. I am thinking in particular of those who have been working in agriculture in the past, either as owners or as land workers. Their fellow farmers should receive refugees in their ranks, and they should jointly try to insure next year's crops in areas still left to us. With this end in view I call upon every refugee farmer to continue production work. Refugees and all their cattle must be put at once in the service of production. I therefore ask farmers not to wait for a Government order, but to come to an agreement with refugees by private arrangement, employing them with suitable wages and renting their carts and cattle.

Rescue of Stock--"Besides as great as possible an increase in agricultural production, the most important economic task is to rescue, within limits of possibility, our agricultural stocks and other valuable implements of agricultural undertakings from the Soviet invasion. Here I am thinking first and foremost of the extremely valuable pedigreed cattle, which should be driven in as large a number as possible from the danger zones to safer areas. It is of utmost importance that we should save our high standard cattle breeding for the post-war period, when Hungarian cattle breeding will be faced with very important tasks, especially in eastern Europe. I therefore take this opportunity to call on the Hungarian farmer to do all he can to safeguard valuable pedigreed stock.

Refugees' Cattle--"I expect the farmers of Transdanubia and of the small Hungarian plain to help maintain the livestock of refugees with full understanding and sympathy. I am fully aware of the difficult position of the farmers. These difficulties are especially evident in the process of exploitation, hampered by transport shortcomings. We are doing all we can in this field to secure first class priority for the transport of agricultural produce and commodities, alongside military supplies.

Release From Oppression--"The farmers' social status will be improved even during the war. "The truth must be faced. We must admit that the previous regime oppressed our souls like a nightmare. Favoring the Jewish locust caused the Hungarian farmers to lose hope. But those times have passed. We participate in the struggle of the nations with reborn soul and new forces for a new and better world. All must contribute to the final victory: farmers, workers, soldiers--all."
(Hungarian Home Service, Oct. 26, 11:55 a.m. EWT)

MAGYAR ARMY RADIO TO BEGIN OCT. 28

Hungarian Home Service: "Beginning Saturday (Oct. 28) at 12:15 p.m. (7:15 a.m. EWT) the Hungarian soldiers' radio will begin broadcasting on a test wavelength of 415.5 meters. Comrades, brother workers, listen to this Hungarian soldiers' radio. It is your radio." (Hungarian Home Service, Oct. 27, 2:00 a.m. EWT)

HUNGARY - Jews of

<u>1930</u> (last official census)	<u>1943</u>
444,567 (5.1% of total pop.)	(1) 740,000
	(2) 750,000

- (1) including Jews in territories annexed by Hungary from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania
- (2) State Department statistics, Oct. 1, 43, prepared by George Warren
- Figures without footnotes are taken from "The Jewish Communities of Nazi-Occupied Europe", prepared by the American Jewish Committee, July 1944.

8,000

Hungarian Refugees to Switzerland

Cable to London
No. 976, Nov 22
1944

Message to War Refugee Board from its
Swiss Representative:

"Swiss received message from their Legation Budapest 27 October that agreement arrived at between Germany and Hungary emigration of about 8,000 Jews from Hungary would soon be authorized and by 15 November this would have to be carried out. Means of transportation to frontier of Switzerland would be furnished by the Germans and Hungarians."

Destinations: Palestine, N. Africa, etc;
Swiss wish to hasten evacuation of these
refugees to Palestine, etc.

Hungary

Jews

REC For East Ry

#40

5/11/44

"Hungarian Anti-Semitic Movement: Tokyo reported in unusual detail Hungarian gov'ts promulgation of the Residence Limitation Law designed to confiscate Jewish property and force them to migrate to Egypt or Palestine. In Budapest alone there are, according to a Tokyo Times service broadcast (April 29), something like 432,000 Jews comprising almost 1/4 of the entire population of the city. Since it is impossible to drive all of them out of the city & country special districts have been created for them. The evacuated homes of the Jews will be confiscated to be used for community purposes only the Aryans.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF

FOREIGN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OPERATIONS

Hungary

Jews

Bern to Dept. # 2500

4/21/44

400,000 Jews in Hungarian capital not to be placed in ghetto but to be moved to areas where "terroristic" bombings are expected; according to statements in German Press.

also 2600 Bern (4/24/44)

numerous Jews reportedly now being installed near factories & railway installations & per city districts including region around Doh-Ucca designated for residence exclusively by Jews in Ghetto style.

FILE: HUNGARY

D.P. Numbers and Locations

CROSS-REFERENCE SHEET

Present Location	Country of Origin	Description of Group	Source and Date	Filing Position of Source
Yugo.	Hungary	? 17,000 settlers	361 from Cairo 8 Oct 44	Front office

HUNGARIANS FLEE HOMEWARD VIA SWEDEN

Fcc 4 Oct. 44

Hungarian Press Service: "Stockholm--The first group of Hungarians who fled from Helsinki to Sweden before being interned started their journey home on Sunday evening." (Budapest, Press in German to Europe, Oct. 3, 2:40 p.m. EWT)

FILE: HUNGARY

D.P. Numbers and Locations

CROSS-REFERENCE SHEET

Present Location	Country of Origin	Description of Group	Source and Date	Filing Position of Source
??Germany	Hungary	Hungarian Minister of Nat'l Defense says that Hitler will welcome into German territory all Hungarians who wish to fight with Germany for "a free & independent Hungary"	Hungarian broadcast, FCC 9 Dec 44	Library

Hungary

Hungary 010,1
Background

Food Pattern

This was the most prosperous of the South-Eastern countries and the diet resembled that of Central Europe. Potato and grain consumption were both high and meat and eggs were consumed in quite large amounts. The chief fat was pig fat. The flour was white and fine. There was a considerable difference between the diets at different economic levels but no details are known.

UNRRA, Medical Manual; Health
and Medical care of Displaced
Persons (ERO, May, 1945) p. 35.

Sept 1944

HUNGARY

I. Background

A. Political, Social, General Economic Conditions

Barker, Vernon D.

Foundations of Magyar Society, Slavonic Review, January 1933,
pp. 338-396. (A)
History of social structure of Hungary; break-up of Hungarian
gentry by financial pressure and demands of modern life; the
Jewish influence on a section of Hungarian thought. (RSF)

Basch, Antonin

The Danube Basin and the German Economic Sphere. New York.
Columbia University Press, 1943. 275 pp.

A study of the economy of southeastern Europe after the last
war, emphasizing the causes and results of the world economic
crisis and the German trade drive in that area. Has facts on
several countries, including Hungary, with treatment of each
under the various chapters. Arrangement is not primarily by
country but the book is rich in information.

Eckhardt, F.

A short history of the Hungarian People. 244 pp. London:
Frohto Ltd. 1931.

Ekcs, A. Kormandy

Big Estates in Hungary. Hungarian Quarterly, Spring 1937. (A)
Specialist on agrarian politics presents the Hungarian stand-
point on the question of Hungarian large estates.

The Hungarian Economic Yearbook, 1939

Edited by Gustave Gratz, New York: Columbia University Press,
1940. 175 pp.

A useful manual on Hungary's commerce, industry, finance and
agriculture.

Hungarian Special Number.

The Statist. Sept. 15, 1939, Part I. London. 28 pp.

A series of brief articles on different economic subjects.

Lengyel, Emil

The Danube. 428 pp. New York: Random House, 1939.

A study of Austria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Rumania on social
and economic conditions and development leading to the seizure
of Austria. Description of the landscape of Hungary and of the
city of Budapest.

HUNGARY (continued)

Macartney, C. A.

Hungary and Her Successors. 504 pp. New York: Oxford University Press, 1937.

Mitnitzky, Mark

The Economic and Social Effect of Industrial Development in Hungary. (A). Pp. 459-489. International Labour Review, Vol. 39, No. 4. April 1939. Geneva, 1939.

Describes the situation of industrial workers in Hungary, the progress in industrialization from 1918-1937, the causes of low wages for industrial workers in predominantly agricultural country.

Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Hungary, March 1939. Factual and statistical data on finance, trade, industry, agriculture, communications, social institutions, labor conditions, social insurance, cost of living, population and emigration. Great Britain Department of Overseas Trade. London 1939. Pamph. 45 pp.

Szentikiroli, Joseph

Hungary - Past and Present. Hungarian Reference Library, 1941. Geography, historical outline, population, constitutional life, education, culture, economic life, commercial and financial relations with the United States, public welfare. (RSF)

Tomori, Violi

A Very Little Village. Hungarian Quarterly, Spring 1937, pp. 132-140. (A)

Description of a small Hungarian village from the point of view of an expert in the psychology of communities, small and large. (RSF)

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 1943

Labour Conditions in Hungary. 20 pp. Serial No. R 1541, reprinted from June 1943, Monthly Labour Review. Washington, D.C. The pamphlet covers employment and working conditions, the cooperative movement and various branches of social insurance in a country which is characterized by the fact that the great majority of its population derived its livelihood from agriculture. It gives a picture of the development both of the costs of living and of the industrial and agricultural wages in the post-war period.

Vambery, Ruston

Nationalism in Hungary. Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia: Vol. 232, March 1944. pp. 77-86.

Traces development of Hungarian nationalism and presents its justification.

HUNGARY (continued)

B. Government

Graham, Malbone W.

New Governments of Central Europe. VIII and 683 pp. op. cit. Chapters IX - XI, pp. 201-267; 538-601. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1926.

Short account of the problems, development and struggles preceding and following the establishing of the Hungarian Republic in 1918. Forty-four documents in the appendix, including manifestos of various party leaders and the Soviet Constitution adopted in 1919, illustrate the period under consideration.

International Labour Office

Landless Agricultural Workers in Hungary. (A). International Labour Review, Vol. XXVIII, October 1923. pp. 518-530.

The article deals with the agricultural population (in 1920 about half of the total population); social legislation pertinent to the agricultural workers; employment and unemployment among the agricultural laborers; their employment conditions, i.e., wages and hours of work.

International Labour Office

The Law in the Contrast of Employment of Agricultural Workers in Austria, Germany and Hungary. 63 pp. Studies and Reports Series K (Agriculture) No. 10. Geneva 1930.

Survey of scope of the Labor Law for agricultural workers, legal sources, form and contents of the Contrast of Employment; principles governing remuneration, hours of work, employment of women, children and young persons, provisions in case of sickness and inability to work.

C. Personal Reports and Fiction

Callaghan, M.

Hungarian Rhapsody. Harper, 1934.

Story of life among upper middle classes of Hungary.
(Boston Transcript, July 6, 1935)

Humphrey, Grace

Hungary. 246 pp. Scott & Moore, New York, 1936.
Travel book popularly written. (RSF)

White, Leigh.

Long Balkan Night. 473 pp. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York, 1944.

First-hand account of Nazi Army's impact on Hungary and other countries during 1940-41. (RSF)

HUNGARY (continued)

II. Resources (for Welfare, Health and Education)

A. Social Welfare, General, including Housing

League of Nations

European Conference on Rural Life 1939 (27) Hungary. 80 pp. Geneva 1940. National Monographs drawn up by Governments. Series of League of Nations Publications.

The survey covers in two chapters the problems of education, general (II) and post-school (III), discusses measures of medical care and public health (III); measures for agricultural improvements (VIII-IX; X) through soil improvement; cooperatives and training; and measures for rural electrification. Includes data on various social welfare measures.

de Lukars, Charlotte

Social Work in Hungary. First International Conference of Social Work, Paris, July 8-13, 1928. Vol. I, pp. 407-437. Paris 1929. Survey of organization of public welfare agencies and private organization (Part one) and provisions and measures in the following fields: maternity and infant care, welfare for large families, care for dependent and delinquent children, health care for children. Provisions for incapacitated and needy persons, social insurance, unemployment relief, aid to detained persons. Housing, Nutrition, Public Health.

B. Social Insurance and Public Assistance

International Labour Office

Economic Administration of Health Insurance Benefits, pp. 243-262. Studies and Reports Series M (Social Insurance), No. 15. Geneva 1938.

The report deals with Economy in National Social Insurance Laws and regulations and discusses 1) the medical and pharmaceutical benefits, 2) economical administration of benefits, 3) supervision of insurance practitioners and control of treatment and prescriptions. Bibliography.

International Labour Office

International Survey of Social Services 1933: 2 Volumes. Vol. 2, pp. 201-214. Studies and Reports, Series M, No. 13. Geneva 1936. Report deals with workmen's compensation, sickness insurance, invalidity, old age and survivors insurance; statistical data on population by occupational groups. Pp. 214-221.

Report covers provisions regarding social assistance, housing, family allowances, and holidays with pay.

HUNGARY (continued)

Kovrig, B.

The Reform of Social Insurance in Hungary (A). International Labour Review, Vol. 20, No. 5, November 1929. Pp. 641-665. Geneva 1929.

By an Act of 1928 old age, invalidity and survivors insurance was introduced in Hungary. The article discusses the general principles of that Act, after having outlined the system of sickness and accident insurance created by an Act of 1927. Special emphasis is put on the preventive character of certain measures.

League of Nations: Organization for Communication and Transit.

National Public Works. Examination of the Documentary Material Collected. 48 pp. Series of League of Nations Publications VIII. Transit. VIII 8 Geneva.

Report includes information on 1) principal administrative methods applied for the public work projects; 2) methods of financing; 3) estimates on the allocation of expenditures for material and labor included in the projects.

C. Child Welfare

Davis, Mary Dabney

Young Children in European Countries. U. S. Office of Education, Washington, 1936. Pp. 24-28; 46-47; 88-89.

Outline of the work of the Stephania National Association, an organization officially entrusted with the work for mothers and children of pre-school age; description of a barrack emergency nursery school. Summary of a history of kindergarten education in Hungary, and the State law concerning their organization.

Ghika, Hon. George de

Child Welfare in Hungary. Child Welfare Committee of America, Publication #61, 2 pages, New York, 1928.

Method of governmental administration of child protection program.

Keller, Lewis

Report on the activities of the Stephania National Association for 1933. Budapest: Stephania National Association, 1934.

Kornis, Julius

Education in Hungary, Part I, ch. 1; pp. 43-47. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1932. (xi + 289 pp.) Surveys history, law concerning kindergartens; the sphere of work and the authorities of kindergartens in Hungary. Although condensed on less than five pages, essential facts regarding the situation in 1930 are presented.

HUNGARY (continued)

League of Nations

The Placing of Children in Families. Vol. I and II. Geneva 1938. Vol. II, pp. 124-127.

In condensed form covering eight paragraphs the procedure for placing dependent children, the type of foster families, the duties of the foster parents, the system of placing and payment for the care of foster children, the supervision of foster homes, the placing of young delinquents, and the care of young persons leaving foster families are discussed.

League of Nations, Advisory Committee on Social Questions

Study on the Question of the Illegitimate Child. Series of League of Nations Publications. IV Social. 1939. IV 6 Geneva.

List of principal laws on illegitimate children. List of tables showing proportion of illegitimate children in various countries.

League of Nations, Child Welfare Committee

Auxiliary Services of Juvenile Courts. 128 pp. Series of League of Nations Publications. IV Social 1931 IV, Geneva.

Report on an enquiry conducted in various countries; includes information concerning auxiliary services of juvenile courts with reference to laws and regulations on which they are based; the institutions concerned; the duties implied; the organization of the services; the role of women; and the duties of doctors in connection with the courts.

League of Nations, Child Welfare Committee

Institutions for erring and delinquent minors. 253 pp. (pp. 159-162). Series of League of Nations Publications IV Social. 1934 IV. 11. Geneva 1934.

Discussion of internal organization of educational institutions for persons under 18 years of age (minors); personnel; moral and religious education; vocational training and remuneration of work while in the institution.

League of Nations, Child Welfare Committee

Organization of Juvenile Courts and the Results Attained Hitherto. Pp. 72-74. Series of League of Nations Publications. IV Social. 1931. IV 13 Geneva.

Reports on Organization, Competency, Procedure, and Measures to be taken by Juvenile Courts. Statistical data on work of Courts.

League of Nations, Child Welfare Information Centre

Annual Report on Child Welfare, for the Third Session of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions. (June 19, 1939) (152-154). Series of League of Nations Publications IV Social 1939 IV 5 Geneva. Gives a survey of various welfare institutions for children and deals with provisions to establish public funds for the welfare of children.

HUNGARY (continued)

League of Nations, Child Welfare Information Centre

Summary of Annual Reports received from Governments between the Close of the First Session and the Close of the Second Session of the Advisory Committee on Social Questions. Pp. 108-112. Geneva, 1938.

Survey on institutional care for children and on measures regarding care for pre-school children through establishing of nursery schools and nutrition services.

D. Health and Nutrition

League of Nations

Survey of National Nutrition Policies, 1937-38. League of Nations Publications, II. Economic and Financial 1938. II. A. 25. Geneva, N v. 30, 1938. 120 pp.

Report of National Nutrition Committees meeting. Delegates statements and data from reports by the governments have been incorporated in chapters on nutrition surveys in certain countries and their results. Studies of nutrition among groups of children reported from Hungary. (THE CHILD, May 1939)

League of Nations

Bulletin of the Health Organization. Health indices in an experimental study of a rural district of Hungary. Vol. VI, #5 (pp. 766-821), Geneva, October 1937.

A condensed account on various aspects regarding health conditions and health services in a rural area in Hungary. The introductory chapter deals with the Hungarian rural health organization. Chapter II includes data on social and occupational distribution, economic conditions and nutrition and data on vital statistics. Information on health, personnel, tuberculosis, school hygiene, nursing, sanitation.

League of Nations. Bulletin of the Health Organization

Second General Report on Certain European Schools and Institutes of Hygiene. Vol. VII, pp. 191-427. Geneva, 1938.

Hungary is one of the countries considered in this report of the previous five years development of schools and institutes of hygiene. Discusses various factors influencing the development and describes functioning of these institutes. Separate annexes on institutes and brief descriptions of general public health organization in each country.

HUNGARY (continued)

League of Nations

European Conference on Rural Life 1939. No. 27. National Monographs drawn up by Governments. Hungary. op. cit. 19-28. Series of League of Nations Publications. Geneva 1939.

Chapter III of the report discusses medical care and health services, institutions provided for medical care, various measures to fight against tuberculosis, venereal diseases and infectious diseases.

League of Nations, Health Organization

Reports on the Public Health Progress in Twenty-seven Countries in 1926. International Health Yearbook 1927, pp. 333-346 (Hungary). Geneva 1927.

Report prepared by the Sanitary Reform Bureau (Budapest), includes data on vital statistic health legislation, school hygiene. Discusses the State Institute of Social Hygiene, the Health Museum, Activities of the Propaganda Center of the Sanitary Reform Bureau. Maternity and Child Welfare provisions. Physical Culture. Data on measures for mentally diseased persons.

League of Nations, Health Organization

Statistical Handbooks Series No. 10. The Official Vital Statistics of the Kingdom of Hungary. Publications of the League of Nations, III Health 1927. III 3. Geneva 1927.

Includes an outline of national and local public health administration. Describes sources of information on public health and vital statistics.

Newsholme, Arthur

International Studies on the relation between private and official practice of medicine with special reference to prevention of disease. Conducted for the Milbank Memorial Fund. 3 volumes, Vol. 2, Chapter V, pp. 174-200. Hungary. London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1931. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.

Describes the institute and museum of social hygiene; the State Hygiene Institute. Deals with various aspects of sickness insurance and provisions under the insurance scheme ("Ambulatories" or polyclinics), the provisions, distribution and payment of doctors. Relations of insurance to public health. Maternity and Child Welfare work; tuberculosis and venereal disease work.

E. Education (General, Vocational and Adult)

International Institute, Teachers College, Columbia University

Educational Yearbook: reports on education in Hungary, 1927, pp. 171 ff.; 1930, pp. 309 ff.; 1937, 191-214.

Description of educational systems on the elementary and the secondary level, developments and measures regarding various fields of schooling.

HUNGARY (continued)

International Labour Office

Recreation and Education. Pp. 104-108. Municipal Popular Education Committees in Hungary (no author's name). Geneva 1935. Describes the work of the Budapest Popular Education Committee, which consists partly in providing lectures and courses, partly in various forms of entertainment. Cooperation between committee and workers' organizations and various private clubs.

Kornis, Julius

Education in Hungary. XI and 289 pp. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1932. The book analyses in nine parts the various instruments of education in Hungary. It is not limited to schools - both elementary, secondary schools, universities, and vocational schools - but presents in addition Museums and Archives (part VII) and theaters (Part VIII). An introductory chapter includes historical information, a final chapter brings statistical data as of 1930-32.

Kornis, Julius

Education in Hungary: Part III, 127-174 (Universities); Part IV, pp. 175-220 (Vocational Schools); Part V, 221-238 (Teachers Training). Part III includes a survey of different universities. In Part IV of the informative study of Hungarian education six different types of vocational education in a stricter sense are outlined: 1) agricultural instruction, which includes both compulsory schools (the continuation school) and institutions open to agricultural training in various fields; 2) the veterinary college; 3) the college for mining and forestry; 4) industrial education systems and methods; 5) commercial education; 6) professional schools of art. In a final chapter remedial education is discussed. In Part V the author analyzes various institutions for teachers' training curriculum, organization and examination provisions.

Salomon, Alice

Education for Social Work. A Sociological Interpretation based on an International Survey. 265 pp. (p. 91; 196-199). Zurich 1937. Study deals with regulations and principles for admission, examination, curriculum, subjects of teaching. Part II includes list of schools of the country with special characteristics.

File: Hungary B7

Hungary

Background

Food Pattern

This was the most prosperous of the South-Eastern countries and the diet resembled that of Central Europe. Potato and grain consumption were both high and meat and eggs were consumed in quite large amounts. The chief fat was pig fat. The flour was white and fine. There was a considerable difference between the diets at different economic levels but no details are known.

UNRRA, Medical Manual: Health
and Medical care of Displaced
Persons (ERO, May, 1945) p. 35.

Hungary By

STATUS REPORTS
Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania

12 July 1945

Since the reports of 28 May on these countries, there have been no significant developments that relate to possible UNRRA activity. The information obtained through available reports and in consultation with the Office of Country Missions is summarized below:

Bulgaria

As noted in the 28 May report the problem of Greek deportees in Bulgaria and Bulgarian intruders in Greece has consistently concerned the Greek Government and the UNRRA Greece Mission. Towards the end of May UNRRA cabled the A.C.C. in Bulgaria that it was ready to conduct negotiations regarding the Greeks in Bulgaria, but as yet there has been no reply to that cable.

Hungary

Some activity has begun regarding displaced persons in Hungary. It is reported that 1,000 Poles have been repatriated from Hungary to Poland. This repatriation was organized by the "Provisional Polish Committee" in Budapest, in cooperation with Soviet authorities.

There is no information available as the total numbers and nationalities of displaced persons in Hungary. Similarly it is not known how far Hungary has progressed in plans to deal with this problem beyond the movement noted above.

Rumania

There has not as yet been any response to UNRRA's offers of assistance to Rumania.

UNRRA's proposal to appoint William Filderman, who was in Bucharest, as temporary UNRRA representative was withdrawn when it was discovered that he would not be acceptable to A. C. C.

Rumania has apparently set up some program for the repatriation of displaced persons as indicated by the following:

- (1) A representative of the Provisional Polish Government has been sent to Rumania and is arranging for the repatriation of Poles now in Rumania.
- (2) The Joint Distribution Committee reports that 3500 Jews (presumably Rumanian) who were in concentration camps have now arrived in Rumania. The Government has established a special train service running regularly between the Rumanian frontier and former concentration camps to facilitate the repatriation of internees.

LStolzenberg/ml
12 July 1945

The Van Hyming

Hungary Bg
28 May 1945

HUNGARY - - STATUS REPORT

General Situation

Armistice between the United Nations and the Provisional National Government of Hungary was signed on 20 January 1945. The terms of the armistice provided for the establishment of "an Allied Control Commission, which will regulate and supervise the execution of the armistice terms under the chairmanship of the representative of the Allied (Soviet) High Command and with the participation of representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States."

Fighting between German and Allied troops continued, however, and liberation of Hungary was not completed until the beginning of April.

In the meantime the Provisional Government passed and put into effect a Land Reform Bill on 19 March. It also set up Peoples Courts for the trial of Fascists. It is currently reported (by Areas) that the Peoples Courts, having completed their work, are abolished.

Possible UNRRA Activity

UNRRA activity in Hungary would be limited to assistance with the care and repatriation of United Nations Nationals displaced in Hungary and other persons who have been externally displaced because of race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations.

Request for Assistance and UNRRA's Response

No request for assistance has been made by the Allied Control Commission or the Provisional Government. The United States Political Advisor in Coserta, however, transmitted to the State Department to UNRRA three appeals from the Hungary Red Cross, (2 March and 21 March 1945). The appeals were:

- (1) To UNRRA for assistance in relieving starvation and disease in Budapest,
- (2) To American citizens of Hungarian extraction for aid, and
- (3) To Marshal Voroshilov requesting assistance and suggesting the official incorporation of the Hungarian Red Cross in the Allied Control Commission for Hungary.

On 26 March UNRRA cabled that on the basis of the above request and responsible representations regarding urgent need among Hungarian Jews that it is anxious to render assistance and is prepared to send representatives. No response has yet been received.

In point of fact, however, there is no information available here regarding possible need for UNRRA services. According to the Armistice terms Hungary is supposed to care for displaced persons. Further, there is considerable uncertainty about the number of Jews who may be in Hungary. Some reports indicate that there are none, others that there are still some Jews in Hungary. Still other reports indicate that some people were declared to be Jews by the former Hungarian Government when they had been Catholics for hundreds of years.

In summary there is no indication of UNRRA activity now.

LStolzenberg/ml

AIRGRAM

1660

From: United States Mission
Budapest, Hungary

Dated: January 3, 1946

Despatched: 1040 a.m., Jan. 15

Received:

UNRESTRICTED

Secretary of State
Washington
A-10 January 3, 1946

Reference Department's circular airgram of August 2, 1945, requesting report for Commerce on four-weekly schedule. This is Mission's second report on economic highlights for four weeks ending December 29, 1945.

Food Situation: Dangers of catastrophic food situation in Budapest are comparable to those experienced during two month siege of capital last winter. Ministry of Public Supply has issued a decree requiring surrender of all stocks of flour in excess of 50 kilos and denying ration coupons to persons not engaged in work "useful" to society.

Emphasizing desperate food situation, Minister of Public Supply in public proclamation requested all inhabitants of capital whose presence in the city is not necessary, particularly pregnant women and children, to move to the country for the duration of critical period.

Health Situation: Conditions in hospitals are disastrous due to lack of fuel and windows. Nursing of sick has become almost impossible; surgical work cannot be carried on owing to lack of hot water and electrical current. Shortage of medicines and medical supplies becoming more critical. Number of diseases increasing due in large part to malnutrition; numerous cases of starvation deaths reported.

Nationalization: Pending final drafting of Nationalization law, the Hungarian Government took over management of coal mines by decree. Under broad authority granted by Parliament, Government also took over power plants belonging to coal mines so broadening scope of nationalization. Despite heavy foreign investments in coal mining, commissioners were delegated to operate mines with only vague assurance that they were financially responsible for errors committed.

Nationalization of coal mines does not appear to have aroused deep concern of those directly interested though effect on general business and financial circles was disturbing with evidence that action might impede reconstruction while not benefitting government to appreciable degree as mines have operated at a loss in recent years.

Nationalization of insurance companies is now impending.

Need for responsible statement defining limits of nationalization in order to restore degree of security and confidence of domestic and foreign capital has been emphasized by top government officials recently.

Labor Census:

Ministry of Reconstruction has distributed some five million census forms in effort to assess the nation's productive labor force. Labor Bureau established within Ministry will be charged with "management" of labor.

Finance:

The weekly statement of the National Bank of Hungary gives the following information as of December 23, 1945:

Bank notes in circulation	737,027.3 million	
Increase during week ending		
December 23	173,861.2	"
Bills discounted	1102,232.8	"
Increase during week	378,527.6	"
Sight liabilities	445,573.7	"
Increase during week	234,689.8	"

Currency Legislation:

In an effort to reduce prices through decreasing currency circulation and so curtail inflation the government issued a decree effective December 19, placing a 300 percent stamp tax on currency holdings. Decree automatically reduced circulation to 25 percent, but virtually halted all business for several days. Price level failed to respond to decrease in circulation due to (1) failure to decrease fixed governmental and municipal service charges; (2) prior valorization of bank deposits and private debts, which made tax ineffective to these categories; (3) while banks were forced to pay for stamps to be affixed to "till money," they were not forced to pay for stamps to be affixed to "excessive" cash stocks dumped at last minute by those seeking to have currency holdings valorized; (4) mark up in prices due to approach of Christmas holidays tended to offset deflationary tendency of stamp tax; luxury items were offered at nominal reductions; and (5) premature release of news of intended tax caused many prices to rise 100 to 500 percent in three days preceding effective date of decree so that subsequent price reductions were more apparent than real.

Decree caused free exchange rate of foreign currencies to fall sharply; the dollar fell from 220 percent of official rate to 90 percent. The free rate was squeezed below the official rate as holders of foreign currency feared to stand in the long queues before the National Bank. As result of awkward relationship between official and free rate, the National Bank acquired an estimated \$375,000 and Swiss francs 10,000.

Farming population felt worst effects of levy as, due to poor communications, advance notice arrived too late to permit evasions

protecting currency holdings.

Despite measure, note circulation by December 31 reached approximately same level as on day before decree became effective.

Distribution Control:

Under decree issued December 22, Ministry of Industry took over control of production of and transactions in iron and metals, chemicals, textiles, leather, construction materials and certain finished wood products. As regards iron and steel, controls will aid in meeting reparation payments (important to avoid imposition of five percent per month penalty for late deliveries). Control of textiles is designed to aid in meeting requirements of under-clothed population. Indications are that government will require surrender of only some sixty percent of stocks at official prices and will allow manufacturers to sell balance in "free" market.

Textile Production:

Small amounts of wool and other raw materials are available but at such prohibitive prices (even measured by U.S. standards) as to prohibit manufacture.

Economic Relations with USSR: Economic Collaboration Agreement between USSR and Hungary was ratified by Hungarian Supreme Council on December 20 emphasizing present ties between the two governments.

SCHOENFELD

AIRGRAM

666

From: United States Mission
Budapest, Hungary

Dated: December 10, 1945

Despatched:

Received: 9:34 4 Jan. '46

UNRESTRICTED

Secretary of State
Washington

A -987, December 10, 1945

Reference Department's circular airgram of August 2, 1945, requesting report for Commerce on four-weekly schedule. This is Mission's first report on economic highlights for four weeks ending December 8, 1945.

PART TWO

The weekly statement of the National Bank of Hungary gives the following information as of November 30, 1945:

Bank-notes in circulation	355,481.3	million
Increase during week ending Nov. 30	98,224.3	"
Bills discounted	435,988	"
Increase during week	121,655	"
Sight liabilities	104,657.4	"
Increase during week	28,619.9	"

Currency circulation is about 400 times the 1938 figure and, at current prices, this enormous quantity of bank-notes will buy less than two percent of what the monetary stock of the last peace year would have paid for.

The National Bank has been asked to discount additional treasury notes amounting to 350 billion pengo; this issue foreshadows the final collapse of the country's monetary mechanism.

Weekly interest rates of 22 percent hardly pay for the interim depreciation of the pengo and various valorization clauses are uppermost in the minds of financiers and public officials; 50 percent of all credits granted to enable industry to resume production must be valorized, otherwise the paper is not acceptable for rediscount by the National Bank. A cost of living index and basic commodity prices are the basis for valorization; official index numbers however have not been published since November 21. The unofficial estimate of a 15 percent weekly rise in prices since that date made by the Commercial Bank of Pest, appears to be more than conservative.

Confidence in the Hungarian pengo is shrinking much faster than its circulation is expanding and in various parts of the country it is not considered an acceptable medium of payment. The "subsistence index" has risen 300 percent during the first three weeks of November according to an executive officer in the Ministry of Public Supplies. Bread and potato rations have been cut severely and real wages fell during November in spite of several 100 percent wage increases.

The Stock Exchange has been closed since November 10 with trading activity concentrated on the curb. The "curb" by and large may satisfy a functional definition of a market as most price making forces come into play, but in the physical sense it is not unified with most of the business being transacted in the back rooms of banks, some in coffee houses and some literally on the "curb."

Security prices were firm during the past four weeks and this was only slightly modified by the need for cash near the end of the month. On December 4, however, prices definitely lowered and this tendency is attributed to the 22 percent per week interest rate which seemed too high to traders.

Coal is dictator now both on the political and the economic fronts. Political agitation breaks down discipline of miners. Present production is estimated at around 30 percent of the pre-war level by a top official of Hungarian General Coal Mines. Brick, tile and lime production are expected to stop soon for lack of coal; this would stop reconstruction. Street car schedules, gas and electricity are strongly curtailed in Budapest and the Council of Trade Unions demands nationalization of mining. The proposed socialization of mining has been accepted.

The Mayor of Budapest, recently made reference to a two day coal strike hinting that it might be the straw that breaks the camel's back and that various public services now curtailed might have to be discontinued at a moment's notice.

Hungary's bauxite and aluminum exports would provide some of the foreign exchange needed for imports. However, a complete shut down at an early date is feared due to lack of CAUSTIC SODA, ALUMINUM FLUORIDE, CRYOLITE and ANODE MASS.

On the legislative front the Government has not been able to put through various desirable improvements. While throughout the summer, wages were lagging badly behind prices, during the past few weeks

decrees were issued authorizing several wage increases.

Decrees issued by the Minister of Public Supplies on December 1 and 2 aim to bring prices of agricultural products to parity with wages by raising ceilings about 300 percent.

Nine out of Hungary's twelve sugar factories are in operation (two started the last week of November), and production for the season is estimated at 5,000 tons. This compares with a 130,000 ton production during 1939; the land reform (less and inferior sugar beets), the coal, labor and transportation situation are blamed.

About 100 tons of sugar were recently received from Czechoslovakia against oil.

Only nine carloads of food-stuffs (2 of apples, 4 wine and 3 vegetables and cabbage) have arrived in Budapest on December 4 instead of the expected 65.

SCHOENFELD

AIRGRAM

UNRESTRICTED

From: United States Mission
Budapest, Hungary

Dated: November 21, 1945

Despatched:

Received: December 17, 9:06 am

SECSTATE

WASHINGTON

A-933 November 21, 1946

Reference Department's telegram No. 664 of November 9, 1945 and my telegram No. 938 of November 14, 1945, replying to questions raised by Commerce relative to customs treatment of gift parcels.

1) Articles received in gift parcels which, according to the Hungarian customs tariff, would otherwise be subject to customs duties, are exempt from all customs charges. Included are the following:

- a) Food-stuffs, clothing, household articles, and commodities received by the distressed population as gifts, for their own use, to reconstruct their homes, or to carry on their business.
- b) Such second-hand articles as the population receives for their own use.

Exceptions to the items listed in a) and b) are certain State Monopoly articles such as salt, tobacco, and saccharin.

2) According to present regulations only four or five parcels may be received per year at one address each not to exceed 50 kilograms. Coffee and tea are subject to special limitations: 1/2 kilogram of coffee and 1/4 kilogram of tea are permitted duty free per year per person. One family is not entitled to more than six kilograms of coffee and 1-1/2 kilograms of tea duty free per year.

3) No value limitations are imposed.

4) A very low consumption tax is imposed upon certain items notably sugar, meat and canned fish.

5) There are no special regulations regarding mixed shipments.

6) There are no disinfection regulations applicable to gift packages.

7) No special certificates such as poverty certificates are required to secure free entry of gift parcels.

8) Ration cards need not be surrendered.

9) No import license is required.

10) Exemptions from customs duties for packages weighing less than 20 kilograms is granted by the Head Customs Office concerned.

Exemption for packages weighing between 20 and 50 kilograms is granted by the Central Customs Office. The Ministry of Finance may grant exemption from customs duty for packages exceeding 50 kilograms.

The Ministry of Finance may grant customs duty exemption for all parcels sent to and distributed by charitable institutions (hospitals, relief societies, Red Cross, etc.)

11) This information contained in signed memorandum dated November 17, 1945, from the Ministry of Finance.

Mission wishes to emphasize that despite conversations between respective postal administrations, mail service has not (repeat not) been resumed between the United States and Hungary. Information contained in this airmail remains academic until renewal of transport and/or mail service.

Further exemption for gift parcels probably could be obtained as need for relief is extremely urgent.

SCHOENFELD

AIRGRAM

754

From: United States Mission
Budapest, Hungary
Dated: December 18, 1945
Despatched:
Received: 4:10 p.m. Jan. 4

UNRESTRICTED

SECSTATE

WASHINGTON

A-1008 December 18, 1945

Following is summary of economic items in Budapest newspapers for week ended December 15, 1945.

Supplies:

The Ministerial Council decided to apply to UNRRA to obtain urgent help for Hungary. (Kis Ujsag - Smallholders Party - December 12.)

The Public Supply Department of the City of Budapest published a report on food prospects stating that grain and potato stocks will last only until the middle of December, that available fat amounts to about 5 percent of 1938 stocks, that stocks of leguminous plants do not exceed 70 carloads compared to a required 200 carloads per month, that onions are not available and vegetables generally do not cover one fourth of requirements and that sugar stocks are small and hardly cover requirements for children. It is pointed out that food rations in Budapest are equivalent to 556 calories as against 870 in Italy, that heavy workers have 3,000 calories in Italy and Austria and only 1,350 in Hungary, that in the British zone in Germany infants are allotted 2,200 calories, whereas in Hungary only 1,100 are available. It concludes that it will be practically impossible to provide the Capital with sufficient food in winter and in spring, and that starvation is inevitable unless foreign assistance can be obtained. (Magyar Nemzet - Non-Party - December 12)

Sales of milk and dairy products (except cheese) in restaurants has been prohibited by the Mayor of Budapest. (Szabad Szo - National Peasant Party - December 14)

According to recent statistics, food available for one non-producer adult is equivalent to 313,474 calories per year representing an average of 858 per day. The minimum required is 2,953 calories, so that an adult average worker is allotted less than one half of the requirement. (Koeletasi Szemle - Non Party - December 13.)

National Bank:

100,000 pengo notes have been issued and put into circulation by the National Bank of Hungary. (All papers - December 13.)

National Bank returns of December 7 show an increase of 95 billion in currency circulation (to 450 billion). (Szabad Szo - National

Peasant Party - December 14.)

Public Finance:

In a press interview, the Minister of Finance stated that the main task is to fight inflation by a complete reform of taxation. The tax-pengo has already been introduced and a new system will be applied for taxes on earnings. Corporation taxes will also be reformed and non-payment of consumers taxes will be penalized heavily. A new tax will be introduced on dwellings and shops. Credit demands will be subject to strict control. New bank deposits will be valorized, thereby securing stability of the currency. However, a final solution of the problem can be found in the increase of production. (Kossuth Nepe - Non-Party - December 15)

Coal:

The High Economic Council has decided to put mines under immediate Government control, pending approval by Parliament of the nationalization bill. (Szabad Szo - National Peasant Party - December 14).

Public Health:

The food situation in the hospitals of Budapest has become critical. Until recently the hospitals could obtain supplies from the country, but owing to lack of funds, this source is no longer available. Patients receive a one course meal representing one half of requirements. (Kossuth Nepe - Non-Party - December 14.)

Tourist Traffic:

Several propositions have been submitted by foreign financial groups for the construction of new hotels, in Budapest. However, tourist traffic cannot be resumed, unless the food situation is improved and personal safety and transportation restored. Propositions have also been submitted by an American transportation expert, the manager of an airplane factory, who offers to procure trucks and buses in return for a transportation monopoly in Hungary. (Vilag - Democratic Party - December 16.)

Transportation:

A truck service soon will be started between Switzerland and Hungary. Military authorities have already given their consent to run 18 to 20 trucks regularly. (Kis Ujsag - Smallholders Party - December 12)

Rationing:

The Minister of Public Supply has ordered surrender of all flour stocks exceeding 50 kilograms per capita. Persons having more than 7 kilograms per capita per month must return their coupons until such quantity is consumed. In addition, official rationing is withheld from the following categories: Executives of companies subject to public auditing (Presidents, Vice-presidents, General managers, and their families), all men between 18 and 60, women

having an independent occupation but who employ more than two people, owners of wholesale trade licenses if they employ assistants, women employing servants, unless their children are under the age of 18, stock exchange brokers or persons transacting business of a speculative character, goldsmiths, jewellers, and persons who have been sentenced for foreign exchange dealings or illegal transactions in articles of public supply. Extra rations which were distributed to persons occupied in intellectual or artistic profession will be considerably reduced. (Szabad Nep - Communist Party - December 14)

SCHOENFELD

AIRGRAM

CONFIDENTIAL

From: UNITED STATES MISSION
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

Dated: June 23, 1945

Despatched:

Received: July 3, 6 pm

Secretary of State
Washington

A-46, June 23, 1945

Following summary of Hungarian food supplies, based on information supplied confidentially by National Bank official, believed to be a reasonably accurate appraisal of the situation.

In peacetime domestic food production supplied about 98 percent of caloric value of Hungarian consumption. Domestic needs absorbed 80 to 84 percent of protein, 80 to 90 percent of fat and 74 to 89 percent of carbohydrate production. The average diet based chiefly on carbohydrates provided enough calories but was poor in proteins. Average daily per capita consumption ranged around 3,000 calories and included 95 to 100 grams of proteins, 63 to 83 grams of fats, and 520 to 644 grams of carbohydrates. Wheat and rye were the chief sources of energy; other grains were not consumed in appreciable quantities. Sugar was negligible as a source of energy. Vegetable oils were not commonly used; consumption of butter was very low and fats were usually obtained from lard and bacon. Legumes, such as peas and beans were main source of proteins. Meat, eggs and milk consumption was low.

Annual per capita consumption for 1934-1936 averaged: Wheat and rye 196.3 kg., potatoes 95.1 kg., sugar 9.9 kg., lard and bacon 15.1 kg., peas, beans and lentils 6.7 kg., meat 18.6 kg., eggs 3.1 kg., milk and its products 148.3 kg.

Situation in June 1945

The 1944 harvest was very good. Farmers were required by law to surrender specified quantities of wheat and rye, depending on amount of cultivated arable land, presumptive productive capacity of the soil, and other factors. These deliveries accounted for 30 to 40 percent of the supplies marketed. Farmers were slow in delivering their products and possessed considerable stocks when war swept into the country. The retreating armies could remove or destroy stocks in central stores with comparative ease, but in many cases rapid advance of Russian army prevented removal and destruction. Stocks left behind were treated as war booty by Russian armies. Due to the lack of storage facilities very little meat was stored, and stocks of eggs and milk-products were also negligible. Where extended fighting had continued, destruction was greater and search for foodstocks were more thorough than in regions where the advance was quick. Since the

armies relied for meat supplies on livestock found on farms, cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry population was greatly reduced.

Estimated Disposition of 1944 Crop
(Million quintals)

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Total yield</u>	<u>Retained for seed</u>	<u>Exports to Nov. 1944</u>	<u>Consumed, destroyed or removed</u>	<u>On hand June 1, 1945</u>
Wheat, rye	32.0	3.9	0.2	26.0	1.5
Barley	6.0	0.9	-	5.0	*
Oats	3.0	0.4	-	2.5	*
Maize	31.0	0.6	0.1	28.0	2.3
Potatoes	29.0	5.0	-	24.0	*
Sugar beet	13.0	-	-	13.0	*

*) Negligible

Outlook for 1945-46

According to the latest estimates, subject to change, the area sown to wheat is about 46 percent of normal, rye 52 percent, barley 84 percent, oats 85 percent, maize 95 percent, potatoes 85 percent, and sugar beet 45 percent. A moderately good crop of wheat and rye would produce 13 to 14 million quintals. Normal requirements of rural population amount to 10 million quintals. About 4 million quintals have to be kept for seed. Home consumption would amount to 19 million quintals, leaving a deficit of 5 million quintals even if Armistice obligations, including reparation deliveries are left out of account. With reparations included the deficit amounts to 7 or 8 million quintals.

Owing to the great reduction in livestock population, barley, oats, and maize crops will provide surplus fodder even if barley and maize are used in making bread to compensate for wheat and rye deficiencies.

A good potato crop would ease the food situation. In the case of sugar beets, even a very good crop could supply only half of the normal requirements and would leave a sugar deficiency of about 400 metric tons.

It is anticipated that the crop of peas and beans will exceed normal requirements. The production of oil seeds will probably be above normal too, but it is highly questionable whether it will be enough to make up for the lard deficiency partly because of the inadequacy of processing facilities.

In order to enable stocks to be replenished more rapidly, slaughter will have to be restricted for several years. However, even without slaughtering restrictions, a cattle stock of about 60 percent below normal and an even smaller stock of hogs could supply only a fraction of the normal meat and fat needs. If hogs were given enough maize, their weights could be increased and the proportion of fat to meat

increased, helping the situation to a small extent. Mutton was never an important item and the depletion in numbers of sheep will prevent mutton replacing other meats. Poultry stocks can be increased rapidly but cannot appreciably help the meat shortage. Egg production can reach only a fraction of the normal 700 to 900 million annual production and will provide about 20 eggs per person per year.

SCHOENFELD

6194

Plain

Budapest via War

Dated Jan. 16, 1946

Recd. 11:30 pm 17th

Secretary of State
Washington
21, Sixteenth

FOR AGRICULTURE

Reference Dept. No. 701 of November 20, 1945.

One. Fall sowings and spring planting. Fall plowing completed by end of 1945 3,003,000 cadastral yokes of which following thousand cadastral yokes seeded. No wheat - 1,686, rye-693, barley-69; expected spring seedings in thousand cadastral yokes; wheat-327, rye-133, barley-536, oats-384, and corn-1521. Although data obtained from official sources figures believed to be inflated by approximately 15% for political reasons. Will be mandatory to plant following thousand cadastral yokes commercial crops Spring 1946: sugar beets-100.3, sunflower-84,917, linseed-40.7, flax 100, hemp 22.3, tobacco-24.

Two Fertilizers. Estimate approximately 30% manure requirements will be available 1946 due to livestock losses. Present information indicates no inorganic fertilizers available. 15,000 metric tons apatite promised by Russian trade agreement not delivered.

Three. Draft power, labor, machinery. Most conservative estimates place loss of horses at 60%, tractors lost or useless 40%, farm machinery lost or useless 25% based on prewar data. Farm labor situation slightly improved but majority of war prisoners not released.

Four. Slaughtering restrictions. Slaughter of cattle and sheep prohibited. Slaughter of hogs under 100 kilo also prohibited.

For details see report No. 2 of December 28, 1945.

SCHOENFELD

AIRGRAM

2322

From: United States Mission
Budapest, Hungary

Dated: January 8, 1946

Despatched:

Received: 12:36 p.m. Jan. 21

UNRESTRICTED

SECSTATE
WASHINGTON

A-26, January 8, 1946

Following is summary of economic items in Budapest newspapers for week ended January 5, 1946.

Supplies:

In a New Year press interview, Communist leader Rakosi stated that the small quantities of food available in the country must be used to improve the supply to workers engaged in productive work, because, under present conditions workers are unable to provide minimum requirements for their families and if the situation does not change rapidly and radically, it will be the Government's fault if the workers take by force what should be given to them. He pointed out that supplies could be improved if the several thousand carloads of textiles, leather, sugar, fats, and the National Bank's gold now in Austria under American custody were to be returned to Hungary. (Fuggetlen Magyarorszag - Communist Party - December 31, 1945)

The committee for Supplies of the City of Budapest reported that the food situation in Budapest is catastrophic, that stocks of bread-grain in Budapest amount to 200 carloads, enough for only a few days. The committee advocated immediate and carefully supervised declaration of food stocks and search of private households if necessary. It was emphasized that potatoes will not be available in January and February, but that the situation might improve in March. The remaining 400,000 eggs on stock will be distributed to children. (Magyar Hemszet-Non-Party, December 31, 1945)

Agriculture:

According to official reports, final crop results were unsatisfactory. The yield in bread grains amounted to 9.4 million quintals from 1.9 million cadastral yokes of cultivated area. Stocks of draft animals were reduced to 20 percent by war operations. Two-Thirds of the available tractors were destroyed or damaged. Bread grain area cultivated in autumn amounted to 3 million cadastral yokes, more than was anticipated in summer. (Magyar Hemszet - Non-Party, Jan 1)

Communications:

Minister of Communications Gero, met the Rumanian Minister of Communications at Temesvar for preliminary discussions on railway problems between the two countries. Detailed negotiations between

the committees of experts will follow in Arad during the first week of January. (Magyar Nemzet - Non-Party - Jan. 2)

Foreign Trade:

According to a New Year statement by Minister of Commerce, Ronai, the most important foreign trade development during 1945 was the Soviet-Hungarian trade agreement. He added that arrangements with Poland will provide Hungary with 400,000 metric tons of coal and that two-thirds of Hungarian coke requirements will be obtained from Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia, while salt requirements will be met by imports from Russia and Rumania. (Nepszava - Socialist Party - January 2)

Under the Soviet-Hungarian Trade Agreement, deliveries to Hungary in the last days of December included 250 carloads of salt, 151 carloads of coke, iron-ore and raw cotton. Considerable quantities of tractors, trucks and agricultural machinery are expected. (Vilagossag - Socialist Party - January 4)

Employment:

The number of workers employed in factories and mines amounts to about 250,000, as compared to 330,000 in prewar days and 195,000 at the beginning of the reconstruction period. (Szabad Nep - Communist Party - January 2).

Currency:

The so-called tax-pengo involving a valorization of pengo currency has been introduced by a new decree. Bank deposits will be converted into tax-pengo effective January 10, unless request to the contrary is filed by the depositor. Depositors may draw on their tax-pengo accounts on 10 days notice. The National Bank will accept bills for discount after January 10, only if issued in tax-pengo. Banks are entitled to open tax-pengo accounts with the National Bank for an amount not exceeding the difference between the funds in tax-pengo deposited with them and the amount of their credits expressed in tax-pengo. Any profits accruing to the National Bank out of tax-pengo transactions will be used by the Government to offset losses deriving from tax-pengo dealings. Debts toward Banks are to be converted into tax-pengo on their expiration. (All papers - January 6)

The Minister of Finance again emphatically denied all rumours concerning a second devaluation of banknotes, the introduction of a new currency and the institution of a levy on property and merchandise. Reforms contemplated in connection with currency are to be considered as completed by the banknote devaluation of December and by the creation of the tax-pengo on deposits. All other rumors are launched only by speculators to create uncertainty on the market. (Kis Ujsag - Smallholders Party - Jan. 4.)

Wages:

A Committee appointed by the Council of Labor Unions to study the problem of collective contracts has submitted propositions to the

Government providing that new collective agreements for 1946 should include payment both in money and in kind and that all taxes and levies including the new dwelling-tax should be borne by the employer. (Nepszava - Socialist Party - Jan. 5)

SCHOENFELD

Transkontinent Press (in German for Europe), 4.3.44
(14.22) (Hungary) Pest reports that marriages in 1943
exceeded those of the previous year. Fewer children
were born, but there were also fewer deaths, and
Hungary's population increased by 32,654. Pest com-
ments that spiritual factors, particularly a feeling of
security, are contribution to the increase of marriages.
All Hungarians believe that there is no danger which the
nation could not overcome.

Hungary
Vital
Statistics

File

NATIONAL GROUPS IN HUNGARY - 1941.

A recent publication of the Hungarian Statistical Review gives figures on the various national groups in Hungary as shown by the census of 1941.

It is interesting to note that the term "nationality" is defined in the statistics in a new manner. Since 1880 Hungary has classified populations within her boundaries into national groups, according to the language stated as the maternal language at the time of the census.

In the census of 1941 it was decreed, in order to avoid errors which might arise from the above method, that each person, regardless of his mother tongue, should be registered as being of the "nationality" which he himself claimed.

The Hungarian Statistical Review states that Hungary is today one of only 5 nations which asked the question of nationality in the course of a census. It stresses that this question is always put in the mother tongue of the individual being interviewed and that the census takers are strictly instructed to abstain from any attempt at influencing the individual. Because of this, it is claimed that the figures resulting are more trustworthy than would otherwise be the case.

The census of 1941 includes territories acquired by Hungary up to 1941 but does not include Batchka and "southern territories" subsequently annexed. The population is provisionally given as 14,679,573.

77.5% of the population gave Hungarians as their mother tongue. 80.9% claimed Hungarian nationality.

None of the non-Hungarian groups amount to more than 10% of the total population. The number of Hungarians in the territory covered by the census is approximately 3% greater than the number given in the census of 1910.

The following are figures showing the national groups by mother tongue and by declared nationality:

	<u>Mother tongue</u>	<u>Nationality.</u>
Germans	719,762	533,045
Slovaks	268,913	175,550
Roumanians	1,100,352	1,051,026

National Groups in Hungary (contd.)

	<u>Mother tongue</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
Ruthenians	564,092	547,770
Serbo-Croats	369,348	
Croats		12,346
Serbs		159,000
Slovenes	69,586	20,336
"Bunjevtsi" Bunjevci		54,585
Gypsies	57,372	76,209
Jews	126,312 (Yiddish)	139,041
"	5,659 (Hebrew)	
Miscellaneous	29,435	27,218
Not specified	1,400	1,992

Translation from French.
 Source: M.I.D. report from an exiled Government.
 M.A. 1025/26.

DRAFT

POCKET GUIDE
TO
HUNGARY

(for use of the Services)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction	2
Hungary and the War	4
Hungary's Past	6
Hungary on the Map	11
The People	14
What the War has meant to them.	19
Who Rules Hungary ?	20
What the Hungarians think of us and our Allies	21
Life in Hungary	22
Making yourself understood	30
Money and how not to spend it	31
Do's and Don'ts	33
Words and Phrases	32
Weights and Measures	35

POCKET GUIDE TO HUNGARY

(for the use of the Services)

INTRODUCTION

YOU are going to Hungary, a country which has been our enemy in the last war, and in this. It is important, therefore, to remember this fact however friendly the Hungarians may be to you. Remember also that although Hungary was an enemy country, we cannot attach the same blame to her for starting this war as we can to Germany. There was no general desire for war, but Hungary none the less drifted into it for reasons that will be made plain later on, and if the Axis powers had won the war Hungary would have pushed her claims in a brutal and punitive peace settlement which would have brought misery to the world. So remember the whole time you are in the country that had the positions been reversed you would have been treated in a very different manner. *Always be polite and considerate to the Hungarians, but don't go out of your way to be too matey.*

Like many continental countries which depend on land forces and not sea power, the Hungarians attach far more importance to soldiering in the ordinary way than we do in Britain in peace time. *They will look with a very critical eye on the British troops, and it is up to you to see that they get a really good impression.* It isn't necessary to warn you not to put on an overbearing conqueror's manner—you're not Germans—but it is important to pay special attention to a smart turn out, and really smart marching and drilling in public. The Hungarians appreciate these things, and they will judge you—and Britain—accordingly. Remember too that the Hungarians have first class manners—although they don't always live up to them—and any rowdiness and “beating up” of restaurants, etc., will produce a very bad impression which may well undo all the good you have done before.

Be tactful. It will probably be necessary from time to time for you to co-operate with the Hungarian uniformed bodies, police, etc. Try to work with them in a friendly way, but remember that they are a good deal tougher and less easy-going than the home-made article, and take this into consideration in your dealings with them. You may find them very “official” and on their dignity, and they may seem excessively proud of their uniforms and their position. Don't pull their legs

about this; this would cause great offence. During your time in Hungary you may run across some unrepentant pro-German fire-eaters. *Don't go out of your way to look for trouble; but if they get tough with you—you will know what to do.*

Keep in mind the whole time that the Hungarians are judging Britain by you. Remember that a great majority of them never wanted the war and try to put yourself in their position. Don't forget that it is always a ticklish business having foreign troops on your soil. The British army has a splendid reputation for its behaviour abroad, and the ordinary Hungarian knows it.

That is why this little booklet has been given you. It will give you useful facts about Hungary, and help you to get on well with the people. Read it through thoroughly once, and then keep it on you for reference purposes.

HUNGARY AND THE WAR

WE all know why Germany started this war—because she wanted, and always has wanted to dominate the globe. Most people are less clear why the satellite countries, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, got involved. We won't go into great detail about this, but it is important to get the general idea into your heads as to why Hungary was our enemy. The main reason is that she wanted to recover the land she lost in the last

war. Under the Treaty of Trianon (1920)—remember that Treaty, you will hear much of it—three-fifths of Hungary's territory was awarded to her neighbours; these territories had for centuries been inhabited largely by non-Hungarians who now for the first time joined up with their neighbouring kinsfolk, becoming part of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia. To many of the rulers who came back into power in 1920, these losses were personal; they had lost their estates, and for 20 years they kept up a barrage of propaganda about "Justice for Hungary," and the restoration of Hungary's 1,000 year old frontiers.

You are going to hear a great deal about this. It is the Hungarian's pet grievance. *Remember that this is not only a very complicated matter—it may also be an explosive topic of conversation.* Don't argue about it. The Hungarians have been practising this "piece" for 20 years, so you won't win the argument anyway, and you may start a row. Remember also that whatever you may think of the class system, it is not the business of the British forces to effect social reform in Hungary. That is a problem for the Hungarians to work out, so keep off *this* topic.

German backing. When Germany re-emerged as a strong power in the 1930's, demanding the revision of Germany's frontiers, Hungary's rulers soon saw the value

of playing the German game. They thought they could ride on the tiger's back to their lost territories, and they suffered the usual fate of people who try to ride tigers.

To start with, the people of Hungary were behind this drive for the lost territories, but once involved in war they realised that they had to pay the price, and they paid a high one. The Germans, when their manpower shortage became acute, unmercifully hounded the Hungarian divisions as cannon fodder to the Eastern Front. Here they were torn to shreds and tatters in terrible battles in the Russian snows.

HUNGARY'S PAST

HUNGARIANS are proud of their history, and they will be very pleased if they find that you know something about it. Apart from this you will find it an interesting story.

Hungary is one of the oldest countries in Europe, only France and Poland were known by their present names when the Hungarians or Magyars (Madgers) settled in the valley of the Danube in the 9th century. They had wandered across Asia from the East, a group of Tribal horsemen under their chieftain Arpád. The legend says that they were led on by a wild stag, always just out of their reach, hunting it across the steppes of Russia, until they crossed the Carpathian mountains and settled in the wide plain of present day Hungary.

St. Stephen. Hungary early became a Christian state and in 1000 A.D. the Pope gave St. Stephen, the most famous of Hungarian kings, the apostolic crown of St. Stephen. The top of this crown forms part of the crown of Hungary to-day. The cross was bent to one side when it was buried to hide it from the Turks in later years; and remains so to this day. To all Hungarians the St. Stephen's crown still stands for the right to the frontiers fixed by King Stephen and held, except for invasions and occupations, until 1918. St. Stephen's right hand, preserved throughout the centuries in a glass casket, is carried in procession in Budapest every St. Stephen's day (20th August).

The Turkish Wars. In the days of the Crusades, Hungary was repeatedly attacked by Tartar and Turkish invaders. The greater part of Hungary was occupied by the Turks for 150 years, and great national heroes, such as Hunyadi and Zrinyi emerged as leaders during the bitter struggles of this period. You will still hear the church bells at noon in Hungary. This dates back to the most critical moment of Hunyadi's struggle against the Turks at Belgrade, when the Pope ordered all church bells to be tolled at midday.

Hungary and Austria. When the Turks were finally driven out with the help of Austrian armies, Hungary with an Austrian Habsburg on her throne was really a

part of the Habsburg Empire, but the restless Magyars never fitted comfortably into the Empire, and continued to fight for independence. Within Hungary the peasants from time to time revolted against the great land owners, and when the revolution of 1848 struck Europe, a young journalist Louis Kossuth led a revolt against Habsburg rule and the great land owners at home. You will still see red, white and green emblems worn in buttonholes on 15th May to commemorate this event.

The Austrian General Haynau handled this rising in the same manner as Hitler handled the revolt of Roehm in the blood purge of 1934. Thirteen military leaders were put up against the wall, and they are remembered to-day every 6th October as the Martyrs of Arad. Kossuth was quicker off the mark and escaped to England, where he pleaded Hungary's cause with such eloquence and effect that when Haynau visited the country some years later he became known as "The Hyena" and ended up an uneasy visit by being thrown into a brewing vat by a group of enraged workmen in a brewery not far from London.

Dual Monarchy. Another era began in 1867 when Hungary was given a new standing in the Empire. The Emperor sat on two separate thrones, the throne of the Empire, and that of Hungary. During this period

Hungary introduced Magyar as the official language for all purposes, and tried to regiment the many nationalities, Rumanian, Slovak, Serb and Croat, living within her frontiers. These minorities, as they would be called now, had already begun to look across the frontiers to their kindred peoples, and to start movements to get free of Hungary and their vassal life, and Hungary's efforts to quell them were never wholly successful.

Hungary in the 1914-1918 War. Hungary was our enemy in the last war as well as in this war. She has sided twice with Germany. Remember this. Her neighbours Serbia and Rumania were our allies, and at the peace the newly formed republic of Czechoslovakia stood at our side with Jugoslavia. In the peace treaties all these countries received from Hungary territories in which their nationals were living.

In 1918-19 the democratic Karolyi government tried once again to bring about real social reform, and to divide up the great estates among the landless peasantry. Karolyi was too slow, and with victorious neighbours pressing on the country, he gave way to a communist government under Bela Kun.

The Rumanian army which had occupied Budapest left after stamping out Bela Kun's supporters and the government of the ruling class came back to power.

Hungary on the wrong side again. We now come back to Hungary's record in this war. We must be fair and admit that the Hungarians are not particularly pro-Italian, far less are they pro-German. Their leaders saw that Germany intended to tear up the 1918-20 Peace Treaties by force, and they decided to play the part of the jackal to the tiger. They waited until the victim was down and then grabbed what they could get. In 1938 at the time of Munich they persuaded Italy and Germany to change Hungary's frontier with Czechoslovakia, getting a long strip of territory to the North. Note that this frontier revision was *not* sanctioned by the Munich agreement. The Hungarians may try to persuade you that it was.

When Czechoslovakia was occupied by the Germans in March, 1939, Hungary, by gracious permission of the Germans, annexed the Eastern tip of Czechoslovakia, known as Ruthenia.

1940-1943. The next chance came when Rumania got into trouble in 1940, and again by German and Italian arbitration, Hungary got Northern Transylvania. All this highway robbery was achieved without firing a shot, but the Hungarians bit off more than they could chew when in 1941 they marched South into Yugoslavia with the Germans, and seized two districts. The Yugoslavs are a race of very tough fibre, who resent jackals on their

soil, and they were hard to handle, and in January, 1942, the Hungarian authorities in the Backa district avenged an incident by a large scale massacre of Serbs. You may find them very ashamed and apologetic about this, and well they might be.

By the time Germany attacked Russia, the Hungarian leaders believed her to be invincible. (They have since found out their mistake.) The Hungarian 2nd Army was practically wiped out in the shambles of Voronezh in February, 1943, and Hungary has since been licking her wounds, and trying to withdraw into a position where she can sit on the fence, preparing to ogle and curry favour with the side that appears to be winning.

All this makes unpleasant reading. But be fair, and remember that the bulk of the people had not much chance of changing their leaders' policy, although they made little enough effort to try. In any case, this catalogue of looting is in sordid contrast to the splendid heroism of Yugoslavia and Greece.

HUNGARY ON THE MAP

BEFORE the war of 1914-18 Hungary occupied the entire Middle Basin of the Danube, an area of about 125,000 sq. miles. By the Treaty of Trianon in 1920 her area was reduced to 36,000 sq. miles; by gains since 1938—see map—her area has been almost doubled to 66,000 sq. miles—(the area of Great Britain is roughly 90,000 sq. miles).

Hungary consists mainly in a large plain known as the Alföld, across which the Danube runs from North-west to the South, and the Tisza, joining it, from North-east to the South. Keep the map in front of you when studying these physical features of Hungary.

The country can be divided into :

- (i) Transdanubia (Dunantul) to the west of the Danube ;
- (ii) The Plain (Alföld) of Central Hungary ;
- (iii) The northern district adjoining Slovakia ;
- (iv) The north-eastern district including Ruthenia (Karpatalja) ;
- (v) Transylvania (Erdely) in the east.

There is one large shallow lake, the largest in Europe, Lake Balaton, in Transdanubia. The most typical country is the flat unending plain, including the grain belt, which formed the greater part of the "small" Hungary of the 1920 Peace Treaties. Ranges of hills pass north of Lake Balaton towards the north-east, and Transylvania is also hilly, but the really mountainous country lies to the north and north-east, particularly on the Carpathian frontier of Ruthenia and Transylvania.

Climate. Hungary has hotter summers and colder winters than we do. The summer sun can be danger-

ously strong, particularly on the plains and around Lake Balaton. The annual rainfall is somewhat less than in England, and comes mainly in the short spring and longer autumn. There is snow every winter, and the Danube usually freezes for a week or so. In general, you will find the weather much more dependable than in England.

Budapest is the capital. It lies on both banks of the Danube in the middle of Hungary, has a population of some 1,400,000 including the suburbs and is also the industrial centre of the country. Other towns are small by comparison, the next largest being Szeged, the University town of the south with a population of 140,000; then follow Debrecen (University) with 130,000, Kolozsvár (University) in Transylvania with 120,000 and Szabadka in the southern recovered territory with 100,000.

To sum up, you will find Hungary a very wild, very fascinating country. You will find rudimentary conditions and enormous distances. If you get to Transylvania, you will find a desolate land where the inhabitants still believe on vampires and werewolves, where the gipsies roam with their performing bears on chains—the country that inspired Bram Stoker to write *Dracula*. It is an experience you won't quickly forget.

THE PEOPLE

Magyars and others. Before the Great War, only about half of Hungary's 20,000,000 people were Magyars ; the rest were Rumanians, Germans, Slovaks, Croats, Serbs, Ruthenes and others.

The Treaty of Trianon gave to the neighbouring countries almost every area in which their nationalities could be found. As a result the Magyars represented over nine-tenths of the reduced population, and the Germans were the only real minority remaining. They represented about 5 per cent. of the population.

The total population of Trianon Hungary in 1920 was about 8,000,000, about 30 per cent. living in towns, the remainder in the country ; there were then some 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 Magyars living in the neighbouring countries.

With the additions made to her territory in the years 1938-1941, Hungary's population rose to about 15,000,000. As many foreigners as Magyars were brought back by these additions, so that the Magyars again represent 70-75 per cent. of the new total.

You may expect to find Slovaks in Northern Hungary. Ruthenes in the north-east, Rumanians in Transylvania, Serbs and Croats in the south, and numerous German groups throughout Transdanubia and Transylvania and also in the south.

It is well to remember that, with the exception of the Germans, all these minorities have been our allies either in the last war or this. The Magyars only, have been our enemies for the second time.

The Magyars are proud and patriotic. Their language and character are quite different from those of their neighbours, and this has led to a certain isolation from those other nations. The Treaty of Trianon was used to sharpen this isolation to an attitude of downright hatred, particularly towards Rumania.

An Agricultural Country. Until recently Hungary was almost entirely an agricultural country and over 50 per cent. of the people have remained on the land. The majority of the people are "peasants"—corresponding roughly to what we call village folk. Most peasants work on the estates of the large landowners but also have a few acres of land of their own.

Everywhere you will see the primitive "see-saw" well with bucket hung on one end, and weighty stones on the other of a long wooden crossbar, with the cattle trough at its side. The growth of industries around the capital and other large towns, has attracted many from the land, and there is a growing difference between the characters of town and country people.

Of the 7,000,000 people on the land, some 3,000,000 are landless peasants, dependent upon farmers and estate

owners, eking out a poor existence as farm labourers, receiving a large part of their living in produce. The remainder range from holders of a few acres, to the hereditary large estate owners, holding thousands of acres. It is these large landowners who, with the traditional governing and administrative class, form the "régime" of the country which occupies over 95 per cent. of seats in parliament, and every important administrative post.

The peasant is reserved but hospitable within his limited means. The farmer is often lavish in his hospitality. The visitor is treated with great formality and politeness. Greetings to strangers are the rule.

In the towns the people are less distinctive. Many are educated abroad or speak fluently one foreign language (usually German) or more. Their way of living is quite like that of townsmen in other countries. The same hospitality and polite formality prevail as in the country.

If you have any dealings with the "well-to-do" people in the capital, and other big towns, you will probably be much impressed by their superficial resemblance to English people. They get their clothes from London, and they speak good English and act English to Englishmen ! Don't bank on this fact too much, *for Hungarians are very different from us under*

their West End suits. You may discover that they can be very ruthless and sometimes behave in a manner puzzling to those accustomed to English standards.

Social Services. Hungary has an advanced social legislation—but much of it is better in principle than in practice. Trade Unions exist in various industries, but their activities are limited and they are not allowed to include the farm labourers. Health Insurance is well organised, but much of the money goes on administration, and again very few of the benefits apply to the peasants. Only state and commercial jobs carry pensions. It is almost impossible for a working man to hold any position, let alone to enter parliament—there are, for example, only five out of three hundred and fifty M.P.'s. who are Social Democrats (corresponding to our Labour members).

Religion. Sixty per cent. of Hungarians are Catholic, the remainder mostly Protestant (Calvinist). Religion plays a definite part in the national and individual life. Attendance at church is compulsory in all schools. St. Stephen's Day, on the 20th August, is a religious as well as a national festival. The apostolic Crown of St. Stephen is the basic symbol of the Hungarian state. Except in the towns there are few non-churchgoers.

Dress. Townsfolk have adopted Western dress, but in the country and the villages more picturesque dress is worn. The men favour black, and wear high boots and high crowned black hats ; their shirts and blouses are often brightly embroidered with designs peculiar to the locality, and have full sleeves. But it is the women who give full rein to their sense of colour. Bonnets of pearls and flowers, tight embroidered bodices, elaborate colourful blouses, full skirts of bright material and coloured high-boots make up the full Sunday dress.

“Play to me, Gipsy.” In leisure hours these gaily dressed peasants enjoy the energetic dances to the wild “cigany” or gypsy music, which you will hear all over Hungary, sometimes from one fiddler, sometimes from a group of fiddle, bass, and “cimbalom” (zither). In the towns you will hear the same stirring music from larger gipsy bands and full orchestra. In restaurants gipsies will often come up to your table and play to you—this is intended as a compliment. You should offer the performer a glass of wine or a small tip.

Family life is strict and loyal. The Magyar is jealous for his children and his women-folk. He allows his daughter as little freedom as did our Victorians, although this strictness is somewhat relaxed in the capital.

WHAT THE WAR HAS MEANT TO THEM

IN the first four years of the war, Hungary has had no fighting on her own ground, and only half a dozen bombs on Budapest; and the effects of the war were less noticed than in any country in Europe. Much may happen before you get there. Hungary is a very handy larder for Germany, to be pilfered at the last moment.

Until recently the Hungarian only heard of one German victory after another, and of the defeat of everyone else—his daily papers and the Hungarian radio gave only the German news—and only the small but now growing number of listeners to the B.B.C. had anything like a clear picture of the war position.

Rationing has been imposed, certain manufactured goods are unobtainable, there is now a black-out, milk is definitely short in the capital, travel is difficult and prices are rising steadily. For all this, the change has been gradual and bearable. The campaign in Italy has cut down important supplies of textiles and the clothing position is likely to become much worse.

Industry and agriculture have been burdened with regulations owing to shortage of raw materials and labour. The farmers are allowed less freedom than before owing to the control of crops, and people are conscious of these incidental hardships rather than of the

war itself. This again may be completely changed if Hungary becomes a battlefield before you get there. Hungary's great plain is a back door to Germany which Hitler is going to keep closed as long as he can.

Lately they have tried to take as little part as they can in the war, to resist German demands as much as the Germans will let them, to limit their fighting in Russia, to avoid having later to fight either the Anglo-Saxons or Germany and to preserve their strength to prevent a repetition of the internal collapse and loss of territory that happened in 1918-1920. In general they try to give the impression of being neutrals. In fact they have had large armies in Russia and have helped Germany greatly in many ways.

WHO RULES HUNGARY ?

LIKE Great Britain, Hungary is a kingdom. It has had no king since the last war, the royal functions being carried out by a Regent, Nicholas Horthy of Nagybanya, an ex-admiral of the Austro-Hungarian Navy, who was elected after the fall of communism in 1919.

Hungary has a parliament consisting of an Upper House with hereditary, appointed and elected members, and a Lower House with elected members. Political parties still exist, but in practice the Government has always been in the hands of the limited ruling class, through their party, the Hungarian Life Party. The

last election was by "open" ballot but pressure was openly exercised to ensure an absolute Government Party majority.

Local government officials are either members of the ruling class, or are under their orders. In the village and small town the chief is the mayor or the parish clerk, helped by a group of minor officials—the local vet, the district doctor, the tax collector and so on.

A word of warning is necessary in regard to officials and police. The common people dislike and distrust both. They feel that officials work *against* rather than *for* them, and that they are the tools of the ruling class.

The police and gendarmerie are efficient but brutal, and third-degree methods are not unknown. There is none of the friendliness between police and honest people such as you find at home. The help of administrative and police officials may therefore be a mixed blessing, and even antagonise the people. In the country, the schoolmaster, although an official, is usually on far better terms with the local population, and his help may be very useful.

WHAT THE HUNGARIANS THINK OF US AND OUR ALLIES

IN spite of our having played a part in the hated Treaty of Trianon, and of our having been Hungary's enemy in two wars, the Hungarian has never come into direct

conflict with the British, and is rarely anti-British in sentiment. *The superficial resemblance between their form of government and ours leads them to think that their outlook on life is more like ours than it really is.*

They are not naturally friends of the Germans and will explain that their alliance with Germany was caused by the allies' injustice in 1918-19. Do not be taken in by statements that Hungary's aid to Germany was very small, and that she resisted German demands all along the line.

Their attitude towards the Americans and us will be one of welcome as an alternative both to Russians and Germans. There are over a million people of Hungarian descent in the U.S.A. so that many Hungarians have relatives across the Atlantic. From them they get a mistaken idea that both Americans and British are all rolling in money, and act accordingly.

Remember that the Atlantic Charter, and President Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms," twisted to suit her own case, are specially attractive to Hungary. Hungarians may well quote these principles to justify the "recovery" of territory at the expense of others.

LIFE IN HUNGARY

Health. The sun is very hot in summer and you should keep your head covered and be careful of

sun-bathing. Winters are cold but houses and restaurants are over-heated. Wrap up well before going out in the open.

Wash all vegetables and fruit. Better still, always peel the latter.

Food. When you arrive food may be extremely short. Rationing has been introduced in the towns, but not yet in the country districts. As the people there are self-producers and unwilling to surrender their produce to their government, you may yet be offered Hungarian food.

Hungarians have a reputation for good food, which you will enjoy, if it is still to be had. It is in general richer than English food, and spices, pepper, salt, garlic and onions are more freely used. "Paprika" is a variety of red pepper, eaten green, pickled or in its ripened or dried red state. It is very fiery and may take some getting used to. Special Hungarian dishes, in which paprika often features, should be treated with caution. Eat bread with them.

Some of the meat dishes you may expect are : "Szekely gulyas," a pork stew seasoned with paprika and garlic. It is served with sour cabbage.

"Kolozvari Kaposzta," a mixture of pork, beef, smoked sausage and rice, wrapped in cabbage leaves. "Porkolt," a rich meat or chicken stew made with

tomato, paprika, onions and garlic, eaten with boiled potatoes or dumplings, "galuska."

Tea has disappeared from Hungary during the war. In any case, the Hungarian does not know how to make tea, he takes it very weak with lemon and rum. If you have tea with you, make it yourself or show a Hungarian how it is made.

For snacks, and even for meals in the country, there is a large variety of sausages, coarse-grained and highly spiced, some of which may take some swallowing. "Szalami" is a sausage which keeps for months. It has a texture like spam but is far more rubbery and is garlic flavoured. Eat it in thin slices with bread. "Szalonta" is pure bacon fat, cured in strips, sprinkled with salt and red paprika and eaten with bread. There is a variety of cheeses ranging from cream cheese to the highly flavoured French sorts.

Bread is coarse and moist, and is eaten in great quantities. With beans, maize cobs, garlic, onion, fat and stews of various kinds, it forms the main diet of the poor peasantry.

Drink. Except in Budapest, drinking water is suspect. You should keep to mineral water, which can be obtained everywhere.

Milk is rarely pasteurized and should be boiled. Wine is a basic drink of the country. It is strong and

should be drunk, as the Hungarians drink it, with mineral water. Do not switch from one wine to another. Tokay wines are sweet and heavy and will make you sleepy.

Beer is light and good. It can be obtained in all towns and larger villages.

Beware of the various spirits Hungary produces. "Barock palinka" peach brandy is good if rather fiery, but many of the others, particularly the local imitations of gin, whisky and the poor quality brandy, are just "hooch" and lead to headaches. *You have been warned!*

Women. Hungarian girls are brought up strictly and chaperoning is the rule, not the exception. Keep to this rule if you want to avoid trouble. Hungarian men are jealous about their women, so don't get fresh with them. Not only will you offend the girl, but you may easily get knifed. If you have occasion to make a present to a girl, let it be flowers—anything else will be misunderstood. Beware of repeated invitations to a house with a daughter; if you accept too often you will be expected to propose. When meeting, the man greets the woman first, and kisses her hand—though you will hardly be expected to do this. When walking the man walks on the left.

Prostitution is widespread in the towns, but not in the country. In spite of advanced medical science, V.D. is also very widespread. Take every care in the use of public conveniences and public baths. "Pick-ups" are dangerous and should be avoided.

Sports. You will have plenty of opportunities for football in the country districts. In the capital you will be able to watch some first-class teams playing. Like many continental countries the Hungarians take their football very fiercely and free fights are not uncommon. This undoubtedly brightens up the spectacle. An international match is fought out with the intensity of a European war, though the Hungarians have not yet gone so far as the Spanish President, who, when Spain was beaten by England at football said in Parliament: "In view of this national calamity, the House will now adjourn."

If you are fond of tennis you will find good hard courts in the bigger towns. Swimming is very popular in Hungary and there are many "strands" and public baths. Better still is the bathing in the Danube and on Lake Balaton, but beware of currents in the Danube, even if you are a strong swimmer, and of sudden storms on the Balaton. Sailing and rowing are both to be had on Lake Balaton. You can also row on the Danube.

Take the same precautions as to swimming in these waters. The Hungarians are noted for their horses and horsemanship. If you want to try your hand you will be able to ride in the country and in Budapest.

Entertainment. The most universal entertainment is the cinema, which has penetrated even to small villages. Hungarians produce many of their own films. There are no continuous performances, so you must choose your time in advance.

In Budapest there is an opera house, several concert halls and many theatres. Museums and art galleries contain few original exhibits of first importance, but are well supplied with replicas and purely Hungarian items. The zoo is well planned and has an open air restaurant and theatre attached.

Many of the restaurants and coffee houses have good orchestras or gipsy bands who play throughout the evening.

Larger towns have cabarets and dancing bars to which the usual advice applies, "Keep your wits about you."

Billiard tables will be found in many coffee houses. Cards also are widely played—bridge, rummy and poker. The Hungarian is a good player and often plays for high stakes, so watch your step !

Hospitality is one of the Hungarian virtues, and is carried out with considerable ceremonial. You may be invited first to a restaurant and then to a home. You are obliged either to telephone or write your host next day thanking him or her. This is an indispensable formality—you may also send flowers.

In the country you will find more reserve but the same hospitality. You thank your host at the end of the meal or visit. Prepare yourself for bowing and hand-shaking on all occasions.

Behaviour. Politeness is the keynote of all behaviour in Hungary. In the country you must expect to be greeted by all and sundry. Return the greeting. Curiosity on the part of a Hungarian is a form of politeness. You may be asked personal questions which would be considered "nosey" in England—your age, your ailments, your likes and dislikes, your possessions. Answer as best you can without showing surprise. You will never get on with a Hungarian if you look down on him. Treat him as an equal, however firm or stern you may be required to be.

Your reputation has arrived before you. The British are held to be honest, just and "gentlemen." *Do not destroy the reputation.*

The Hungarian expresses his appreciation of everything. When you have occasion to thank a Hungarian,

do not just leave him to understand that you are grateful. Tell him so.

Be very careful not to part with any articles of your personal clothing, either as a gift or for some return. People may be short of these things and may press you to give them away or sell them. But in this case, at least, it is your duty to hold on to what you have.

Billets. In town you may be billeted in hotels, boarding houses, private houses, schools and the like. Cleanliness is not all that could be desired and bugs and fleas are not uncommon. Hotels, boarding houses and apartment houses are locked at night, and have janitors who are entitled to some small payment for letting in the late-comer. There are not too many baths, particularly in provincial towns and in the country.

Beds are often huge feather-stuffed affairs, which you will find suffocatingly hot.

In the country you may be housed in schools, farm buildings or peasant cottages. The peasant is very proud of his home. Be as careful as you would in a private house in the town.

Rule of the Road. *Keep to the right and overtake on the left.* In towns, look out for turns, which often run at the side of the road and not in the middle. Keep a look out for unfamiliar traffic signs and poorly marked

level-crossings. Most towns have speed limits. When driving in the country, keep your eyes open for livestock, which has a legal right of way, particularly in narrow village roads. Peasant carts often travel at night without lights of any kind, and the driver often sleeps throughout the journey. On country roads drive dead slow when passing any vehicle—in summer they raise dust clouds as thick as the best London fog.

MAKING YOURSELF UNDERSTOOD

HUNGARIAN is a difficult language, but Hungarians are used to dealing with foreigners who do not speak it. Many speak some English and more speak French, Italian and German. If you speak any language other than English, try it out.

Failing this you must fall back on sign language. You will find the Hungarian quick to understand—learn to say at least “yes” (Igen) and “no” (Nem), “good” (jó) and “bad” (rossz), “please” (kerem) and “thank you” (köszönöm) and you will go far.

Do not be bashful about using signs. You will notice that Hungarians use their hands even when talking their own language. At the same time, learn as much of the language as you can. The Hungarians will be flattered, if amused. It is just as difficult for them to make you understand.

When you get as far as asking questions, frame such questions as can be answered by "yes" or "no." Otherwise you may get a fifty word reply you cannot hope to follow. Thus: "Is this the way to the station? (pointing)" produces "yes" or "no"; "which is the way to the station?" may produce an answer covering ten turnings and a description of the scenery, which floors you.

MONEY AND HOW NOT TO SPEND IT

HUNGARIAN money is based on the *pengo* (worth about one shilling normally). There are 100 *fillers* to a *pengo*. There are coins for 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 *fillers*, and for 1, 2 and 5 *pengo*; and notes for 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 *pengo*.

You will receive instructions about the rate of exchange, as well as about any "occupation" money the Germans may have introduced into Hungary.

You will find a big difference between prices in the country and in the capital.

Find out what goods are rationed and what things are in such short supply that your purchases will cause hardship to local people. You will receive your own supplies, and even if offered such goods by "black marketeers" you must not buy.

Beware of shops catering especially "for British soldiers," they are out to make money quickly. You will find the same goods cheaper elsewhere. Remember that Hungarians' specialities—needlework, ornaments, leatherwork and the like—are cheaper in the side street than in the main street, and cheaper in the country than in the town.

Remember that jewellery and trinkets will be at their highest price at the end of the war—you will never see your money back if you buy now.

Do not buy anything just because it is scarce. You will only succeed in putting the price up—for yourself as well as for others. And once prices start going up, everyone will suffer and your money won't see you through the day.

WORDS AND PHRASES

NOTE.—In its final form this Guide will contain a Vocabulary of Words and Phrases which, it is at present intended, will be similar to the Vocabulary included in the Guide to France.

DO'S AND DON'TS

REMEMBER that you are a representative of Britain: the Hungarians will form their opinion of Britain from the way you behave.

BEWARE of political propaganda. The Hungarians are experts, and have a case to put across.

RESPECT local customs. Politeness is more elaborate in Hungary than at home.

BE patient if you find a Hungarian hard to understand—he is having difficulty too !

DRINK mineral water with wine—as the Hungarians do—and drink it without if you aren't sure plain water is safe.

HUNGARIANS won't understand the difference between scrounging and stealing. So don't give them the opportunity to try !

DON'T argue about Hungary's rights and wrongs.
The Hungarians know all the answers and
have a lot of experience in putting them
across.

DON'T believe stories against our Allies. They
are aimed at sowing ill-will between us.

DON'T, even if food is offered you, eat too much.
Someone may suffer if you do.

DON'T shout when you're talking to a Hungarian.
It won't help either of you.

DON'T let anyone beg, borrow or steal articles
of your personal clothing. It's your duty to
hold what you have !

DON'T forget that Hungarians dislike official and
police control. Try to overcome this feeling
by being firm and just.

DON'T crowd the Hungarians out of cinemas
and cafés.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

THESE are based on the decimal Metric System used in most European countries. This is simpler than our British system, since units are all multiples of 10. The equivalents given are *approximate only*—for quick calculation.

Length

1 Centimetre (cm.) } 1 Centiméter = two-fifths of an inch.

1 Metre (m.=100 cms.) } 1 Mètre = 3 ft. 3 ins.

1 Kilometre (km.=1,000 ms.) } 1 Kilométer = five-eighths of a mile.

To convert *centimetres into inches*—multiply by 4 and divide the result by 10. (1 inch= $2\frac{1}{2}$ cms. 1 foot=30 cms.)

To convert *metres into yards*—add one-ninth the number of metres. (1 yard=nine-tenths of a metre.)

To convert *kilometres into miles*—divide the kms. by 8 and multiply the result by 5. (1 mile=just over $1\frac{1}{2}$ kms.)

Weight

1 Gram (g.) } 1 Gram = $15\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

1 Kilogram or "kilo" (kg.=1,000 gs.) } 1 Kilogram = 2 lb. 3 oz.

To convert *kilograms into pounds*—double and then add one-tenth of the result. (1 lb.=roughly half a kilo.
1 cwt.=50 kilos. 1 ton=1,016 kilos.)

Area

1 Hectare 1 Hektar =nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

To convert *hectares into acres*—multiply by 5 and divide by 2. (1 acre=two-fifths hectare).

Liquid Capacity

1 Litre 1 Liter $1\frac{3}{4}$ pints.

To convert *litres into pints*—add a half, and then a half of the half. (1 pint=just over half a litre.)

To convert *litres into gallons*—divide by 5. (1 Gallon = $4\frac{1}{2}$ litres.)

Heat

The measurement used is called Centigrade (or Celsius), by which water freezes at 0 degrees (instead of our 32° Fahrenheit) and boils at 100° (instead of 212° Fahrenheit). Normal body temperature is 37°C.

To convert *Centigrade into Fahrenheit*—double, subtract one-tenth of the result and add 32. (100°F.= about 38°C.)

NOTE.—In its final form this Guide will contain
(i) a Sketch Map of Hungary, and (ii) a
Security paragraph.