THE HUNGARIAN QUESTION, PP. 1-94

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The Hungarian Question, pp. 1-94 by Ilona Ginever & C. Arthur Ginever

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ILONA GINEVER & C. ARTHUR GINEVER

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The Hungarian Question.

FROM A HISTORICAL, ECONOMICAL, AND ETHNOGRAPHICAL POINT OF VIEW.

Translated from the Hungarian by

ILONA AND C. ARTHUR GINEVER.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., LTD.

LONDON, 1908.

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TRANSLATORS' PREFACE.

This book has been written by a distinguished Hungarian Publicist with the view of making Hungary's attitude on military and economic questions, and generally on the relations between the two States of the dual Monarchy, comprehensible A to English readers. -1

Information concerning Hungary usually comes through Viennese channels and takes a distinctly Austrian colour in its course, the number of English journalists acquainted with the Hungarian language being exceedingly small.

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It is hoped that the information here given may enable the English-speaking public to form a juster opinion of a country to which European civilisation owes so vast a debt.

ILONA and C. ARTHUR GINEVER.

"St. Ladislas,"

Castle Avenue,

Dover.

INTRODUCTION.

After lying dormant for several decades, the Hungarian question, which, in the general opinion of Europe, was taken off the stage for a long time by the "Ausgleich" of 1867, has come to the fore again. The recent crisis, which has only for the moment lost its acute character, was to most politicians a surprise, because they had paid little attention to the great changes which had taken place in the distribution of actual power within the monarchy during the past forty years, which changes urgently demand a corresponding alteration in the laws of the land. We are witnessing a process of transformation which will, probably in a short time, radically alter the whole state of things along the Danube, and it is natural that the decisive struggle should be most obstinate just at the very commencement.

It is the increasing vigour of Hungary as a State which has brought the necessity for considerable changes, and in order to rightly estimate the present crisis it is essential to know the part Hungary has played in the past and the mission cut out for her in the future in the coming transformation of the legal and political situation on the Danube. н Ж

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THE PAST AND ITS LESSONS.

HUNGARIAN POLICY BEFORE THE BATTLE OF MOHACS.

Hungary's situation on the frontier between the East and the West, where rival interests were ever contending, rendered it certain that only if she were strong could she defend her existence as a State and maintain a proper balance between the conflicting forces. Any weakness not only imperilled the independence of the Hungarian State, but also upset the balance of power in Eastern Europe. Consequently, the stability and independence of Hungary, so long as she was strong enough to play an important part in the East of Europe, found support not merely in her own resources, but also in the public opinion of Europe, whose interests she served.

Hungary, in view of her size and favourable geographical position, was well fitted to play such a part. The number of her inhabitants, however—except during the time of King Matthias —was never adequate to this mission. The aim of Hungarian politics, therefore, was to alter this state of things. Increase of numerical strength within her own borders could not be reckoned upon. That would have required at least a century's peaceful régime, which was not to be looked for by a country so exposed to attack as Hungary.

The only resource left was to increase the power of the Hungarian State by drawing into its sphere the strength of neighbouring peoples, either by way of conquest or by alliance. Thus it happened that from the very first the chief aim of the Hungarian kings was to unite the neighbouring nations under the leadership of Hungary, and to form along the line of the middle Danube a powerful State which on the one hand should secure Hungary's independence against all aggression, however powerful, and on the other hand should enable the nations under her wing, by yielding them a large measure of autonomy, to develop in a way most suitable to their own individuality, and to find protection against the selfish desire of conquest on the part of their powerful neighbours.

The necessity for this confederation was evident, as well as the fact that the leading part in such a confederation could only be claimed by Hungary, partly because her territory was the largest and the most centrally situated, partly on account of the number and fighting ability of her people, and also because she was the richest. Moreover, the Hungarians' veneration for law, their Eastern patience and political common-sense, gave sufficient guarantee to the allied nations that their national individuality and prosperity would be preserved. This was why, during the whole of the Middle Ages, the spread of the Hungarian power met with practically no resistance towards the South and the East. On the contrary, the Hungarian supremacy was welcomed everywhere, because it established peace and order, and always respected existing rights and customs. To the West, her neighbours often sought the alliance of Hungary, because they found her strong and trustworthy.

During the reign of the Arpád Kings, the independence of the Hungarian State was first menaced from the West. Afterwards, for more than a hundred years, danger threatened from the East and South. Consequently the policy of the Arpád Kings was one of aggression towards the East and South, so that soon the Hungarian State was surrounded in those directions by a ring of provinces, and in the event of any attack the State could reckon on the strength of those provinces.

Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Rama, the Szerémség, the territory of the Ban of Szörény and Macsó, Wallachia, Bulgaria.