

László Botos:

THERE ARE ONLY FIVE YEARS LEFT

„Nations think in terms of centuries, the Hungarian nation in terms of millennia.”

In analyzing the tragedy of Trianon, as the source of all the Hungarian troubles, we need to look at a short review of Hungarian history.

Europe in the ninth century and the return of the Magyar people

Based upon the rights of indigenous people, organized by Álmos and led by Árpád, in AD 896, the Magyars reclaimed the Carpathian Basin, the land of the Scythians, Sarmatians, Avars and Huns. In the ninth century, Europe was living in the Dark Ages. The cultural influence of the Roman Empire had diminished, even disappeared altogether, or had never fully flourished. The roads had deteriorated, the bridges had fallen down and the people living there were illiterate. Only the Székelys and Magyars had a runic script in their own language. In this regard, they were much more advanced than the rest of the people of Europe. At that time, agriculture in Europe was minimal. The Europeans learned agriculture from the Hungarians, just as they learned to construct houses, and they had no concept of the founding of a state. In fact, European states did not come into being until centuries after the founding of the Hungarian state. In the ninth century, people lived in urban communities in princedoms.

The Cluny monks were missionaries who converted many people to the Roman Catholic Church by teaching them agriculture.^[25] That this action was used as a means to gather converts, is proof that the Western peoples had no knowledge of agriculture. That the Cluny monks did not attempt to convert the Magyars by this method, is one proof that the Magyars already practiced agriculture. In fact, the only place from which the monks could have learned about agricultural methods at that time was Hungary, which was the only territory in Central Europe where agriculture was established. The Magyars had already used agricultural methods in Levédia, (in Turkestan) where they were settled before they migrated to Etelköz and the Carpathian Basin.^[26] Aurél Stein, a Hungarian traveler in Turkestan, found traces of an irrigation system, dating back to the ninth century, in the territory which was called Levédia.^[27]

Ernst Sackur, a Jesuit priest, writes about the situation in Europe in the tenth century in his book "*Die Cluniacenser Halle*" in 1894. He states that the aristocrats robbed and killed each other and among them, the princes were the worst robbers. If a wandering knight gathered a few rocks on top of a mountain, it was declared to be a castle. Europe was prey to wild animals but people

^[25] Rudnay Egyed: "A Nyugati kultúráról." *Ősi Gyökér*. 1990. szept.-okt. (Champlly: Histoire de l'Abbaye de Cluny. Paris. 1879)

^[26] Hóman, Bálint: *Őstörténelmünk keleti forrásai*. Budapest 1938; Bendefy, László: *A magyarság kaukázusi őshazája*. Budapest 1942: (Macartney, C.A.: *The Magyars in the Ninth Century*, Cambridge, 1930. p. 207.

^[27] Stein, Aurél: *Közép-ázsiai utam*.

were in greater danger from robbers. Everyone was a fugitive and a nomad with no permanent residence. They did not build walls, but lived in caves and lean-to shelters. According to the chronicler of Charlemagne, the buildings of this period were made of mud and wood.^[28]

Abu Hamid al Garnati, an Arab traveler who spent three years in Hungary, between 1150 and 1153, wrote in his journal that the Magyars had seventy-eight cities and villages surrounded by walls and gardens.^[29]

The blood-union, which unified the Magyars into a confederacy, took place about 500 years before the formation of most of the European states. The Kingdom of France was unified under Louis XI (1461-1483). Bismarck (1815-1896) unified the German states. Italy was unified by Garibaldi (1807-1882).

The beginning of the loss of the great power of the Magyars

In June, 907, the Magyars defeated the Germans at the Battle of Pozsony (The Slovaks now call this ancient coronation city of the Hungarians Bratislava.)

The following is an account of this battle, which is rarely mentioned in the European history books, taken from an article by Professor Badiny.^[30]

In June, 907, an enormous German force gathered in the territory around Ennsburg. The Germans employed the same maneuver that Charlemagne had used successfully against the Avars. Three armies advanced simultaneously against Hungary. The German King, Louis the Child, (crowned in 900) remained in Ennsburg with Count Aribo and his army. On the Northern shore of the Danube, was the army of Luitpold, German Prince of the Eastern borders. The southern branch was led by Dietmar, Cardinal of Salzburg. The commander of the Danube fleet was Prince Sieghard who was related to the King.

First, small units of Magyars exhausted Dietmar's force with repeated harassment. Then, when all the Magyars had gathered together, they attacked Dietmar. This attack was like a storm against which there was no defense. The hail of arrows caused great losses among the Germans yet the Magyars were unable to penetrate the German lines. Therefore they employed cunning to overcome the enemy. A small cavalry unit attacked the Germans and immediately retreated. As they retreated, they turned in the saddle and directed their arrows on the Germans who were chasing them, causing them to break ranks. This was a maneuver that the Scythians, Huns and Avars had used successfully centuries earlier. For two days, they continued this tactic of attack and retreat and totally exhausted the German army. On August 9, the exhausted German army was attacked from every direction. Cardinal Dietmar died in the battle. At night, the Magyars silently swam across the Danube on their horses and, at dawn, before Luitpold could receive the news of Dietmar's defeat, he was attacked by the Magyar army and he too was defeated. Nineteen Bavarian

^[28] Ann. Lauriss. A. 789: "ex ligno et terra".

^[29] Grandpierre, K. Endre: Op. Cit. p. 73

^[30] Badiny-Jós, Ferenc: A Pozsonyi Csata, Ósi Gyökér, 1985. Jan.-Feb. p.4.

lords and thousands of soldiers died in battle. A few were successful in reaching Ennsburg, the camp of the King, Louis the Child.

On the third day, the Danube fleet was attacked and Prince Sieghard fled for his life. In three days the Magyars had defeated three great armies. Louis the Child, with a fresh army, again attacked the Magyars. The battle took place in a forest clearing. The Magyars had earlier hidden soldiers in the forest. The German king attacked and the Magyars again retreated. When the Germans followed them and passed the line of the forest, the Magyar soldiers came out of hiding and attacked them from the rear. At a signal from a horn, the retreating Magyars turned around and the Germans, who were completely encircled, had no chance. Only Louis the Child was able to escape with a small escort to Passau. The rest of the army fell victim to the Magyars.

At the news of this defeat, the Bavarian populace fled deep into the forests, the mountains and the moors and the Magyars had free passage into Germany. They spared the castles and cities but entered the churches and monasteries to repossess the treasures, including the Holy Crown, which Charlemagne had stolen from the Avars, relatives of the Magyars. These churches and monasteries also served as armories for the Germans. According to the German chronicles, the Magyars stole treasures and destroyed the following churches and monasteries: St. Florian, Mattsee, Mondsee, Tegernsee, Schliersee, Schaftarn, Benedict-Beuren, Korchelsee, Schlehdorf, Stafelsee, Polling, Diessen, Sandau, Siverstatt, Thierhaupten and Freising.^[31] What is taught in Hungarian schools? The Germans wrote the history and Hungarians learn whatever is to the benefit of the Germans and denigrating to the Hungarians.

The Hungarians were victorious but they shed an enormous amount of blood. Árpád was mortally wounded and died along with his three older sons, Tarhos, Üllő and Jutas.

It is widely believed that the adoption of Christianity saved the Magyars from complete destruction. However the facts prove the opposite: from this time on they were continually attacked. Their enemies, in their writing of history, often mention the heroism of the Magyars and their tenacity. They won many wars and countless battles against the emperors of the Tatars, Turks, Germans and Austrians (that is the Habsburgs) in defense of their country. Among them, the Battle of Pozsony, in 907, was by far the most significant.

Kagan Géza's son, Vajk, was crowned King of Hungary in A.D. 1000. He became a Christian and took the name István (Stephen). During his reign, the Germans continued to try to dominate Hungary.

In the reign of Emperor Konrad II (1024-1039), the Germans again took the offensive. From time to time, they broke into the western border provinces of Hungary from Bavaria, but István was able to repel them. Konrad II tried to make an alliance with the Byzantine or Eastern Roman Emperor against the Magyars, just as Otto the Great had done. He probably did not feel strong enough to attack the Magyars on his own, even though the Magyars had suffered a "final loss" to the Germans at Lechfeld.

^[31] Badiny-Jós, Ferenc: *Ősi Gyökér*, 1985. Jan-Feb. p.4 and 1988, March-April, p.34. His sources: 1. Monumenta Boica XXXI. 176-177.; 2. Fejer, Cod.Dipl. Hung.VII. Vol.V. par. 31-32.1.; 3. Aventinus: *Annales Boiorum* iv. Book XXI, Chapter 19.

Konrad II sent his envoy, Werner, Bishop of Strasburg to Constantinople in 1027. The Magyar King, István, upon learning of the mission of the envoy, denied him free passage through Hungary. That was enough reason for the German states to attack the Magyars in 1030. They attacked with two separate armies, one marching on the right shore of the Danube and the other on the left shore, led by the Bohemian Prince Bratislav, looting and destroying. In spite of this, the German attack came to naught and the enemy was driven back to Vienna. Again, the Magyars did not overrun the German states, because they were not interested in territorial gains.

The German peoples, under Emperor Heinrich III, in 1042, again tried to occupy Hungary and Prince Bratislav was again an ally. During this campaign, the Emperor succeeded only in capturing the castle of Pozsony.

In 1043, the Emperor again moved towards the Hungarian border. The German influence within the country was strong and the Hungarian King, Aba Samuel (1041-1044), subsequently made a peace offer which was very advantageous to the Emperor. He offered to give up Hungarian territory from the River Lajta to the Szár Mountain and promised payment of four hundred pounds of gold as tribute along with the freedom of the German prisoners. However, the Magyar people did not support their king's peace conditions and forced the King to retract his offer. As a result, in the following year, 1044, the largest power in Europe again attacked Hungary. Simon Kézai, the Magyar chronicler, writes that the Emperor attacked from the direction of the city of Sopron but he could not cross the flooded territory between the Rápce and the Rába Rivers. Therefore he followed the shoreline of the River Rába in the direction of the city of Győr, where he found a ford that allowed him to cross the river and follow the main road leading to Győr. At the village of Ménfő, near Győr where the battle took place on July 5, the Emperor was victorious over the Magyar army but it was not an easy victory. Nowhere do the Germans write of a big victory. Simon Kézai, the chronicler, writes of the battle as follows: "In this battle, a large number of Germans died."^[32] King Aba Samuel died as he was fleeing from the scene of the battle and Heinrich marched into Székesfehérvár where the feudal vows were sworn in the cathedral that was built on the orders of Saint Stephen.

The Magyar nation could not accept the unbearable humiliation of becoming a vassal of the Emperor and united to shake off the yoke.

Péter Orseolo (1044-1046), who was crowned King as a vassal of the Emperor, was not accepted as King by the Magyars. The people called him Péter, the German. They suspected that he was secretly planning to make Hungary a vassal state of the Germans. Péter openly stated that he wanted to destroy Hungary and annihilate the Hungarians. He was counting on the support of the powerful German emperor, Heinrich III. He was not concerned with the human rights of the people. On the contrary, he conducted a strong anti-Hungarian persecution. Hungary was flooded with foreign adventurers, mercenaries and knights. After three years of rule, the people rebelled against him. Péter was forced to flee but was captured and was blinded. At that time a saying was coined in Hungary: "We pay the Germans not with gold but with steel." The exiled grandchildren of Árpád came back as soon as they were called and Endre became king (1046-1060).

^[32] Nagy, Sándor: *The Forgotten Cradle of the Hungarian Culture*, Toronto, 1973, p. 253

In 1051, Emperor Heinrich III, collecting all the military power in the entire empire, attacked Hungary for the third time. His Danube fleet, packed with food and ammunition, was led by Bishop Gebhard. On the northern shore of the Danube, the army was led by the Bohemian Prince Bratislav and Welf, Prince of Carinthia.

Emperor Heinrich III and his armies started out in Carinthia and crossed the counties of Vas and Zala. At the village of Sümeg, he reached the ancient Roman road and marched against Székesfehérvár. The Magyars retreated and took the populace and animals and all the food with them. (Again, note that this was in the eleventh century, 800 years before Napoleon's defeat in Russia.) They starved the army of the Emperor and, using that tactic in many small attacks, they exhausted the enemy, taking away their desire to fight and exhausting them mentally.

Upon their arrival at Székesfehérvár, the Emperor's army was already defeated. At once they turned and took the shortest way home. The light Magyar cavalry chased them and there was no escape from their constant attacks. The northern army suffered the same fate.

Bishop Gebhard had sent a letter to the Emperor for further instructions. The Magyars intercepted the letter and, in the name of the Emperor, gave the order for the Danube fleet to turn back at once, so it was not able to come to the aid of the Emperor, who badly needed it.

On October 25, the Emperor was in Hainsburg and on November 12, in Regensburg. The greatly humiliated Emperor was thinking only of revenge. King Endre tried to make peace but his efforts were in vain. The Emperor convinced the Pope, Leo IX (1049-1054), to put pressure on the Magyar King. The Pope excommunicated Endre but he did not budge. He never accepted the Emperor as his feudal lord. It became obvious to the whole world that the Holy Roman Emperor, with all his power was not successful in making the Magyars his vassals. This fact was reinforced by the Papal secretary, Wiebert, who noted in his diary: "The idea of the Roman Emperor conquering Hungary has dissolved into the air."^[33]

The world's greatest lord at that time, who had already obtained the right to make Hungary his vassal, gave up this right. The Emperor no longer desired to have King Endre's homage, but looked instead for his friendship. Therefore, he promised his daughter, Sofia, in marriage to Endre's son, Salamon. Sofia, at that time, was already engaged to the Prince of France. She broke that engagement and married Salamon. This is again witness to the fact that the "barbarian hordes", which according to the Finno-Ugric linguists did not even have their own language, were able to make marriages with the highest-ranking families as equal partners.

On September 11, 1146, Emperor Konrad III (1138-1152) delegated the leadership of the army to Heinrich of Austria. The united German army invaded Hungary and took Pozsony and its castle. The Germans bribed the castle guards and in this way were able to occupy the castle. When the Hungarian King, Géza II (1141-1162), learned the news, he encircled the castle so that the Germans occupying it had no way out. When the German intruders learned that they could receive no outside help, they negotiated a treaty by which they would pay a tribute of three thousand pounds of silver if they were given free passage out of the castle. The Magyars could have killed them but they allowed the Germans to leave. This was a situation of negotiation similar to that

^[33] Ibid. p. 294

which followed the Battle of Lechfeld, where the Germans promised to negotiate but, instead of keeping their promise, they butchered about five thousand unarmed Magyar soldiers.

Unfortunately, European history books omit this fact and many others about the Magyars because, if they were to mention them, they would have to share their glory with a nation, which they do not consider to be part of Europe. Soon after the German threat came the Tatars, followed by the Turks and the Habsburgs, who all tried to occupy and destroy Hungary. These struggles caused the Magyar populace to diminish and lose its dominant role.

The efforts of the Holy Roman Emperors and Habsburg kings of Hungary were all in vain, for they could not accomplish their goal to occupy Hungary completely and annihilate the Hungarians. This proves that the Hungarians were successful in defending their country and forcing their enemies out.

The Hungarian patriotism, the truly heroic self-sacrifice in defense of the homeland goes back far into the past. Endre K. Grandpierre proves undeniably that the Carpathian Basin was the ancient homeland of the Magyars from ancient times. He describes the heroic love of the Scythians for their homeland and the unique military tactics which were common to the Scythians, Huns, Avars and Magyars.^[34]

On April 11, 1241, the Hungarians were defeated by the Tatars in the Battle of Mohi. Borbála Obrusánszky, when she returned from China and Mongolia in 2007, stated that she had studied in situ the background of the thirteenth century antagonism between the Mongols and Hungarians, and she had discovered that Batu Khan had written 30 letters to the Hungarians, requesting that they work together to oppose the Holy Roman Emperor, and he resented the fact that the German Friedrich Babenberg had ordered the Mongol envoys to be killed.^[35]

It is quite possible that, since his proposals for an alliance were rejected, Batu Khan took his revenge on the Hungarians. We know that, at this time, the Pope declared the Hungarian King, Béla IV to be a heretic, so the king received no help from him. Babenberg, on the other hand, with whom the fleeing King took refuge, demanded that he give him three Hungarian counties (now Burgenland in Austria) and confiscated all the Hungarian treasures which Béla brought with him. He took from Béla ten Hungarian castles which he strengthened and fortified and historians commend him as Defender of the West against the Tatars. However, his reason for fortifying the castles was not to prevent their loss to the Tatars, but to prevent the Hungarians from reclaiming them. Friedrich offered to help Béla fight the Tatars on condition that the entire country of Hungary come under his power if the Tatars were defeated. He told King Béla that if he refused this condition, he would give him to the Tatars. Béla was forced to accept but he managed to escape with a small army and he returned to attack Friedrich who died during the battle.

Claiming that they had a right to the three counties, and also falsely claiming that this region was Austrian territory before the Hungarians inhabited it, the Austrians demanded the “return” of these counties at the peace negotiations at Trianon and they were awarded them on June 4, 1920. This region is presently called Burgenland. This they called “historical judicial argument”.

[34] Grandpierre K. Endre: *Történelmünk központi titkai*. Budapest, 2011.

[35] Friedrich Klára – Szakács Gábor: *„Tászok-tetőtől a bosnyák piramisokig”* Budapest. 2007.

In 1920, the Austrians claimed the territory as far east as Hegyeshalom. With this claim they broke a 900 year-old agreement with Hungary. When King István I. took a wife, the younger sister of the Holy Roman Emperor, who was registered in the documents as Giesel, her name was added to the list of Hungarian queens as Gizella. When we research the Árpád codices, we learn that Géza, the father of István, gave the Holy Roman Emperor the Basin of Vienna. This was given with the condition that, in the future, neither the Germans nor the Austrians would have any territorial demands over Hungary. In Trianon, Austria broke that 900 year agreement with Hungary when she came forward to claim the territory of Burgenland for Austria, turning against her own ally. This territory was 4020 square kilometers and there were 261,618 Hungarian citizens living there, who became Austrian citizens. At that time, another false map surfaced demonstrating where the national settlements were located. Based on this map, the Czechs and the Slovaks demanded the territory to the river Danube, the Rumanians claimed the territory as far Gyulafehérvár, the Southern Slavs the territory towards Szeged and the Austrians wanted to reach Hegyeshalom.^[36]

In 1526, the Sultan again attacked Hungary with a powerful army whose final victory was at the Battle of Mohács. For centuries, historians, acting in the interests of the Habsburgs, have taught a distorted version of this battle. Even the death of the Hungarian King was prearranged. In the spring of 1526, the Turkish army arrived in Hungary with 200,000 men and 300 cannons. The Hungarian army received conflicting orders. János Szapolyai, the ruler of Transylvania, and Frangepan, the ruler of Croatia, received the command to move their armies to Transdanubia. On the way, they received a new order to go to the lower Danube. The result was that both arrived at Mohács after the battle was over. The King's army had no help. The Polish King did not send the help he had promised. Ferdinand Habsburg, the brother of the Queen, did not send a single man. Instead of the planned 84,000 men, the King started the battle with 28,000 men. In this battle, in an hour and a half 24,000 Hungarians lost their lives.

The Habsburgs blamed the Hungarians for the loss of the Battle of Mohács, stating that the inside struggles among the Hungarians caused their defeat. This version has always been taught in Hungarian schools. The Habsburgs obviously did not mention that their policy was to divide and conquer. They made Hungarians believe that Hungary was the bastion of the West and the bastion of the Christians against the pagan Turks. This misled the Hungarians, so that they would shed their blood defending the West and diminish their numbers so that they could be overpowered by the Habsburgs. In fact, instead of being enemies of the Turks, many of the European countries were friendly toward the Turks.

At the League of Cognac in 1526, King François I of France, King Henry VIII of England, the Pope, and the cities of Florence and Venice all signed an alliance with the Turks against the Habsburg world power. If the Habsburgs had not at that time possessed the Hungarian crown, the Turks simply would not have attacked Hungary. Because this war was not a Crusade of the Christians, the Europeans did not come to the aid of the Hungarians who were fighting on the side of the Habsburgs. According to the writings of Suleiman, he gave up the attempt to convert

[36] Halmi Dezső: „Trianon Gyökerei”; Ősi Gyökér, Jan-Feb., 1978, p. 30

Hungary to Mohammedanism. The Battle of Mohács was a good occasion for the Habsburgs to remove the Hungarian King and obtain the throne for themselves.

There are several conflicting accounts of the death of King Lajos II. The one which was accepted by the Habsburgs and by Hungarian historians was the report written in 1784 by Karl Gottlieb von Windisch, published in Pozsony. This source stated that the King drowned at Csele Creek as he fled from the battle. This is simply not true. The King's chaplain, György Szerémy, was an eye-witness to the King's death but the original of his account of the death of Lajos II was lost. The copy that is in the Viennese archives was published in the seventeenth century and is full of inaccurate statements. However, in another of his writings, the "Szerémy Chronicles", on page 133, György Szerémy wrote that the King's side was pierced by a Bohemian sword: "... reperimus quod cum gladio bohemico transfixus erat ...".^[37] It appears that the King was killed by his bodyguard, the Bohemian, Ulrich Czetriz. A further proof of Ulrich Czetriz's guilt appears in the Hungarian Archives. Dr. András Zakar writes that, in the writings of the Parish Priest of Dunaszekcső, it was reported that Ulrich Czetriz, who was brought into Hungary by the Queen, Maria Habsburg, to be one of the King's bodyguards, killed King Lajos II and later carried the King's body to Csele Creek.^[38]

King Lajos II was assassinated after the Battle of Mohács in order that the Habsburgs might attain their goal of obtaining the Hungarian crown. Since Lajos II was young and was likely to have an heir to his throne, it was a necessary and easy task for one of the knights of foreign origin in his court, his bodyguard, Ulrich Czetriz, to kill the King in Habsburg interests. The goal was simple. If the King were to survive the battle, then at the right moment Czetriz would have to assassinate him. Every source states that, after the battle, the King was alive and fleeing with his men but which way? He had no army at Buda. He had to flee toward the army of János Szapolyai which was located on the land between the Duna and the Tisza. It was obvious to the Habsburgs what the King intended to do. To stop the King in his attempt to join Szapolyai's army, Czetriz, with his mercenaries, attacked the King and his men at the ford at Mohács.

While the King was involved in fighting the Turks at Mohács, the Queen was preparing to leave Csepel for Austria. She moved all her valuables, had all her silver melted down into silver coins, eight carriages full, put them all onto three barges on the Danube and left for Vienna. Czetriz met her in Neszmély, and gave her the King's ring to show that he had completed his task. A few days later, the Queen ordered his death, probably to silence him about the circumstances of the King's murder. Why did Maria Habsburg flee from Csepel and how did Czetriz know to meet her at Neszmély, if it had not been prearranged? The Queen fled to her brother, Ferdinand Habsburg, in Vienna and Ferdinand, with the silver coins that the Queen had brought with her, recruited an army of mercenaries and occupied Pozsony. His army was able to defeat János Szapolyai who had been elected King of Hungary by the National Assembly after the death of Lajos II.

By promising and giving estates to Hungarians, Slavs, Saxons and Croatians who had been loyal to Szapolyai, Ferdinand Habsburg won them to his side and persuaded them to elect him

^[37] Baráthosi-Balogh Benedek: Magyarirtó Habsburgok. Buenos Aires, 1976. 35. old.

^[38] Zakar, András: Elhallgatott fejezetek a Magyar történelemből, Switzerland, 1976, p.18

King of Hungary at Székesfehérvár. The Habsburg supporters committed robbery and murders and incited the minorities to rebel against the Hungarians. The present anti-Hungarian feeling originated from this time. The country lost its independence and life became unbearable. The Hungarian population and territory decreased. Now there were two kings of Hungary, János Szapolyai and Ferdinand Habsburg and the country was divided into three parts, the western part ruled by Ferdinand, the eastern part (Transylvania) ruled by Szapolyai and the middle part ruled by the Turks. Both the Habsburgs and the Turks were intent upon expanding their territories. Hungary was located between the two empires and was alternately allied with each of them, suffering enormous damage in the struggle between the two for world power.

János Szapolyai finally decided to make an alliance with the Turks. When he learned about this alliance, Ferdinand whipped up anti-Szapolyai propaganda in Europe. The rest of Europe forgot their former friendship with the Turks and were united in condemning the Hungarian King's Turkish alliance. János Szapolyai, with the help of the Turks, defeated Ferdinand's army at Sárospatak and advanced to Buda. Ferdinand was unable to send sufficient support to Buda, which fell to the Turks. The Sultan advanced along the Danube toward Vienna. One by one, he conquered the castles that were in his way. He entered Visegrád, where he captured the Hungarian crown, then he laid siege to Vienna but the winter, which had set in early, combined with the concentrated power of Ferdinand in Vienna, were too much for him and he was forced to order his army to retreat.

Suleiman had restored the power to János Szapolyai but, as the Turks retreated, they destroyed everything in their path. The most widespread destruction was committed on the territories formerly under the power of Ferdinand.

On September 2, 1686, after 150 years of Turkish occupation, with the aid of the Habsburgs, the Castle of Buda was finally freed from the Turks.

After the "liberation" of Buda, General Karaffa, the Habsburg general, had a scaffold constructed under his windows and enjoyed watching the tortures unfold. His order was: "Everyone who speaks Hungarian and who is taller than a yard must be cut into pieces." Colonel Wallisch, President of the Court of Law with Power over Life and Death (the Blood Council), resigned because he could not stand the sights on the scaffold.

The Hungarian populace was very much diminished after these long wars but because of the "liberation" by the Habsburgs in 1686, it was almost completely annihilated. A large part of the country became desolate and, in the empty places, the Habsburgs settled all kinds of European adventurers, but mainly Germans.

The Habsburgs knew that foreign settlements into Hungary would change the social composition and the vitality of the Hungarian people. In order to further their intentions of destroying the Hungarian people, they ordered that twice a year, all the criminals, and those suffering from syphilis and other venereal diseases, including prostitutes, be brought by boat on the Danube from the territories of Germany and Austria. Emperor Leopold decorated Karaffa with the title of Field-Marshal and the title of Knight of the Golden Fleece because he did such outstanding work in carrying out his cruel orders. In 1697, the Emperor passed a law which declared that anyone who killed a Hungarian "rebel" would be rewarded with the gift of half of the

estate of that "rebel". As a result many foreigners became "Hungarian" aristocrats. There were at least 87 well known foreigners among the aristocrats in the government of Hungary.

Leopold accepted General Kolonics' plan to administer the territories taken from the Turks. He proposed to apply the same laws as were in effect in Austrian territories. He intended to annex Hungary to Austria officially and he asked the Hungarian aristocracy's approval of his plan. When they did not accept, Leopold retaliated by passing a law which decreed that, in order to reclaim their estates on the territory which he had taken back from the Turks, the Hungarians had to prove on paper that that land was their property. If they did not have the papers to show their ownership, the land was confiscated. Those who had ownership papers had to pay a heavy "contribution" to get their land back. If they did not have the money, the land was confiscated and given to foreigners. The territory of Kunság was sold for half a million gold pieces to a German Order of Knights.

The decisions made at Trianon

In 1924, Masaryk stated:

„On July 30, 1918, in Pittsburgh, I supported that ‘agreement’ which the representatives of the Slovak Americans and the Czech emigrants made in Cleveland on May 17, 1915. This agreement served the demands of a small group of Slavs. God knows what kind of a childish thing they were dreaming of, some kind of Slovakia which would have autonomy, its own administration, independent parliament and jurisdiction, their own schools, etc... Without any hesitation, I supported these Slovak demands in the name of the Czech people. (On the second day of the Congress of Rome, representatives of the Czech National Committee from London, Paris, Amsterdam and Geneva elected Masaryk President of the Czech Republic. It was with this title that he signed the Pittsburgh agreement.)

„This ‘agreement’ was like an individual agreement made by only a few emigrants. Except for two of them, they were American citizens. There was no reason that I should not sign this worthless paper, especially since this ‘agreement’ was made on a holiday. This, under American law, makes it invalid.”^[39]

According to Masaryk, this “worthless piece of paper” was accepted at Trianon as an official expression of self-determination, and, on this basis, Felvidék (Northern Hungary) was annexed to Czechoslovakia.

Masaryk silenced the truth. In Cleveland and in Pittsburgh the Slovak-Americans were demanding an independent Slovakia within Czechoslovakia. This was accepted when they signed the agreement. Here is the proof: „The Slovak-American League today made a declaration according to which they are willing to work together with the Czech state, which includes Moravia,

^[39] Pozzi, Henri: Századunk bűnösei, translated by Dr. Frigyes Marjay, Budapest, 1936, 1996. 248. Masaryk T. J.: The Making of a State, London, 1924, 229.

Silesia and Slovakia, on condition that the constitution of this state will assure the Slovak autonomy.”^[40]

This was that „worthless piece of paper” which Masaryk referred to, which changed the map of Europe. Wilson, based on this agreement, believed in the brotherly unification of the Slovak and Czech people to create Czechoslovakia. (Pozzi, p. 249) It is worth noting that Wilson, who always followed the letter of the law and scrutinized every point, accepted this agreement without challenging it. It is the irony of fate, or the finger of God that President Wilson suffered a stroke on that same day, as a result of which he lost all his intellectual capability. After Wilson had accepted this agreement, the Trianon Conference also accepted it. How well that brotherly unification worked we can read in the Slovak People’s Party Declaration to the Public of the World in May 1923 and also in 1934: „There is no man of honor in Slovakia who does not suffer the economic oppression, the political persecution or the calvary of imprisonment. In Slovakia, the terror and the silence of the prison is ruling. Every leading Slovak statesman is in prison or has to live in exile, just like the Croatian leaders.” (Pozzi, p.249-250)

Trumbić, whom Wickham Steed and Seton Watson appointed to be one of the persons to form Yugoslavia, himself proved the existence of the democratic Hungarian policy of human tolerance. Trumbić said to Pozzi: „First of all I demanded that the Serb government guarantee that the Yugoslav Administrative autonomy should be inviolable and so, in the future, in Great Serbia, the Yugoslavs should retain the rights and privileges which they enjoyed under Hungarian rule.”... (Pozzi, p. 231)

Under what pretext was the Bánság annexed to Yugoslavia when the population of that territory was two thirds Hungarian? The Hungarian enemy, Trumbić himself, proved that there was no Hungarian oppression. I can see no other reason than the fulfillment of the Pan-Slav ideal which was aided by the lack of knowledge on the part of the politicians, the corruption of the participants at the Peace conference, the power of money and beautiful women.

How was it possible that the agreements at Corfu and at Cleveland were officially accepted? The participants at Corfu were Wickham Steed, Seton Watson, Tardieu and Trumbić. In Cleveland, just the emigrant Slovak-Americans voted. What happened to the Hungarians’ right to vote? They were 30% of the populace of Felvidék, which became Slovakia. How could an emigrant league vote in the name of the people of the motherland?

On December, 1, 1918, at the Rumanian National Assembly at Gyulafehérvár, the leaders of the Transylvanian Rumanians declared that they wanted to join the Rumanian kingdom forever. On December 13, this decision was seconded by the Consiliul Dirigent. This was a breach of international law because the International Peace Treaty Conference had not yet assembled so they could not have accepted it. There were approximately 100,000 Transylvanian Rumanians who took part in the Rumanian National Assembly. The rest of the populace of this territory, Serbs, Saxons and Hungarians were not allowed to take part in this assembly. This makes it illegal. Later, it came to public knowledge that this National Assembly was arranged by the Royal Rumanian

^[40] Pozzi, Op. Cit. p. 248-249; *Le Temps*, February 4, 1910. *La Guerre Social*, 1915, II. 3

Government through the Transylvanian Rumanian leaders. It is obvious that the Rumanians intended to influence the decisions of the Peace Treaty. (Raffay, p. 71)

The Rumanian Government did not acknowledge the Army Convention which took place on November 13, 1918, nor did they acknowledge the Demarcation Line of Apáthy-Berthelot which went north and south from Kolozsvár. At the beginning of 1919, a dispute broke out between the diplomats who wanted the territory and those who were trying to maintain the integrity of Hungary.

The Hungarian Prime Minister, Dénes Berinkey, declared that the only solution to the dispute was the plebiscite, which was denied. Instead of this, it was suggested that those territories which the Hungarians occupied when they entered the Carpathian Basin in 896, be taken away from Hungary and „given back” to the „rightful owners”, i.e. the peoples of the Successor States, the Czechoslovaks, Serbs and Rumanians. So it became clear that the anti-Hungarian politics of the Successor States had reached their goal among the Entente politicians who were unfamiliar with the geography and history of Central Europe.

On October 9, 1918, the Czech representatives walked out of the Viennese Reichsrat. On October 14, Beneš informed the Allies that the temporary government of Czechoslovakia was officially formed. On October 15, the French government accepted the temporary Czechoslovak government. On October 18, President Wilson rejected the peace proposal of the Monarchy, which was the plan to create a federation of the Czech, Slovak and Yugoslav states. Instead of this proposal, he accepted the creation of the artificial state of Czechoslovakia. On October 28, the Czech National Council and the leaders of the four Czech parties, declared the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic. On October 30, at the meeting of the Slovak National Council at Túrócszentmárton, 90 Protestant and 15 Roman Catholic Slovak delegates declared Felvidék (Slovensko) to be annexed from Hungary. This Declaration of Independence of Slovakia, was accepted in 1920 as “the will of the people”, as a basis for giving Felvidék to Czechoslovakia. How could this be recognized as the will of the people when only Slovak delegates were given the vote and Hungarians were excluded? **This is why negotiations for a border change are necessary.**

D. S. Sazonov, the Russian Foreign Minister, in his report to the Czar about the negotiations in Bucharest on June 23, 1914, asked Bratianu, the Rumanian Prime Minister, what conditions the Rumanians would ask for offering their aid to Russia and Serbia and supporting the alliance. Bratianu stated that they would demand the whole of Transylvania, the Hungarian territory of the Bánát and half of the Austrian Bukovina. They also demanded that Russia guarantee the territorial integrity of Rumania and pay the cost of the war preparations.^[41] (It so happened that, since 1883, Rumania had been an ally of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Germany, an alliance which was renewed in 1913.)

The anti-Hungarian sentiment at the Trianon peace negotiations was obvious in that the Entente accepted the propaganda about the non-existent faults of the Hungarians, spread by the politicians of the Little Entente in the French press. This propaganda stated that the Hungarians

^[41] Pozzi, Op. Cit. p. 189; Sazonov: Sechs Schwere Jahre, Berlin, 1927, Memorandum to the Czar, June 24, 1914, Russian Diplomatic Archives. Kollányi Károly: A Kárpát-medence Európában, Budapest, Kráter, 1991.

oppressed the non-Magyar ethnic minorities in Hungary. The most convincing counter-argument can be found in Rudolf Kučera's book: *Közép Európa története* (History of Central Europe), in which he quotes František Palacký, a well-known Czech historian. (p. 70-71)

„František Palacký, in his book: „Idea státu rakouského” (The Austrian concept of state) evaluates the Hungarian Constitution in the following way: 'The Hungarian state institution is, in its essence, so sound and blessed that, in my opinion, it would be beneficial for other countries to adopt it. In it is the living seed of true autonomy, without which civilian and political freedom cannot last long anywhere. Within it is also the concept of reform and boundless perfectibility, without which every human institution must perish and be destroyed. From this, we can understand and explain to the Hungarians, (all citizens of Hungary, not just the Magyars) their common love for their own ancient constitution (constitutio avitica) and the unusual energy they expend in upholding and defending it. The Hungarians cannot live happily in a bureaucracy.' ”³⁴ [42]

What then was this constitution and what was its historical significance? First of all, we have to state that the Hungarians' insistence on the continuity of their thousand year-old constitution created the basis for the existence of the historical Hungarian state. The main advantage of this constitution was the sharing of power between the rulers and the estates, while as a matter of fact, the actual „democracy” lay in the broad decentralization and the autonomous state institutions. First, let us mention the State Assembly, the Parliament, which debated every proposal of the King and elected the Palatine, the King's vice-regent, from its own ranks, who, with the aid of his council (consilium locumtenentiale) carried out the plans that the king and the estates had together agreed upon. His deputy, the Lord Chief Justice, presided over the royal courts of appeals, which were called „tabula septemviralis”. The actual basis of the decentralized state power rested in the counties, the authorized units of public administration in various territories of the kingdom, which were headed by the Lord Lieutenant („comes”), the Deputy Lieutenant and other locally elected officials. Every county sent two representatives to the State Assembly. The County Assemblies, in which the free local population took part, elected the body of officials who took care of county business.

'The laws that were accepted by the State Assembly and sanctioned by the King, were to be announced at the County Assembly, so that the county authorities might execute them. The measures taken by the state's highest organizations also had to be announced by the county officers, and the county assembly had the right to protest against those laws which they considered to be offensive (gravaminalis). They had to submit their objections (representacio) and suspend their execution of these laws until the matter was decided. If it concerned an unpopular law, the various counties conferred with each other about the substance of their objection. This was the way that, in Historic Hungary, the people were able to object to unpopular laws and prevent them from being carried out. This widespread system of county self-government was the invincible shield, with which the Hungarians defended their state self-determination and with which they overruled the unifying endeavors of the rulers.’³⁵ [43]

[42] Palacký, František: *Úvahy a projevy*, Melantrich, Praha, 1977, p. 376

[43] Palacký, František: *Česká politika*, Praha. 1907., Vol.2. Part 1, p. 159

The struggle of the Hungarians on behalf of their constitution was long and bloody, like every struggle in which they fight for their political freedom. This struggle belongs in the most glorious pages of European history and, in the future, it should be a part of every school-book that deals with European history. It has traditions that apply to our struggle for human and civil rights today and which we should adopt instead of the unfounded glorification of the formation of the Central-European nation-states. The nation-states, in any case, have only temporarily achieved their numerous national endeavors; they have brought freedom to some peoples, while taking it away from others and, what is most important, they have not secured long-term political freedom, nor have they brought peace to Central Europe – which, according to Saint Augustine, is the goal of human society: 'People first of all love peace and this love for peace unites them in a society.'"

Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, who were visiting the city of Sarajevo, were assassinated by the Serbs on June 28, 1914. Leopold Berchtold, the Foreign Minister of the Monarchy, announced to the Hungarian Prime Minister, Count István Tisza, that Austria regarded this action as an invitation by Serbia to involve the Monarchy in a war.

On July 1, 1914, Tisza wrote a memorandum to the Emperor, which was published in the *Red Book* of the Austrian revolutionary government. István Tisza wrote: "Count Berchtold, with whom I discussed the matter, was well aware that I thought his plan to go into war was a mistake and that I did not want to have anything to do with it. Till now we do not have enough evidence that Serbia is to be blamed for the Sarajevo assassination. If Belgrade provides a satisfactory explanation, then we cannot make Serbia responsible. We certainly cannot make war against her. If we did that, the whole world would regard us as warmongers and we would go into war under the most unfavorable circumstances."^[44]

On July 2, Tisza re-emphasized his position to the German ambassador. On July 7, at the Assembly of the Royal Council, Count Berchtold announced that Emperor Wilhelm II supported his proposal to go to war. Berchtold sent a letter to the Emperor and in answer to this letter, the Emperor consented to the mobilization of the army. Tisza knew nothing of this letter of Berchtold to the Emperor and vehemently attacked the Austrian proposals. He stated: "I am never going to agree that we should attack Serbia before we have diplomatic negotiations with her, not even if this has already been decided in Berlin."^[45]

On July 7, Berchtold explained why it was necessary for the Monarchy to declare war on Serbia. István Tisza proposed that the Monarchy send a concrete proposal to Serbia and if Serbia rejected it, then send them an ultimatum. Count István Tisza, taking the public opinion into account, submitted a letter to the Emperor, opposing the war.

On July 9, the Hungarian government supported the stand of István Tisza and gave him the authority to do all he could in Vienna to prevent the war. A huge propaganda campaign began against Tisza, especially in France because, on July 14, in Vienna, at the Second Assembly of the Royal Council, he accepted the proposal of Count Berchtold to give a strict ultimatum to the Serbs which they would not be able to accept.

^[44] Pozzi, Henri: A háború visszatér, p.199

^[45] Ibid. p. 199-200

According to the information in the *Red Book*, in the ultimatum which the Monarchy sent to Serbia, on July 19, Tisza added the stipulation that, in case of Austria's victory in the war, Hungary would not take territory from Serbia. This is the proof that Beneš tricked his allies and supporters, when he blamed Tisza and Hungary for the outbreak of war. Soon after came the Serb rejection.

The propaganda campaign of Masaryk and Beneš stated that István Tisza and Hungary were responsible for the outbreak of World War I. Unfortunately, Count István Tisza, because of his loyalty to the Royal House, did not publicize the letter that he had written to the Emperor. Tisza was assassinated during the Bolshevik revolution, accused of being a warmonger. After his death, it became clear why he supported Berchtold on July 14.

Now we know that at that time the Russian mobilization had taken place. The Russian troops had surrounded the borders of the Monarchy. Sazonov in the name of Czar Nicholas II, in a circular telegram, informed the governments: "Russia rejects in advance every intervention which comes to the knowledge of St. Petersburg, which attempts to prevent the war." Hungary had no choice. As a partner in the Dual-Monarchy, she was drawn into the war.^[46] She was forced to ally herself with Austria and Germany, with all those who could aid her in defending her territory against the threat of Russian invasion.

At the Peace Treaty signed in Paris after World War II, Hungary was again punished as a war criminal, yet Pál Teleki, the Hungarian Prime Minister, had been the only one to oppose this war and, when an outside pressure – Germany – forced him to enter the war, he committed suicide. Winston Churchill stated: "At the Peace Conference, we will leave an empty seat at the negotiation table for Count Pál Teleki. This empty seat will bring to the attention of the world that the Prime Minister of the Hungarian people sacrificed himself for the truth."^[47] Unfortunately, this promise was forgotten.

The Slavs developed a very active anti-Austrian propaganda in the media, and the person who organized this effort was Izwolszky, the Russian ambassador to France, who succeeded in turning the French against Austria.

„My intention is to influence daily the most important newspapers: *Le Temps*, *Le Journal de Debats*, *Le Matin*, *L'Echo de Paris*." Izwolszky wrote this to Sazonov, on December 5, 1912.^[48]

“At this time, I wish to emphasize the ‘new’ viewpoint of *Le Temps*. Four years ago, they expressed friendship for Austria. Now Tardieu, in his column, exhibits his opposition to the Austrian politics.”

The press attacked the measures the Austrians took to defend themselves yet these measures were forced on Austria by the Pan-Slav actions. Austria had to apply these measures to maintain the order inside the state. At the same time, the Russian support of the Serbs was presented in the media as the defense of a just cause.

^[46] Pozzi, Op. Cit. p. 200

^[47] Encyclopaedia Hungarica, 1996, Teleki, Pál, p. 580

^[48] Pozzi: Századunk bűnösei. p.99; Izwolszky to Sazonov: Paris December 5, 1912, Russian Diplomatic Documents, State Publisher, Moscow and St. Petersburg, 1922

On February 26, 1913, Izwolszky reported that the money which he received was used to pay Le Temps, L'Éclair, L'Echo de Paris for their services.^[49] Pozzi writes that in July, 1914, the above-mentioned newspapers deceived the public and the French Parliament when they stated that the war could not be avoided.

The Peace Negotiations at Trianon

The Hungarian delegation arrived at the Chateau Madrid in Neuilly on January 7, 1920, where they were placed under a strict police guard, as if they were common criminals. Count Apponyi Albert, who was 74 years-old, was the only one who was allowed to take a walk for his health, accompanied by a policeman. On January 16, when all the decisions had been made, Count Apponyi was allowed a limited time to deliver a speech in defense of his country, which he delivered in French, English and Italian, to the astonishment of the Great Powers, but it had no influence on the outcome.

On May 6, in the name of France and the Entente powers, the text of the decision was delivered to the Hungarian delegation, together with a letter from the French President Millerand.

Excerpt from the Millerand letter:

„But when the Border Committee starts its work and comes to the conclusion that the decisions of the Peace Treaty somewhere... are unjust, and it is in the general interest to correct these injustices, then you (Hungarians) may submit a report to the League of Nations.

„In this case the Allied and Associated Powers will accept that the revisions of the original borders be undertaken in those places where the committee has found that they are unjust. The Allied and Associated Powers trust that this procedure will provide enough possibilities to correct all the injustices where basic objections are brought.”^[50]

Another important example of the carelessness of the western politicians at Trianon, was that many of them did not take part in the negotiations but came to enjoy themselves and to pursue their own business interests. (Pozzi, p. 222)

Therefore, “with the collaboration of a few (Czech) experts, certain things took place at the peace negotiations, which the misinformed statesmen would never have been capable of doing,” stated Seton Watson. (Pozzi, 266)

“At Trianon, decisions were made on the basis of false facts and trumped up proofs.” (Pozzi, 266). Pozzi gives us two examples of this.

„On February 5, 1919, at the suggestion of Beneš, the Czechs announced the desire to annex the city of Kassa, which was populated almost completely by Hungarians, giving as their reason that it was a Czech city. Lord Balfour, who was informed in time by his Hungarian friends, made a speech on behalf of the Hungarians and his convincing arguments had a great effect on the

^[49] Pozzi, p.100; Raffalovics to Izwolszky, February 26, 1913, Russian Diplomatic Documents

^[50] Raffay Ernő: Magyar tragédia, Trianon 75 éve. Püski. Budapest 1996. 161-162.

representatives, even on Clemenceau who decided to send an unbiased committee to Kassa to check over the claims of Beneš. Beneš, as a skillful player, immediately supported this decision. According to a strategy proposed by Colonel House, two Americans were appointed to this committee, Robert Kamev and Edward Karmezin. In Kassa, which was occupied by Czechs, this committee was received by Secač, the county manager and Hanzalik of the Czech police.

„The two Americans were originally Czechs. One of them had become an American citizen two years earlier, the other only eight months earlier. Obviously, nobody in Trianon was aware of this. **Both of these officials had been childhood friends of Beneš.**

„Hanzalik revealed what happened to the delegation at Kassa. With a lengthy testimony, as the audience laughed out loud, he described how he went with the committee of experts at Kassa, into the first tavern and for a whole week they enjoyed themselves at the expense of the Conference.

„This report, which supports the statements of Beneš that Kassa was a Czech city, was composed by Hanzalik in one of the rooms of the Hotel Schalk. Because of this statement, which is kept in the archives of the Peace Treaty as a serious proof, the fate of more than one hundred thousand Hungarians was decided and, without any further examination, the city of Kassa was annexed to Czechoslovakia.” (Pozzi, p. 266-267)

Hungary was not allowed to take part in the negotiations held behind closed doors, because she was accused of starting the war, therefore Count Apponyi could not accept the decision. The ratification took place on June 4, 1920, signed by another individual.

Tibor Hernádi has researched the involvement of the Freemasons in the two world wars:

“Hungary, after the Monarchy lost the war, not only lost her king but two-thirds of her territory and population as a result of the thorough work of the international freemasons, who gave an indefensible reason for the establishment of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. In this, the role of the Jews was, so to speak, absolute but we shall come back to this later.

The machinations of the international Freemasonry in the outbreak of the First World War and, later the so-called Dictated Peace-Treaties are well-known. There were no discussions. The result of this was that the new governments of the states on the losing side – among them the Hungarian government too – were prevented from working. It appears that this did not disturb the functioning of the governments for several years. Since the lodges of the Freemasons did not do their work as open organizations, it is really not possible to know who the members were. The Hungarian Jews, as if nothing had happened, continued to infiltrate the offices of the government.

The rehabilitation of the wartime economy sooner or later necessitated the curbing of the inflation of the “korona” monetary system, and its complete liquidation. The Hungarian government put in place the necessary measures for this in due course. Recognizing the contemporary economic conditions, this was not possible without accepting credit from foreign sources. Let us not forget that the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the economy of mutilated Hungary was a greater responsibility for the Hungarian government than the reconstruction of the country after the Second World War. Both Prime Minister István Bethlen and Regent Miklós Horthy agreed that they would need credit. They began negotiations with the Swiss banks. The

negotiations, with respect to their mutual interests, were conducted in a normal fashion and then they came to an agreement. Then, suddenly, the Hungarian government received a surprise and not a small one either. The last non-negotiable condition of the lending banks was the permission for the banned lodges of the Freemasons to be reopened.

Horthy and Bethlen resisted for a while. At that, a powerful international Freemasonry offensive began to work over the leaders of the Hungarian government. Dr. Zoltán Török, an engineer, one of the leaders of the Hungarian Symbolic Great Lodge that was working secretly in Hungary, took upon himself the role of mediator. At the end of 1923, leaders of the Freemasonry organization, called the Association Maconnique Internationale, were brought together with Count István Bethlen to discuss the matter of the emancipation of the Hungarian lodges. Then, at the invitation of László Török, the grand masters of the Swiss Reverchon and the New York Ossian Lang Freemason lodges traveled to Budapest. After long negotiations, they submitted a petition to the Regent to reopen the lodges.

The constant struggle finally ended. The Regent and the Government were forced to concede. We might say that a compromise was reached. The Hungarian government – now no longer tolerating opportunism – stipulated: the lodges of the Freemasons might operate but only as public bodies. Therefore they continued their secret operations under assumed names, for example: Free Milk Association, Free Bread Association, Home for Handicapped Children, Pesti Lloyd Society, Hungarian Cobden Association, Rotary Club etc. These associations were founded exclusively by former Jewish Freemasons.

Naturally, the Jewish role in these organizations was no secret to the members of the Hungarian government but they handled it graciously, in other words they „tolerated” it.

On the basis of the writings of František Palacký, and the declarations of István Tisza and Pál Teleki, it is obvious that the Hungarians opposed both World Wars. Tisza even stated that if Hungary were victorious, she would not take any territory from Serbia, unlike Rumania who stipulated her demands for territory before joining the war. Captain Dragutin Dimitrievics, leader of the Serb press, referring to the assassination and the outbreak of war, announced from his prison cell in Saloniki: “I wanted it, I did it and I am proud of it because I wanted Austria to disintegrate...”^[51]

For these reasons we demand a just re-examination of the Treaty of Trianon.

<http://www.egipatrona.hu/mvsz/index.php/2012-11-06-10-48-35/igazsagot-europanak?id=2051#.VKwhP8npxFw>

There are only five years left to the 100-year anniversary of the Treaty of Trianon.

Across the world, the colonies were freed after 100 years.

^[51] Pozzi: A háború visszatér. 185

Can we too accomplish the reversal of Trianon?