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HUNGARIANS URGED TO AID DEMOCRACIES

Appeal Is Made to 1,000,000 in
U. S., 500,000 in Canada and
350,000 in South America

FOR NEW DANUBIAN AREA

Group Says Compromise Peace
Which Would Degrade Native
Land Is Unacceptable

Hungarian citizens in the United States, Canada and South America were called upon yesterday by the executive committee of the movement for "Independent Hungary" to support the struggle of the democracies against the Axis powers.

Meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania, the committee, headed by Tibor Eckhardt, adopted a resolution aimed at 1,000,000 Hungarians in the United States, 500,000 in Canada and about 350,000 in South America. Among those at the conference was John Pelenyi, former Minister to Washington.

"In our proclamation of Sept. 27, 1941, in the name of the Hungarian people," the resolution read, "we took our stand on the side of the democracies for the triumph of liberty and Christian civilization and declared the fight against the Nazi domination our supreme aim.

"The dastardly attack of Japan following the Nazi pattern and the consequent declaration of war by the Axis powers against the United States prompt us now to call upon all Hungarian citizens to join likewise in the resistance against this new attack and to take their full share in all efforts to achieve victory of the democracies."

A declaration of principles on the reconstruction of the Danubian area also was issued. A summary of the six-point declaration follows:

"1. We cannot stay indifferent to the fate and future of our neighbors. To insure the success of the common struggle we must find the basis for friendly relations and for lasting collaboration, and thus contribute our share to the indispensable construction of the Danubian area.

"2—To insure the security and economic prosperity of all peoples living in this region we favor the organization of a Danubian Federation. We believe that such a federation will protect and promote the welfare of the Danubian peoples, who will no longer be a burden on Europe. Any compromise peace which would degrade Hungary, our thousand-year-old kingdom, to a German 'Lebensraum' is and will always be unacceptable to us.

"3—We must insist on a new settlement, equally just toward each of the nations concerned. We must combat all oppressive or imperialistic ambitions irrespective of whether they originate outside or within the Danube area. We must insist upon the integral application of true democratic principles to the relations among the Danubian nations, for equality and reciprocity are indispensable conditions for a sincere, voluntary and lasting collaboration of peoples.

"4. Controversial issues still separating the interdependent Danubian peoples remain insoluble so long as these peoples do not cooperate or belong to opposing political camps. Under such conditions, search for security and for economic necessities is bound to compel them to seek expansion at

over

each other's expense. Politically satisfactory and economically workable boundaries, which respect the principle of nationality, can only be drawn within the framework of a Danubian federation.

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"5. Apart from the indispensable limitations, imposed by Danubian cooperation, every State must be sovereign and free to choose its form of government. Nevertheless, a totalitarian or anti-democratic system of government cannot find place within such a federation. In the case of Hungary, particularly, successful democratic advancement must be inspired by the principles which guided Louis Kossuth and which continue to inspire the Hungarian nation.

"6. To pave the way for general limitation of armaments and for European peace, we favor, in addition to Danubian cooperation, the establishment of a general European collaboration capable of safeguarding the vital interests of the Continent. Such European collaboration must be built, organically and institutionally, from the foundations upward; it must proceed step by step from the determination of just national boundaries, through the regional federations of small national units, to the integration of these regional entities into a continental organization which should and must be the guarantor of lasting peace terminating a long period of wars."

The complete text of this "Declaration" was published in a pamphlet, with the letter to the American Slavs, April 8, 1942. See under that date.

