

# U. S. OF EUROPE IS HUNGARIANS' GOAL

## Federation Formed Here Will Seek Reforms

Establishment of a United States of Europe as its ultimate solution for the peaceful well-being of the continent was called for by the American Federation of Democratic Hungarians in a manifesto issued here yesterday.

The reading of the manifesto to an audience of Hungarian leaders from several sections of the country brought to a close a two-day meeting in Hotel Hollenden which saw the birth of an organization dedicated to a fight for the future welfare of Hungary.

That the federation would seek extensive agrarian reforms for the homeland was indicated clearly in the second section of the document, which said the distribution of land accumulated by Hungary's feudal classes was the "first prerequisite" of salvation for the country and its oppressed peoples. To this end, a fight was pledged "for the liberation of the Hungarian people from the semi-feudal, semi-Fascist, pseudo-constitutional and anti-Semitic rule."

### Seeks Peaceful Collaboration

Chairman of the meeting was Dr. Rustem Vambery, New York criminologist, who was a moving force in work preliminary to the founding of the federation. In a speech which outlined the objectives of the federation Dr. Vambery pointed out the differences between it and other Hungarian organizations.

"We do not want to restore the realm of St. Stephen, but we are most anxious to restore the spirit of St. Stephen—the peaceful collaboration of the Magyars with their neighbors," Dr. Vambery said. "St. Stephen, too, struggled against the Nazis of his age—the short-sighted chauvinists who refused to accept Christianity as the embodiment of the ideals of western civilization."

Dr. Vambery also said that Hungary was not a prosperous country before the World War and that the disaster of 1918 was brought about, in part, by the ruling classes' "utterly erroneous treatment of minorities." Terming it "caste domination," Dr. Vambery added that it must be swept away and replaced with democratic self-government.

### Asks Simultaneous Fight

"The continuation of either of the two pre-war regimes is not in the interests of the Magyar people living in poverty, or of international peace, threatened by the belligerent spirit of the Hungarian feudal gentlemen," Dr. Vambery continued. "The test of a sincere struggle against Nazilism is the simultaneous fight to give the Magyar people the opportunity for a democratic government."

The need for a United States of Europe was stressed in a talk by Prof. Oscar Jazsi of Oberlin, who said:

"It is our innermost conviction that we must follow the grand lesson of the United States in federalism, or again uncounted millions will be sacrificed on the altar of unbridled nationalism."

Next activity of the federation will be a mass meeting in a few weeks in New York, where national headquarters has been established at 325 E. 80th Street.

The organization's manifesto, which will be given wide circulation, follows:

"The subjugated peoples of Europe have organized, with the help of their exiled citizens a movement for the restoration of their free states in the hope that the victory of the democratic front will put an end to all Nazi domination.

### Side With Democracies

"We, the undersigned American or British citizens of Hungarian birth or extraction, as well as Hungarian citizens living in the United States or British Commonwealth, and Czechoslovak, Yugoslav and Rumanian citizens of Hungarian descent, we, too, feel it our duty to side with the democracies in the struggle against Fascist powers.

"An open statement on our part

(over)



seems all the more necessary as there are signs pointing to the abuse of the slogan 'Free Hungary' by reactionary elements for the preservation of the status quo before the war.

"These reactionary elements, this semi-feudal rule, were responsible for the misery of the great majority of the Hungarian people and contributed to the forces which drove Europe into the first and second world wars.

"In this critical situation we feel it necessary to emphasize the following principles:

#### I

"We recognize in the free, constitutional, democratic, public spirit of the United States the chief guarantee in our work for the social, economic and cultural development of our peoples. For this reason we are wholeheartedly supporting the defense program of President Roosevelt.

#### II

"Hungary and her oppressed people can be saved only if the Hungarian state and its antiquated structure will be transformed into a modern democracy serving in reality the improvement of the Hungarian people. The first prerequisite of this is the distribution of the land accumulated by the feudal classes.

"We shall therefore fight for the liberation of the Hungarian people from the semi-feudal, semi-Fascist, pseudo-constitutional and anti-Semitic rule.

#### III

"We repudiate the 'new order' of Hitler in the spiritual, political and social remolding of Europe.

"It is only the free organization of free peoples which can establish, within the frame of a Danubian federation, the foundation for the peace, prosperity and development of the nations living in this region.

"We are going to work for the

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reorganization of central and eastern Europe in the spirit of a democratic federation. Only by way of such a federation can we reach our ultimate end—the establishment of the United States of Europe.

"Without such a transformation there is no solution either for the Danube basin or for Europe.

#### IV

"In our struggle we want to proceed shoulder to shoulder with the

Democratic Hungarians, Dr. John Terebessy, general secretary, 325 E. 80th Street, New York.

#### V

"We ask all progressive Hungarians, especially those who are living in America or the British Commonwealth, to join our movement.

"All inquiries and pledges should be sent to the central secretariat of the American Federation of

Democratic Hungarians, Dr. John Terebessy, general secretary, 325 E. 80th Street, New York.

(Signed) The American Federation of Democratic Hungarians, Cleveland, Sept. 20-21, 1941.

(Signers) Ambrosy Czako, Ladislaus Fenyves, L. Moholy-Nagy, Emery Halasi, Nicholas Halasz, Oscar Jaszzi, Paul Keri, Emil Lengyel, Bela Lugosi, Samuel Racz, Ignac Schultz, John Terebessy, Rustem Vambey and Alexander Vince.

