Hungarians In The Voivodina, 1918-1947

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This work exposes the effects of the following factors on minority policies in the Voivodina: Yugoslav-Hungarian relations; the Hungarian Party in Yugoslavia, founded in 1922; the agrarian reforms; the three changes of supreme power, for example the Kingdom of Yugoslavia until 1941, the Hungarian state until 1945 and the Tito regime until 1947. The Hungarian Fight for Freedom, commonly associated with the person of Louis Kossuth, that sprang from these causes was opposed by the Serbs of Hungary and they began to make demands of political and territorial autonomy, to round out their existing religious and cultural autonomy. Their goal was the creation of an autonomous -- independent of Hungary, sovereign but to the Habsburg ruler -- Serbian Voivodina, which, in due time, could unite with Serbia. The Voivodina again became, under the terms of the Treaty of Paris (1947), officially part of Yugoslavia. During the socialist era, the advocacy and cultural organization for the Serbs of Hungary was the Democratic Association of Southern Slavs of Hungary. The Voivodina, again became, under the terms of the Treaty of Paris (1947), officially part of Yugoslavia. During the socialist era, the advocacy and cultural organization for the Serbs of Hungary was the Democratic Association of Southern Slavs of Hungary.