

Our Hungarian Heritage

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INTRODUCTION

Under the word "heritage" we generally understand all that was handed down to us by our forefathers. It might include **THINGS**, like tools, art objects, and other material possessions. It might include **SPIRITUAL VALUES**: thoughts, ideas, accomplishments which have brought nation and mankind forward, step by step, through struggling centuries. Material things are perishable, they can be destroyed by war and catastrophe. But spiritual values are everlasting. It is this invisible heritage of a family, a nation or of mankind in general, which can be regarded as the only real and indestructible heritage we have. Something that can not be taken away or lost, only if we ourselves give it up voluntarily by refusing to acknowledge it as our own, to live up to it and to preserve it.

The aim of this booklet is to make a short, condensed overall survey of what we call "our Hungarian heritage", this invisible and untouchable wealth that was handed down to us through generations, and which makes us what we are and what we should be. It includes the history of our nation, and the culture that was expressed during the centuries by the individual members of our nation, and imprinted into the progress of all mankind.

Of course, within the limited framework of this booklet it would be impossible to give a complete and detailed account of each and every individual accomplishment stored in the treasure-house of our Hungarian culture. We must satisfy ourselves by giving only a "bird's eye view" of the whole, and leaving it to the reader to further pursue the subject with the aid of the suggested reading material, found at the end of each chapter.

In many cases, such as the history of American Hungarian settlements, institutions or the diverse Hungarian contributions to American industry, arts, etc., even the suggested reading material will seem limited, since in these fields very little serious

research has been done till now. It will be up to the youth of our Hungarian community to research and collect the available material before it is too late.

All we can do, and all we aim to do here is to give a glimpse of this wealth we can call our own. A heritage that gives us our identity, no matter where we are. Those spiritual values which tend to make us better Hungarians, better Americans and better human beings.

OUR HISTORY

According to ancient legends, the Hungarians or Magyars originated from the two sons of KING NIMROD of Nineveh, HUNOR and MAGOR, who, while in pursuit of the "White Stag" ended up in Maotis, between the Volga river and the Ural Mountains, in a country which was later called by the Greeks SCYTHIA, and its inhabitants the SCYTHIANS.

All available historical data agrees that first the HUNS in the 4th century A.D., then the Hungarians or MAGYARS in the 9th century emerged from Scythia, with both nations possessing a very similar and highly developed culture. Based on the ancient runic writings of the early Magyars, this ancient culture had been declared by the famous Sumerologist SIR LEONARD WOOLEY, and later by many other important scientists as a direct derivation of the Sumerian culture. Therefore it seems justified to assume that the Hungarians might have some connections with the World's oldest culture-nation, dating back more than seven thousand years to the CITY OF UR, which meant in the Sumerian language "the city of God", and which means the same today in the Hungarian tongue, UR being the equivalent of the English LORD.

The way of life of the ancient Scythians was described by Greek chronicle writers as a "tribal democracy", in which the heads of clans elected the tribal chiefs, and in times of war the tribal chiefs elected a supreme war-chief. In the 9th century, when the Hungarians were forced by constant enemy attacks to move out of Scythia with their immense herds of cattle, sheep and horses, the 104 Magyar clans (organized into seven tribes) and two Kabar tribes joined together into one nation and began to move westward in order to find the "promised-land" of their blood-brothers, the Huns. This land was the Carpathian Basin, a natural geographical unit in East-Central Europe, known as HUNGARY from 885 A.D. to 1920 A.D., when it was recklessly destroyed as an act of revenge for Hungary's involuntary participation in World War I.

It is important to realize that according to available data in the Vatican as well as in the Byzantine Chronicles, the Carpathian Basin was an uninhabited no-man's-land in the ninth

century when the Hungarians, under the leadership of ÁRPÁD took possession of it. One part of the North-West (the Western part of today's Slovakia) was claimed by the Moravian Kingdom as a buffer zone, but was without settlements. Similarly, the Eastern part (today's Transylvania and Romania) served as a buffer zone for the Bulgarians, and was completely uninhabited. After a few skirmishes with the vanguards of the oncoming Hungarians, the Moravian Kingdom as well as the Bulgarians gave up their claims to those empty lands, and within a few decades the Hungarians established several prosperous cities and fortifications from the Western Carpathians clear down to the Danube delta. The distant South-Eastern districts, between the lower Danube and the high ridges of the Southern Carpathians were given up in the 14th and 15th centuries. This yielded land to migrating Slavic tribesmen as well as to the emerging Vlachs or Wallachians, who were being pushed northward from the Balkan peninsula by the invading Turks. Those Vlachs, under the leadership of exiled Byzantine landlords, later established three Vlach principalities, which joined together in the 19th century under a Hohenzollern King into the Kingdom of Rumelia, now called Romania.

The Hungarian Apostolic Kingdom was established in 1001 A.D. by Saint Stephen, the first king of Hungary, from the House of Árpád. King Stephen received the upper half of his crown, known as the SAINT STEPHEN'S CROWN, from Rome, while the lower part came from Byzantium. In spite of this, the establishment of the feudalistic Kingdom tipped the scales on the side of Rome, and with this, Hungary joined the Western Christian Culture Circle in order to play an immensely important role in the defense and preservation of this culture, a role which was to be heroic, but unfortunately self-destructive.

A long succession of bloody wars followed against invading forces from the East, including the Tatars of Genghiz Kahn, the Turks, and in our days the Russians. During the 150-year-long battle against the Turks, Hungary was called the "Bastion of Christianity", the "Shield of Jesus", the "Armor of the West" by the Popes in Rome, and as an everlasting memorial to Hungarian heroism, in 1456 A.D. the Pope decreed that *all church bells were to be rung each day at noon, throughout the Christian World*, commemorating the victory of JÁNOS HUNYADI over

the Turkish forces at the Hungarian fort Nándorfehérvár, today known as the city of Belgrade.

Between the 11th and 16th centuries the Hungarian Kingdom was one of the great progressive powers of all Europe. The Constitution of 1222 A.D., called THE GOLDEN BULL, established the sovereignty of the Holy Crown, giving King and Nation equal rights, making them both responsible to the Crown. This extremely liberal constitution drew many persecuted groups of different nationalities to the country. Germans came from the West, Slovaks from the North, Serbians from the South and Vlachs from the East, asking permission to settle under the protection of the Holy Crown. Most of these immigrants were settled on royal lands and thus became serfs of the King, while their chiefs were elevated into the Hungarian nobility and endowed with all the privileges and obligations set forth by the Constitution. These foreign settlements were not only able to maintain their language and their culture for many centuries, but they were aided by the Hungarian Kings and their noblemen to further develop that culture, building churches and schools in which their own language was used. For this reason, each immigrant ethnic group retained its national identity, through political, cultural and economic freedom. They slowly increased in numbers and finally became instrumental in the downfall of Hungary.

The Hungarian Kingdom was not only a great military power during the Middle Ages, but in the same time it was a very prosperous country, and the center of European culture. It had close ties with Italy, France, Scotland and Poland. There was a lively exchange of scholars, sculptors, painters and architects between Hungary and Italy, France, Holland, Scotland and England. Under KING KÁLMÁN in 1096 it was decreed by law that "there are no witches, therefore no man or woman shall ever be prosecuted as such". It was a first of its kind in the world, for witches were still burned at the stake even as long as five or six centuries later in many countries of the West.

Another first: in 1557 the Hungarian Congress of Torda, Transylvania, declared that "everyone may follow the religion of his choice, and no one may interfere with persons professing any other faith." Thus FREEDOM OF RELIGION became a law of the land.

Nevertheless, in spite of all this tolerance and liberality, in spite of unconditional loyalty to the West, the Hungarian people were doomed to downfall and slavery. After a 150 year long war against the Turkish Empire, during which the Hungarian homeland was turned into a devastated battlefield, the nation had no strength left, and the country became easy prey to the invading Habsburg Empire. The Austrian "Liberation Armies" in pursuit of the slowly retreating Turks, turned Hungary into a Habsburg Province. The Crown of Saint Stephen became Habsburg property, but without the restrictions outlined in the Hungarian constitution. The Emperor of Austria, also King of Hungary, became an absolute Monarch, with most of the constitutional privileges of the nation declared void, among them the right to elect the king, and the freedom of religion. Hundreds of Hungarian Protestant ministers were sent to the galleys and sold on the Mediterranean slave markets. Patriots who dared to resist were executed and their properties confiscated and given to Austrian or Czech army officers and administrative officials.

One attempt after the other was made to free the country from this oppression, but each failed. The two most famous revolutions or liberty wars were those of DUKE RÁKÓCZI (1701-1711) and of LOUIS KOSSUTH (1848-49). Both were defeated by the Habsburgs, the second with the help of the Czar of Russia. The leaders of both revolutions were killed or exiled, and all participants severely punished with long years of imprisonment and loss of property. (Louis Kossuth toured the United States of America in 1851-52 as the guest of the U.S. Congress, delivering more than 500 speeches, and warning the people of America against the aggressive aspirations of Russia, as a menace to future world peace.)

After the defeat of the Hungarian Liberty War in 1849, Hungary once again became a land of terror and oppression. In many sections of the country, such as Transylvania and Upper Hungary where in past centuries many foreign nationalities had settled in groups under the benevolent protection of the Hungarian Holy Crown, most of these groups turned against their host and benefactors, aiding the Habsburgs. They fell in hordes upon defenseless Hungarian communities killing every woman and child, and after "facts accomplished" the Habsburg administra-

tion gave the lands of those who had been murdered to the murderers.

Nonetheless, when in 1867 Franz Joseph I under outside pressure was forced to make peace with the Hungarian nation in order to secure his flanks on the East, Hungarian statesmen, under the leadership of FERENC DEÁK, were willing to forget the past as much as was possible, and to build a peaceful future for Hungary within the framework of the dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

The Monarchy, though politically turbulent, proved to be a perfect economic unit. Prosperity flourished, mainly benefiting the cities and certain areas of the country where the advantages of industry and commerce could be felt. The more remote and isolated parts of the country, however, fell behind, and thus the social contrasts became more and more pronounced. From these poorer sections of Hungary a steady flow of emigrants began to leave for America, where "gold lay on the streets" as was told by those who came over for the purpose of hiring cheap labor for American railroads and industry.

The peace lasted for half a century. In 1914 the world was ready for war again. The forces were aligned. France, England and Russia on one side, Germany and Austria on the other. The goal: to determine control and domination of the markets.

The match that set the world afire was a shot in Sarajevo that killed the Crown Prince of the Monarchy adored by Czechs and Romanians, feared by Hungarians. Austria declared war on Serbia, and World War I began. A small fragment of the Hungarian Parliament tried desperately to keep Hungary out of the war, but this was impossible, since the Emperor of Austria was at the same time King of Hungary and King of Bohemia as well. Strangely enough, five years later only the Hungarians were punished by the Peace Treaty forced upon them by the victors. The Czechs, who had fought in the same way on the side of Austria received the entire northern part of Hungary, while the lion's share of the spoils was given to Romania. This Kingdom received the entire Eastern part of Hungary, including Transylvania, the Banat and part of the Hungarian flatlands. Out of the 14 million Hungarians, overnight five million became oppressed minorities, second-class citizens on their own land, under the

hostile administration of foreign national states. Dispossessed of their rights, restricted in their use of their own language, abused and humiliated, the Hungarians in Romania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia turned in vain for protection to the League of Nations and those Western Powers which had guaranteed the "rights of the minorities" as stated in the peace treaties. Italy and Germany were the only two countries which sympathized with the Hungarian grievances, and later gave assistance by restoring some of the confiscated parts back to the Mother country and thereby freeing about two and a half million Hungarians from foreign oppression. As a result, Hungary found itself involved in World War II, again as an "unwilling satellite" so aptly described by John Montgomery, former ambassador in Budapest, in his book "Hungary, an Unwilling Satellite" (Devin-Adair Co., New York, 1947).

At the end of World War II again Hungary became a battlefield, and was over-run by both Russian and Romanian hordes, who ravaged the defenseless population with the cruelest brutality history has ever known. Under the protection of these invading forces the Communist Party, consisting of merely 2.6 percent of the population, took over the country, and executions, tortures, deportations to Russia decimated the inhabitants ruthlessly. Those who were able to flee the country escaped by the hundred-thousands to the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, Brazil, and many other countries of the free world.

In October 1956, the Hungarian people, led by the youth and the factory workers, took up arms against the Russian tanks in a heroic effort to free their country. For a few glorious days they succeeded. But due to the apathy and the passivity of the West, the refusal to give aid or even to recognize the newly formed Hungarian Democratic Government, in November 4th the Russians returned in full force and within a few days crushed the revolution mercilessly. More than thirty thousand Hungarian teen-agers alone were arrested, tortured, and executed or deported into Russia, never to return again. A new flood of desperate refugees fled across the border to save their lives.

Today, the people of Hungary are still being ruled by a small minority group, the Communist Party. There is no freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and no other political parties are

allowed. Though the Hungarian government declared the willingness to a Cultural Exchange Program with the West, this exchange is still unilateral. Books, pamphlets, newspapers and magazines published in Hungary under Communist restrictions are being exported and sold freely in the United States and other Western countries, but Hungarian material printed in the West can not be sent, taken or sold in Hungary.

Those Hungarians who are living in the parts of the country occupied by Romania or Czechoslovakia, suffer today under double oppression. They are harassed by the communist regimes as well as by the chauvinistic tendencies of Czech and Romanian nationalism. The Hungarians in Transylvania, the land which was once called "the land of tolerance and freedom" are not even allowed today to use their own language in public places. More than two and a half million in number, these Hungarians are being persecuted and discriminated against in every phase of their lives by a hostile totalitarian government which openly advocates its goal: *the complete annihilation of the Hungarian minority with the most sophisticated methods of modern-day genocide.*

SUGGESTED READING MATERIAL:

- Várdy: History of the Hungarian Nation — Danubian Press, 1969.
Macartney: Hungary — Aldine Publishing, Chicago, 1962.
Macartney: Hungary and Her Successors — Oxford Press, 1965.
Bobula: Origin of the Hungarian Nation — Danubian Press, 1966.
Zathureczky: Transylvania, Citadel of the West — Danubian Press, 1964.
Yves de Daruvar: The Tragic Fate of Hungary — American Hungarian Literary Guild, 1974.
Haraszi: The Ethnic History of Transylvania — Danubian Press, 1971.
Badinyi: The Sumerian Wonder — School of Oriental Studies, University of Salvador, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1974.

OUR CULTURE

The most ancient manifestation on Hungarian culture are our LEGENDS, dating back in history as far as the Sumerian City of Ur (the legend of creation) and Nineveh (the legend of Hunor and Magor, sons of King Nimrod.)

Besides the unusually rich inheritance of legends, Hungarians have preserved hundreds of FOLK TALES, many FOLK SONGS, and FOLK DANCES. We know that when they arrived in Europe in the 9th century A.D. the Hungarians possessed the art of writing. It was a runic writing, which can still be found on old gravestones as well as on old buildings recently unearthed in different parts of Hungary and Transylvania. This writing is very similar to the one discovered in the City of Ur. The theory, that the ancient Hungarian culture derived from that of the Sumerians, seems justified.

Unfortunately, when the ancient Hungarian tribal democracy was changed by force to the feudalistic system of contemporary Europe, due to the overly zealous efforts of the Church all the old tablets and scrolls were destroyed as "pagan" manifestations, while all those adhering to the old culture were exterminated without mercy. Including the ancient Hungarian priesthood, the TÁLTOS and the SÁMÁN, who were not only the annointed interpreters of the One Supreme God, called ISTEN, UR or HADUR, but in the same time they were the keepers of the scrolls and tablets, the chronicle-writers of the nation's history, and also the practitioners of a very advanced medical science, especially in the field of surgery and the use of herbs. Healing the sick was regarded by the Church in those days as pagan practice.

The oldest written Christian document in Hungarian language is known as the FUNERAL SERMON, and dates back to the 11th century. The Hungarian language changed very little since then, which proves that it was already an old established language one thousand years ago.

The first known Hungarian historian was the court historian of King Béla III (1172-1196). His book is a prose epic of the conquest-period of Árpád. The oldest record on music is the PRAYER CODEX, also from the end of the 12th century, while

the HYMN OF ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY is the first Gregorian compilation with a Hungarian subject from the 14th century.

Mark's Illuminated Chronicle (1358) is the most complete record of Hungarian history of that period. Its author, *Márk*, son of *Mihály Kálti* was royal archivist in Székesfehérvár. The work also contains 139 miniature illustrations on 72 parchments.

The first known Hungarian poet was *Janus Pannonicus* (1432-1472). The first book printed in Hungary was the *Chronica Hungarorum* in 1471. A few years later, in 1488, *János Thuróczy's History of Hungary* was published, richly decorated with woodcuts.

Gáspár Heltai (1500-1575) translated the Bible into Hungarian for the first time.

The first collection of Hungarian poems, those of *Sebestyén Tinódi Lantos* (1505-1556) was published in Kolozsvár, Transylvania, in 1554.

Between the 13th and the 16th centuries there was a lively exchange of scholars, sculptors, painters and architects between Hungary and Italy, France, Holland, Scotland, England and Germany. The still existing famous statue of *St. George in Prague*, one of the greatest monuments of Gothic sculpture, was the work of two Hungarian brothers, *Márton* and *György Kolozsvári*, who lived in the city of Kolozsvár, in the 14th century.

The first student, whose name was officially registered at the University of Oxford, was a Hungarian by the name of *Miklós of Hungary*, whose education there from 1193 to 1196 was financed by Richard the Lionhearted, brother-in-law of Margaret, Queen of Hungary. At the Bologna University there were three famous Hungarian doctors on the faculty in the 15th century, while in the 16th century more than 200 Hungarians visited the University of Padua.

The first Hungarian University, the University of Pécs was established in 1367, followed shortly by the *University of Buda* in 1389.

Hungary was among the first four nations of the world where a *printing press* was established in 1472. The first printed

(1888), the turbogenerator (1903) and the high efficiency turbogenerator (1922).

Ignác Semmelweis (1818-1865) discovered the cause of puerperal fever, thereby saving the lives of millions of mothers.

Jenő Hankóczy (1879-1939) invented the "Farinograph" and the "Fermentograph", appliances used today all over the world in bakeries and other food producing industries.

Albert Szentgyörgyi received the Nobel Prize in 1937 for discovering the Vitamins.

First among the known Hungarian *explorers* was *Sándor Kőrösi Csoma* (1784-1842) who spent several years in Tibet and presented the world with the first Tibetan dictionary and grammar, while trying to find the legendary homeland of the Hungarians in Asia. The tragedy of his life was, that when on his fourth journey to Tibet he obtained some information about the "Yougar" people (a people possibly related to the Hungarians) he died in Darjeeling with malaria without finishing his search.

Count Móric Benyovszky (1741-1786) was the author of the first description of the island Formosa. He was also the founder of the French colony of Madagascar, where he was chosen king by the natives.

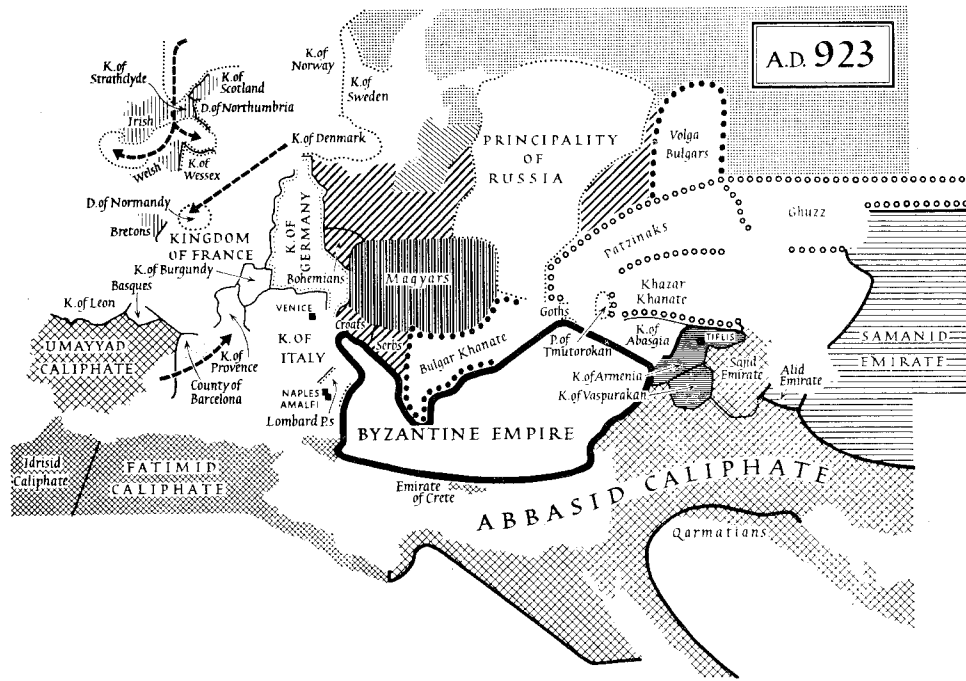
László Magyar (1802-1864) explored the course of the Congo river long before Stanley.

Count Samuel Teleki (1854-1916) was the first white man ever to reach the Kilimanjaro mountains in North-East Africa, in 1886. He also discovered two salt lakes without outlets, which he named Lake Rudolph and Lake Stephanie, and an active volcano, named after him the "Teleki-volcano." His still unpublished diaries are valuable documents of African history.

Lajos Lóczy (1849-1920) was the first to make a geological survey of the Trans-Himalaya mountain chain.

Hugo Bockh (1874-1931) Hungarian geologist, discovered the oil fields of Iran.

In the field of SPORTS: little mutilated Hungary, with a total population of 9 million, ranked seventh in the Olympic games



The States of the Danubian Basin before World War I



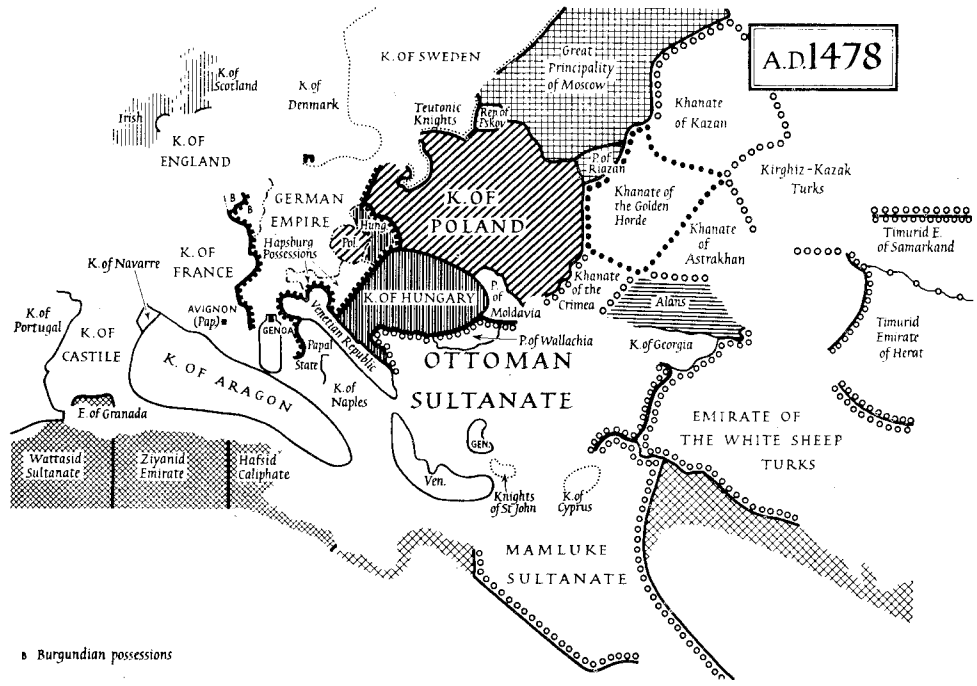
The Dual Monarchy

- Austrian Empire
- Kingdom of Hungary
- Bosnia-Herzegovina

The States of the Danubian Basin after the Peace Treaties



- Republic of Austria
- Mutilated Hungary



b Burgundian possessions

of 1932 at Los Angeles, **THIRD** at the Berlin Olympics in 1936, and in spite of the tribulations of World War II Hungary again achieved the **THIRD PLACE** at the London Olympics of 1948, in competition with all the big countries of the world.

SUGGESTED READING MATERIAL:

Könnnyü: Hungarian Literature — The American Hungarian Review, St. Louis, Mo.

Selected Hungarian Legends — Danubian Press, 1972.

Selected Hungarian Folk Tales — Danubian Press, 1973.

Endrey: Sons of Nimrod — The Hawthorne Press, Melbourne, Australia.

The Hungarian Genius, a Pictorial Record of a Thousand Years — Turan Printing, Garfield, N. J., 1975. Also available at the American Hungarian Literary Guild, Astor, Fla. 32002.

OUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

According to Leslie Könnnyü's book: *Hungarians in the U.S.A.* (American Hungarian Review, 1967) the number of Hungarian immigrants in the United States in 1920 was 1,998,199. The number of new immigrants entering the country between 1920 and 1975 can be estimated somewhere near 500,000. The difficulty in reaching the proper figures by the use of the official immigration statistics lies in the fact that all Hungarians who came from one of those parts of the Hungarian motherland which were given after World War I to Romania, Czechoslovakia or Yugoslavia, were recorded in the statistics as Romanians, Czechoslovaks or Yugoslavs.

With respect to the above figures, and taking into account that some of the pre-World War I immigrants have returned to their homeland after retirement, we can safely assume that *the number of Americans of Hungarian descent must range today somewhere near two-million. More than half of this figure is probably assimilated, and no longer aware of its ethnic heritage. Nevertheless, there are still close to one-million American citizens who are actively aware of their Hungarian origin, and are trying to preserve their cultural heritage as well as their interest in the well-being of their relatives in the "Old Country."*

Since no organized nation-wide research has ever been done in the field of American Hungarian history, we are limited to the scattered data available to us at this date, which are certainly quite incomplete.

We know for example, that there is still a BUDA in Texas, a BUDA in Illinois, a BALATON in Minnesota, a KOSZTA in Iowa, a KOSSUTH in Indiana, a KOSSUTH in New York, a KOSSUTH in Pennsylvania, a KOSSUTH in Mississippi, a KOSSUTH COUNTY in Iowa, a PALATKA in Florida, a SZÁNTÓVILLE in Virginia, a TOLNA in North Dakota, a TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY in North Carolina, and a VAS in Georgia. But there was also a NEW BUDA in Iowa, a BUDAPEST in Georgia, a HARASZTHYVILLE in Wisconsin, and a

KOSSUTHVILLE in Florida, which names were changed by new settlers, as time went by.

According to historical records, the first Hungarian to set foot on the soil of the New World was a scholar and poet in 1583 by the name of *Stephen Parmenius Budai*, who had sailed with Sir Humphrey Gilbert and helped establish the first British colony at St. Johns, New Foundland. On their return, they both met death in the Atlantic, but Budai's poem in Latin ode form, "De Navigatione Humpfredi Gilberte carmen" survived.

Another Hungarian, *János Rátkay*, worked as a missionary in New Mexico in the 18th century, while *Father Ferdinand Kocsák* took over the management of a California mission in 1731. His journals and letters are indispensable authorities on the history of California. He was the one who drafted the first map of California, as well as of the Colorado region.

János Kelp, a Transylvanian, arrived in 1694 with a religious sect, and settled in Pennsylvania. He lived as a hermit until his death in 1708, in the district of Philadelphia which is called today "The Hermitage", while the street where Kelp lived is called "The Hermit's Lane". His Latin manuscripts are in the possession of the Historical Society of Philadelphia.

Colonel Michael (Mihály) de Kováts (1724-1779), Hungarian nobleman, officer in the Hungarian cavalry of the Queen Maria Theresia, then captain in the famous Prussian cavalry of Friedrich the Great, after receiving news of the American uprising offered his sword to Benjamin Franklin, American Ambassador to France. He was appointed by the Congress of the United States Colonel-Commander of the Pulaski Legion. It was Colonel Kováts who recruited, organized, trained and led into battle the first American cavalry. He died a hero's death at Charleston, S. C. on May 11, 1779. Memorials honoring his deeds were established at the Charleston citadel, in Washington, D. C., and in New York City.

Major János Pellertzky and *Lt. Count Ferenc Benyovszky* came with Lafayette in 1778 as officers in the French cavalry, and distinguished themselves in the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Károly Luzenberg came from Sopron, Hungary to New Orleans in 1829 where he established the Charity Hospital. He was the founder of the New Orleans Medical Society.

Samuel Ludvigh, born in Kőszeg, Hungary, came to Baltimore in 1837. Later he moved to Philadelphia, where he became editor of two newspapers.

Ágoston Haraszthy, Hungarian nobleman, came to America in 1840. In 1842 he brought over his family and found *Haraszthville*, known today as *Sauk City*, Wisconsin. When he left for St. Louis, Missouri, his nephew, *Károly Halász*, a lumber merchant, took over the leadership and became the first Justice of the Peace of the settlement. Later he established the town's "Old Settler's Association."

Haraszthy became a successful businessman in St. Louis starting up a chain of general stores throughout the area. Later, moving to California, he was elected Sheriff and State Representative of San Diego County. Still later, *Haraszthy* introduced the grape culture North of San Francisco, planting the famous Hungarian "Tokay" grapes at his Sonoma winery. In 1862 his book "Grape Culture, Wine and Winemaking" was published in New York. *Ágoston Haraszthy* is rightfully regarded today as the "Father" of the California Grape and Wine culture.

Gábor Korponay, Hungarian fencing instructor, came to America in 1840, and served first as a Captain in the famous Missouri Volunteers during the Mexican War, and later, in the Civil War, as Colonel of the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

Gedeon Széndágy of Transylvania was a doctor in Louisville, Kentucky in 1841, and saved the lives of hundreds of people during an epidemic with his new medicine.

Count Samuel Wass, of Czege, Transylvania, came to the United States in 1848 as Kossuth's ambassador. Together with *Capt. Edward Damburghy* they started a powerful campaign to enlist America's help for the Hungarian Liberty War. After the war was lost, Count Samuel Wass asked for and received asylum from the government of the United States. With two friends, *Captain Uray* and *Captain Molitor* he moved to California. With the help of the already established *Haraszthy* they built one of the country's largest assaying furnaces in San Francisco. The Wass and Molitor gold coins are highly valued collector's items today. After the San Francisco fire, Samuel Wass took a very

active part in the rebuilding of the city, and his name can be found engraved on a San Francisco monument.

After 1849 about four thousand Hungarian exiles reached the American shores in order to escape the revenge of the Habsburg regime. In 1850, on the Southern edge of Iowa, about two dozen Hungarians built themselves a new town, naming it after the ancient capital city of Hungary NEW BUDA. Their leader, *László Ujházy*, became the first postmaster of the new town. However, a few years later Ujházy left Iowa for Texas, and in 1861 he became U.S. Consul at Ancona, Italy.

Ferenc Varga and *György Pomutz* arrived at New Buda, Iowa, in 1853 with a new influx of Hungarian refugees. *Pomutz* later became a Civil War general.

Ignác Hainer arrived in New Buda in 1854. Two years later he was professor at the Missouri University in Columbia, Missouri. His son, *Jenő Hainer*, became a lawyer and moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1893 and again in 1895. His sister married *István Radnich*, a prosperous Hungarian carpenter in New Buda, and the descendants of the Radnich family are still living there today. Unfortunately, the name of the town was changed by newcomers in 1905 to Davis City.

Another Iowa town, *Davenport*, was also settled by Hungarians. One of them, *Tivadár Rombauer*, became the grocer of the town, and his son, *Robert J. Rombauer*, was the well known Civil War historian.

Miklós (Nicholas) Fejérváry, Hungarian nobleman from Transylvania, came with his family to Davenport in 1853. He purchased several thousand acres of land, and built a beautiful mansion with a large European-style park around it. After his only son, Miklós Jr., died in the Civil War, Fejérváry turned his mansion into a home for the elderly, which is known today as the Fejérváry Home, and the park the Fejérváry Park.

One of the refugees, a former officer in the Kossuth Army by the name of *József Csapkay*, became quite famous in California as a "miracle doctor". In 1868, a very rich and successful man, he was appointed American Consul to Bucharest, capital city of the new country called Roumania.

A small group of Kossuth-exiles settled in New Orleans, Louisiana, among them *Dr. Anthony Vállas*, who became one of the founders and later the president of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences. His older son was managing editor of the New Orleans Times Democrat, while his younger son taught as professor at the Tulane University.

Gyula Kun, a Civil War Major and autobiographer, and *Dr. Géza Mihalotzy*, Civil War Colonel with the 24th Illinois Volunteers were members of a Hungarian group in Chicago.

During the same time another group of Hungarians settled in Central Florida, naming their settlement *Kossuthville*. They were the first in Florida to engage in large scale vegetable crops. Their success, however, drew many non-Hungarians into the settlement, and after a few decades the name Kossuthville was changed to Plant City.

Capt. Roderick Rombauer, Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, *Colonel János Fiala*, the well known cartographer, and *Colonel Albert Anselm* were outstanding members of the Hungarian colony in St. Louis, and distinguished themselves during the Civil War.

Joseph Pulitzer, who became the famous publisher and originator of the *Pulitzer Prize*, started out as a settler in St. Louis, in the year of 1866.

Since most of the immigrants had to enter the country through the New York harbor, it is understandable that among all the other ethnic groups New York City was also host to a large Hungarian community toward the second half of the 19th century.

Kossuth's famous Calvinist minister, the *Reverend Gedeon Ács* held in New York the first Hungarian church service on American soil in 1852. In the same year the Hungarian Aid Society of New York was organized, followed by the Hungarian Sick Benefit Society in 1853. The same year *Károly Kornis* published the first Hungarian Weekly paper.

Among those living in New York were the two sisters of Louis Kossuth: *Mrs. Zsuzsanna Meszlényi* and *Mrs. Emilia Zsulovszky*. They are both buried there. Mrs. Meszlényi in the cemetery at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, while Mrs. Zsulovszky,

together with her son, *Civil War Lt. Zsigmond Zsulovszky*, at the Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn.

In the Civil War of 1861-1865 about 800 Hungarians fought on both sides. Eighty of them received officer's commissions. Among them *Alexander Asboth* and *Gyula Szamvald* reached the ranks of Major General in the Army of the United States. In addition to them, five Brigadier Generals, fifteen Colonels, two Lt. Colonels, fourteen Majors and fifteen Captains were Hungarians. This record is quite impressive when we keep in mind that there were only about 4000 Hungarians in the entire United States at that time.

General Gyula Szamvald was decorated with the *Congressional Medal of Honor* in recognition of his bravery. *General Asboth* participated with distinction in many important battles as the Chief of Staff of the Army of the West. Later he served as U.S. Ambassador to Argentina and Uruguay. He was also active in planning of the development of New York City, and his suggestions helped shape the growth of the metropolis. His plans were exhibited at the Chicago Exposition in 1933.

Other outstanding New York Hungarians of the 19th century were *Károly Zerdahelyi*, the famous concert pianist, and *Ede Reményi*, the violinist.

Toward the end of the 19th century a new kind of Hungarian immigrant arrived on the American scene in rapidly increasing numbers: the landless Hungarian peasantry. Most of these came from areas in Hungary where either due to geographical limitations, such as the mountain-districts, or due to giant land holdings, the population growth had no place to expand and was forced to seek livelihood elsewhere. This immigration was hastened by American railroad and mining companies, as well as other industrial enterprises, sending hundreds of agents into European countries in search of cheap labor. Thousands and thousands of Hungarians flocked through these agencies into the West Virginia coal mines, the Ohio and Pennsylvania steel mills, and into the factories of Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit. Some of these immigrants returned to the homeland after long years of labor, with the money they saved. But most of them stayed, huddled together in certain parts of the cities, where they built their own churches, had their own shops and their own club houses.

For the service of these Hungarian communities, institutions were organized, fraternal societies, banks, etc. Thus in 1920 there were 2,092 Hungarian associations in the United States, of which 1,046 were sick benefit societies, 317 religious, 638 social and 91 political organizations.

After the tragic end of World War I, when Hungary was dismembered, a new surge of immigrants reached the American shores, this time from the educated classes. In those huge parts of Hungary which were handed over to Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia, all administrative personnel, including county and city officials, post office and railroad employees, teachers, judges, policemen, etc., etc., lost their jobs overnight, and were put across the new borders with nothing but a suitcase. Since little, mutilated Hungary had no place left for them either, they had to look for a new livelihood somewhere else. Even within Hungary itself many young professionals were unable to find jobs in the 1920's. A great majority of these people looked at America as the "promised-land". Uprooted by history they drifted across the ocean, bringing their talents, their ideas, and their strong desire to work and succeed. And they did just that.

Two decades later, after the tragic end of World War II, a new wave of political immigrants arrived. First the "Displaced Persons", who were torn out of their homeland by the turbulence of war, and had no desire to return. Then those who were able to escape one way or another through the barbed wire fences and the mine-fields of the Iron Curtain.

Reviewing the different waves of Hungarian immigrants, we can safely say that the Kossuth-immigrants were the first significant group to start Hungarian life in America. They were followed by the "economic immigrants" between 1880 and 1920. After 1920 the Hungarian professionals began to swarm into the country, first due to economic, later to political reasons.

The contribution of these Hungarian groups to the development of science, industry and arts in the United States of America is unprecedented. Just to mention a few of the outstanding names:

Joseph Pulitzer, originator of the Pulitzer Prize.

Joseph Galamb, the designer of the famous Model T Ford.

Béla Alexay, chief engineer at General Electric, twice the winner of the Charles A. Coffin Prize.

Mária Telkes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the world-famous researcher of solar energy.

Helen Beretvács, research scientist at Standard Oil.

Ernö Csendes, research scientist with the Dupont Company.

Charles Ferenc Pulvári, the well-known inventor.

Major General Theoder Kármán, aerodynamical adviser to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, inventor in the field of aerodynamics.

Ervin Rajsz, author of "General Cartography".

Ede Tellér and *Leo Szilárd*, atomic scientists.

Albert Szentgyörgyi, *György Békessy* (Harvard) and *Jenő Wigner* (Princeton) Hungarian Nobel Prize winners in America.

Tibor de Cholnoky, the world-famous authority on cancer.

Béla Schick, the developer of the "Schick Test" by which the immunity to diphtheria is measured.

Mihály Somogyi, who introduced the "Somogyi Test" for the diagnosis of diabetes.

István Hegedüs, the inventor of the "Carotid Compression Test" against stroke.

Max Toerek, author of the textbooks on surgical technics, *Tibor Benedek*, the noted dermatologist and *Géza de Takáts* the famous vascular surgeon.

In the motion-picture industry: *Adolf Zukor*, the father of the American film, *William Fox*, *Adolf Pollák*, *Sándor Markey* also came from Hungary, together with many other producers and directors. For example *Michael Curtis* (*Kurta*), *Vincent* and *Zoltán Korda*, *Joseph Pasternák*, *John Auer*, *Iván Törs*, to name a few.

A long line of famous Hungarian actors and actresses gave their talents to the American screen and stage. Among them *Vilma Bánky*, *Szöke Szakáll*, *Béla Lugosi*, *Viktor Várkonyi*, *Tony Curtis* (*Kurta*), *Peter Lorre*, *Ilona Massey* (*Hajmássy*), *Ernie Kovács*, *Lili Darvas*, *Zsa-Zsa* and *Éva Gábor*.

Zita Szeleczký, "Queen of the Hungarian Hearts" chose exile in Hollywood, and so did *Éva Szörényi* of the Budapest stage.

Hungarian contributions to American music began with *Károly Zerdahelyi*, the concert pianist and *Ede Reményi*, the famous violinist, followed by talents like *Antal Seidl*, conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House from 1891 to 1898, the composer *Rubin Goldmark* and the teacher of many great American musicians, *Leopold Auer*.

There was *Imre Kálmán*, the composer of famous operettas like "Countess Marika", *Albert Szirmai*, composer of "Gingerbread" and the arranger of the "Songs of the Rivers of America", *Zsigmond Romberg*, composer of "Student Prince", "Desert Song", "Maytime", "New Moon" and "East Wind". Well known also is the name of film composer *Miklós Rózsa*.

Béla Bartók, the famous Hungarian composer came to America between the two World Wars. After he died here in 1945, his last work was finished by another talented Hungarian, *Tibor Serly*.

Ernö v. Dohnányi came as a political refugee after World War II, and worked here as Head of the School of Music at Florida State University. He is regarded as one of the great composers of the world.

Hungarian conductors of American orchestras include *Jenő Ormándy*, (Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra), *György Széll*, (Cleveland Symphony), *Fritz Reiner*, (Chicago Philharmonics), *Antal Doráti*, (Minneapolis Symphony), *László Halász* (New York City Center Opera), *Nándor Domokos* (International Opera Ensemble in Los Angeles), *Zoltán Rozsnyai* (San Diego Philharmonics), and *Lajos Bleuer* of the Detroit Philharmonics.

In the performing arts, many famous Hungarian musicians influenced the taste of America's music lovers. Violinists *Joseph Szigeti*, *Ede Kelényi*, *Julius D'Albert*, *Ercsin Nyiregyházi*, *Duci Kerékgyártó*, *Sándor Harsányi*, just to mention a few names.

The cellists *Gábor Rejtő*, *Otto Déri*, *János Starker* and *János Magyar*. The organ virtuoso *Dezső Antalffy-Zsiros*. The cymbal player *Károly Horváth*. The pianists *Andor Földes*, *György Czifra*, *Sári Biró*, *Tibor Kozma*, *György Sándor*, *Miklós Ivanich*.

Hungarian singers, who became members of the Metropolitan Opera House include *Mária Sámson*, *Margit Bokor*, *Anna*

Gyenge, *Sándor Svéd*, *Ella Flesch*, *Miklós Gánfi*, *László Chabay*, *Lőrinc Alváry*, *Dezső Ernster*, *Mihály Székely*, and *Sándor Kónya*.

We must not forget the great representatives of the Hungarian dances: *György* and *Kató Tatár*, *Nóra Kovács*, and *István Rabovszky*.

The field of the creative arts in America is even more populated with outstanding Hungarian talents. The *Duchess Vilma Parlaghy-Lwoff* painted the well known portrait of President Theodore Roosevelt. *Gusztáv Barton*, *Tivadar Baumann*, *Zelma Baylo* and *Kate Benedek* have won several prizes. *Emil Bernat's* work can be seen in the Boston Museum of Fine Art, *Emil Bistran's* in the Roerich Museum in New York, while *Maurice Brown*, also a Hungarian, is represented in eight Museums, all over the country. *Kate Serédy*, *Steven Dohános*, *Lester Chaney (Csányi)* are famous illustrators. The works of *István Csóka* are represented in the Cleveland Museum of Arts. Also in Cleveland, in the Juvenile Court, can be seen *János Csósz's* famous painting "Tomorrow". *Lily Füredy's* "Subway" is located in the White House. *Imre Gellért's* "The Life of Joseph" in the Cleveland Temple. *Hugo Gellért* did the mural decorations in the Worker's Center, New York. The paintings of *Joseph Csillag*, *Bertha* and *Elene Hellebrandt* are placed in the Brooklyn Museum, together with several other Hungarians. *Arthur Halmi* used to be the portrait painter of the New York High Society, *Miklós Hornyánszky's* etchings have been judged among the best by the American Federation of Art. Unique and outstanding is *Joseph Domján* for his colored wood cuts and ancient Hungarian style. *Ferdinand H. Horváth*, *György Kósa*, *Willy Pogány*, *Aurél Raskó*, *Francis Révész*, *Zoltán Szepessy*, *Sándor Vágó-Vayos*, *Marcel Vértes* are well known names. Among the new-comers *Joseph Mór*, *Lajos Szalay*, *Ernö Gyimesy-Kásás*, *Henry Major*, *László Moholy Nagy*, *András Károly*, *Lajos Szántó*, *Lajos Jámbor* and many others have already received special recognitions.

As a sculptor, *Alexander Finta* was known all over the world. In this country, his memorials of Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Walt Whitman and President Grant preserved his name as well as his contribution to the "Presidents' Monument" at Rushmore, South Dakota. He is the creator of the Kossuth

plaque in Pittsburgh and the Colonel Kováts plaques located in the Historical Society in New York, and the American Hungarian Federation's Kossuth House in Washington, D. C.

Medallions, created by *Gyula Kilenyi* can be seen at the Smithsonian. *Gyula Bethlen* won high awards with his statues at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. *Vilmos Zsolnay* is the creator of the Confederate Soldier's Memorial in the St. Louis Forest Park. The Kansas City War Memorial is the work of *János Ettle*, while *Károly Illava's* War Memorial stands at 66 Street and Fifth Avenue in New York. In the American Museum of Natural History we find the works of *Paul Jónás*: "Indian Elephant Group" and "The Last Stand".

Géza and *Jenő Juszkó*, *Jenő Körmenői*, *Géza Maróti*, *László Gerenday* and *András Ósze* are just a few of those who contributed as sculptors to the Hungarian-American art treasures.

As it was pointed out in our introduction, until a serious research is done it is impossible to list all the Hungarian artists, scientists and other professionals and their contributions to the growth of the United States of America. According to the still very incomplete statistics of the Biographical Directory of American Hungarians, there are today 1,286 Hungarian medical doctors, 62 dentists, 31 psychologists, 798 University and College professors, 134 outstanding musicians, 54 editors, 37 composers, 34 conductors, 47 actors and actresses known to be actively working in the United States.

The number of Hungarian writers and columnists who have been successfully published in English in this country increased during the last two decades to 88, while there are 23 Hungarian writers, poets and columnists listed whose language is exclusively Hungarian.

Hungarian contributions to the *American Sports* are also spectacular. In wrestling *Lajos Thesz*, *Al Szász*, *Sándor Szabó*, *Ödön Zombori* and *Mike Hargitay* (also Mister Universe of the 1950's) won national recognitions.

In boxing *Bob Pásztor* was U. S. champion in 1939. *Antal Kocsis*, former Olympic champion of 1920, was boxing instructor in New York.

In 1952 *Gyula Boros* won the U.S. open championship in golf. In 1959 *István Nagy* became U. S. champion in bowling. *Dr. András Gál* has won the U. S. championship in table tennis in 1958.

Ferenc Sipos was U. S. champion in marathon walking, while *István Serényi* was the famous "Liberty" distance runner. Successful runners were also *László Tábori*, *János Csaplár* and *László Hegedűs*.

California champions were in the high jump *Sándor Orbán* and the pole vaulter *Ciktor Zsuffka*.

Famous Hungarian swimmers in the United States are *Gyula Dobay*, former champion in the 100 meter free style, *Tamás Kovács*, member of the All-American Swimming Team in 1960-62, *László Magyar*, former world champion, *Zsuzsa Ördögh*, the American Silver Medal Olympic swimmer, and *Kató Szőke*, Olympic champion of Women's 100 meter free style and 400 meter relay.

Attila Keresztes, *Jenő Hámori* and *Dániel Magay* were former fencing champions. *Béla Rerrick* and *Joseph Sakovits* are winners of the Silver Medal at the Melbourne Olympics (1956) in epee. *Dr. Tibor Nyilas*, former world champion, is seven times sabre champion of the United States. *George Vitéz (Worth)* was a member of the USA Olympic fencing team from 1948 to 1964. Young *Paul Apostol* of New York City University won championship in college fencing, while *Paul Pesthy*, another young Hungarian, finished the second place.

Andrea Bodó, *Margit Korondi*, *Martha Nagy*, *Attila Takács* and *Mária Toth* are outstanding American gymnasts, while *Olga Gyarmathy* and *Alice Tarnay* achieved honors in women's track.

Of course the names of *Joe Medwick* the baseball star, *Joe Namath (Németh)* the quarterback, *Leslie Csonka*, *Peter Gogolak*, *George Halas*, *Andy Farkas*, *László Rózsa* and *Ferenc Pus kás* are well known by millions of sports fans.

We must also remember that *Éva Kovács* was named first alternate in 1966 World Queen of Posture and Physical Fitness, while *Judith Reményi* was the celebrated Miss USA of the same year.

SUGGESTED READING MATERIAL:

- L. Könnnyü: Hungarians in the U.S.A., an immigration study — American Hungarian Review, 1967, St. Louis, Mo.
L. Könnnyü: History of American Hungarian Literature — same publisher.
L. Könnnyü: Modern Magyar Literature — same publisher.
L. Könnnyü: Eagles of Two Continents — same publisher.
Bognár-Szentpály: Hungarians in America — Alpha Publications, 1971.



HUNGARIAN INSTITUTIONS IN THE U.S.A.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, in 1920 there were 2,092 Hungarian associations in the United States, of which 1,046 were sick benefit societies, 317 religious, 638 social and 91 political organizations.

Today there are no exact figures available, but it is certain that these numbers are greatly reduced. The reason for this seems manifold. Lack of interest, assimilation, the merging of several smaller societies into a few larger ones, and last but not least, the fact that the *cultural leadership* of the Hungarians on the American continent slowly shifted in the last two decades from the USA to neighboring Canada.

The four major fraternal organizations left in this country are the *Hungarian Reformed Federation of America*, the *William Penn*, the *American Hungarian Catholic Association*, and the *St. George Hungarian Greek Catholic Federation*.

There are about 190 Hungarian Protestant Churches, 21 Roman Catholic and 6 Greek Catholic parishes serving the American Hungarian community. The *Bethlen Home* in Ligonier, Pennsylvania, operates a home for the elderly and a Hungarian school.

Though the Hungarian language is taught today at several Universities, the *Hungarian Studies Foundation* at Rutgers, (New Brunswick, N. J.) and the recently organized *Hungarian Library* at the University of Minnesota can be regarded as the most important representatives of Hungarian scholastic endeavors within the framework of the American University System.

The *Árpád Academy*, with offices located in Cleveland, Ohio, serves as the Hungarian Academy in Exile for all Hungarians in the free world, and its membership includes all the Hungarian scholars, writers and artists whose works anywhere outside of the Iron Curtain countries has reached the required level. The *Árpád Academy*, together with the *Hungarian Society*, in November each year organizes the well known *Hungarian Congress*, where exiled Hungarian leaders in the fields of literature, arts, economy and politics gather for a three-day conference to discuss problems and reach common solutions.

The *American Hungarian Federation*, founded in 1909, with main office in Washington, D.C. and with branches all over the country, represents all American citizens of Hungarian origin, as the big national organization recognized by the Federal Government.

Other outstanding national organizations include the *Hungarian Veterans' Association* (MHBK), the *Hungarian Freedom Fighters Association* (formed after the tragic 1956 Hungarian uprising), *Cross and Sword*, and several professional societies.

The *Transylvanian World Federation* with its many branches represents the Hungarians from Transylvania, now under Romanian oppression, while the *Association of Hungarians from Upper-Hungary*, and the *Association of Hungarians of Southern Hungary* are the representative organizations of those Hungarians whose home-districts were given to Czechoslovakia or Yugoslavia after World War I.

The *Hungarian Scout Association* maintains the traditional high standards of Hungarian scouting, abolished today in communist-ruled Hungary.

Besides several religious publications, the Hungarians in America support one outstanding monthly picture magazine, the *Képes Magyar Világhiradó*, published in Cleveland, Ohio, one bi-lingual periodical *The Eighth Tribe*, printed and published in Ligonier, Pennsylvania, and four nationally known weekly newspapers: the *Magyarság* (Pittsburgh), *Californiai Magyarság* (Los Angeles), *Katolikus Magyarok Vasárnapja* (Cleveland) and *New Yorki Magyar Élet* (printed in Toronto.)

The bi-monthly review *Itt-Ott* represents the young intellectuals, while the quarterly review *Studies for a New Central Europe*, published and edited by Hungarians in New York City is of a more international nature, and its author-circle includes the best Central European experts in the fields of economy, history, sociology, geography and political science.

Though there are several printing companies in Hungarian hands, organized publishing of Hungarian books in the U.S.A. is still very limited. Besides the *American Hungarian Literary Guild*, which has published 23 books yearly since 1963 on a small scale, mostly to pre-subscribed members, and the *Danubian Press*,

which specializes in English translations, there is only Leslie Könnnyü's *American Hungarian Review* in St. Louis, Mo. and the *Kárpát Publishing Co.* in Cleveland, Ohio, which can be regarded as regular publishers. Recently in California a group of young Hungarian poets and writers started a co-operative publishing society under the name of *Napnyugat Irói Kör*.

As stated in our introduction, the aim of this booklet is to give a short, overall view of what we, American Hungarians, can rightfully call "our Hungarian heritage", without engaging ourselves in the minute details of each specific field, which, of course, must be the work of organized research. Therefore we must emphasize again, that *it was impossible to include in this publication all the names and all the data on the various subjects*. The aim was to show the readers that we have a heritage of which we can be proud.

Áron Tamási, the noted Transylvanian author said: "a worthless man will never be a good Hungarian." Following this line of thinking we may say: "He who can not be a good Hungarian, will never be a good American!"

NATIONAL ANTHEM

God, bless the Hungarian
With abundance, gladness,
Graciously protect him when
Faced with foes or sadness.
Bring for people torn by fate
Happy years and plenty:
Sins of future, sins of late,
Both are paid for amply.

By your help our fathers gained
High Carpath's ascendance;
By you have a home obtained
Bendeguz's descendents.
And where far the Tisza flows,
Where the Danube rages
Seed of Árpád grew and grows
Through the changing ages.

You gave Kúnság's golden plain
Where our wheat is growing;
At Tokaj your sun and rain
Made our nectar flowing.
By your grace we fought and owned
Turkish alabasters —
Proud Vienna prostrate moaned
Matthias' mighty musters.

But alas, our trespasses
Drew your indignation,
From the heaven fierce flashes
Thundered on our nation:
Now the Mongol arrows broke
On us without warning,
Then we wore the Turkish yoke,
Misery and mourning.

O, how often was the wild
Ozman proudly voicing
Victory above our piled
Bone-heaps with rejoicing!
Oft against you, land of birth
Did your very son rave,
And the fairest mother earth
Thus became her son's grave!

Hides the hunted, but behind
Sword follows in foe hand;
Looks around but cannot find
Home within his homeland!
Down the dale and up the peak
— Vain is his desire —
Red with blood the rivers reek,
Flames the sky with fire.

Once a castle, happy, gay:
Now in ruins, piling.
Lament lingers there to-day
And the groans of dying.
But alas, on martyrs' tomb
No freedom is growing;
In slave-yoke and pallid doom
Ceaseless tears are flowing.

Pity the Hungarian
O Eternal Master,
Graciously protect him when
Dangered by disaster.
Bring for people torn by fate
Happy years and plenty:
Sins of future, sins of late,
Both are paid for amply.

Ferenc Kölcsey

Translated by E.F. Kunz

THE HUNGARIAN HERITAGE BOOKS:

- Vol. 1. Ilona Jobbágy: Hungarian Folk Dances, illus.\$ 7.50
Vol. 2. B. Várdy: History of the Hungarian Nation\$16.00
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