



OUR MAGYAR NATIONAL SYMBOLS

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The October 23, 1956 revolution which strived to protect the ideals and ancient morals of Hungary was attacked by background forces now in 2006 when people wanted to commemorate this holy occasion. At the same time these forces attack the national symbols this nation.

One Hungarian national flag is the red-white and green national flag, which was torn from the hands with unparalleled brutality by the Government's hired hands masquerading as the police from the hands of a 60 year old gentleman, who is presently a British citizen, who was one of the original youth of 1956 and was forced to flee Hungary at that time to save his life. Now he returned to commemorate his comrades of 1956 only to find the same situation at the hands of the present successor of the 1956 government, a travesty that should not exist, but which is supported by the West now as it was then.

Our other national flag is the so called Árpád-striped flag. Árpád led his Magyar troops into Hungary in the 9th century to help protect the ancient Magyar population of the Carpathian Basin. It is this flag which is attacked by anti-Magyar hostile forces, trying to undermine its historicity, calling it a Nazi symbol and the peaceful demonstrators Nazis, thus discrediting the validity of the Hungarian revolution, which is to fight for its independence. Concerning the Nazi claim of these people I found on the Internet the following study (História 2003/5-6 DÖMÖTÖRFI TIBOR: A magyar címer és zászló útja 1867-1990) of which I am translating the following segment:

„With the fall of the Horthy regime, the leading party became the Hungarista Party with German support. Their emblem was the smaller crest with the Hungarian Holy Crown under which they placed a letter H and the arrow-cross. This party planned to engage the Árpád-striped flag among their symbols too at a later time but they ran out of time...

So it is important to clarify the question of the Hungarian national symbols not only in Hungary – where all these should have been thought for centuries, but prevented by the Habsburg oppressors – but also outside the borders of Hungary. This job should have been accomplished by the elect of the present Hungarian government (who admitted to have lied morning-noon-and night to the people), but since one cannot count on the fulfillment

of this duty by the present anti-Magyar government of Hungary, the citizens of Hungary must accomplish this task regardless where they live today.

As I mentioned above, the Hungarians have two national flags. One is the red-white-and green ancient flag, into which a round hole was torn by the freedom-fighters of 1956 to eliminate the communist symbol placed there by the Stalinist oppressors. This round hole will stay there as a reminder of the sacrifice of the Hungarian youth of 1956.

The origin of this red-white and green tricolor is explained today as having been born in 1848, designed by Louis Kossuth and influenced by the 1848 French Revolution. But its ancient origin encompasses the Hungarian's religious beliefs and goes back to the earliest of historical times and it is still preserved and used in its original form by the rural people of Hungary, where it is called megyer and its discussion is the subject of another study which will follow at a later date on our website magtudin.org

The different variations of the Hungarian flags was presented by the Danube Press Inc. in Florida and I am following their lead:

The first Székely-Magyar flag was used between 200 and 800 AD, which shows a golden Sun and a silver Moon-crescent on a blue background. The crescent moon reminds us that the coronation of the Kings was on the day of the New Moon according to popular tradition.

Between 800-1000 AD there was a black Turul (an eagle-like holy bird of the Magyars) with stretched wings and this was the flag of the incoming Árpád forces.

Between 1001-1200 AD the flag had a red background with a white Apostolic cross, which was called the first flag of the Hungarian Kingdom.

Between 1202-1711 today's Árpád-striped flag appeared, showing four red and three white stripes. This became later the flag of freedom fights and revolutions too.

Between 1307-1382 the flag of the Hungarian Kingdom shows on a blue stripe three golden lilies, on the right side on a red background four red and four white stripes.

Between 1382-1526 the official flag of the Hungarian Kingdom was the following: on a red background on the left upper and the right lower corner we find the Apostolic double cross of the first Royal flag, and on the right upper and left lower corner the four red and three white stripes of the original Árpád-house flag. This flag seems to be a combination of the two original flags of 1001 and 1202. It shows the unification of the incoming Árpád group and the later Apostolic Kingdom.

The last flag mentioned is the 1848 flag we already discussed above.

The flag of the ancient Magyar inhabitants of the Carpathian Basin was just as organically connected to their environment and religious beliefs as their language. The symbolism of the ancient magyar flag, called megyer was as follows: the globe on top of the flagpole and the pole itself was symbol of the creative powers of the Sun and masculinity, the flat flag was a feminine symbol. The two together meant the joint powers masculinity and femininity, which is life itself.

The Magyar flag stands for Life, it is the most holy symbol of Life which every Magyar will protect even with his last breath.

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