



MAGYAR STUDIES OF AMERICA

Magyar News Online

Atonement Memorial to
the Assassination in
Sarajevo

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A blow-by-blow account of those two shots that changed the history, not only of Hungary but also of Europe – and even of the world! – in a remote corner of the Balkans.

The Assassination that Sparked World War I

Erika Papp Faber

In the early 1900's, two major Serbian groups in Bosnia Herzegovina were seething with nationalistic fervor: the Black Hand, an armed organization, and Young Bosnia, a loosely-knit group of students and artists. They were united in their opposition to Habsburg rule, and both had plans for terrorist attacks against members of the imperial family.

Despite warnings not to do it, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife Sophie, the Duchess of Hohenberg traveled to Sarajevo, in Bosnia, to observe the military exercises to be held there in June of 1914. They arrived on June 27th, after a rail journey plagued by numerous technical problems with the carriage. On their arrival, a bomb was detonated at the railroad station, causing injuries to eleven people. Although some tried to persuade the imperial couple to cancel the rest of their visit, others thought it would be a sign of weakness, and so it was decided to follow the scheduled program.

They proceeded the following day, June 28th, to a brief visit of the local military barracks, then taking their places in a series of six open automobiles (with Franz Ferdinand and

his wife Sophie in the third car which belonged to Czech Count Franz von Harrach), proceeded toward city hall. Along the route, a smaller crowd of well-wishers had gathered, when a large yellow and black Habsburg banner displayed on the front of a building fell unto the crowd.



Headline in a Hungarian newspaper announcing the assassination

Six assassins had stationed themselves along the route. The first one was dissuaded from using his weapon when he spotted a gendarme nearby. (According to one version of the story, he then threw his weapon into the bushes and fled.) Another of the conspirators felt sorry for the Archduke and his wife and was unable to carry out the assassination. But a third one threw a hand grenade at the Archduke's car. The chauffeur, noticing the action, stepped on the gas, so that the grenade bounced off the folded back roof, and exploded under the fourth car, two of whose passengers were severely injured. Some splinters also hit the Archduke's car, but without causing harm to any of the passengers in that car. The assassin who had

thrown the bomb was caught immediately.

The cars continued towards city hall, where the mayor, not having heard anything about the events, proceeded to welcome the Archduke, who angrily interrupted him: "What is the good of your speeches? I come to Sarajevo for a visit, and I get bombs thrown at me! It is outrageous!" The painful silence was broken by Franz Ferdinand himself, who finally said, "Now you can talk!"

Following the welcoming address, Sophie turned her attention to some Muslim women, while the Archduke nervously began to joke, asking, "Will there be more bombs?" Having sent a telegram about the assassination attempt to Emperor Franz Josef, and following a brief debate, he decided to visit the injured in the military hospital.

Back in the car, the owner, Count Franz von Harrach stood on the car's left step to cover and protect the Archduke. Following the attempted second assault, the route was changed, but in the confusion the police chief forgot to inform the chauffeurs of the change. Instead of following a wider road along the river that had been cleared in the meantime, the first two cars of the convoy turned into the narrow street originally designated. The third car with the Archduke and his wife followed them. When General Oskar Potiorek, the officer in charge of the Archduke's safety who was in the same car with him, noticed this, he



St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**ASSASSIN KILLS HEIR TO AUSTRIAN THRONE
AND WIFE IN STREET OF BOSNIAN CAPITAL**

**ROYAL COUPLE SHOT
AFTER THEY ESCAPE
DEATH FROM BOMB**

Eight Persons Are Wounded
as Archduke, Wife, Off
Dreadful Murder with Arms.

PHILKS SAVE 2 ASSASSINS
FROM HANGING BY NECK

Seven, Who to 18 Year Old Student
Had Long Planned Murder and
Sought Chance to Succeed.

Angabe um 12 Uhr mittags.

Mittels Blatt

Extrablatt.

Erbemordung des Thronfolgerpaars.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand with his family; leaving Sarajevo city hall; in the car; shortly before the assassination; newspaper headlines from St. Louis and from Vienna

remonstrated with the driver who slowed the car and began to reverse out of the street.

Gavrilo Princip, one of the Black Hand members happened to be in a cafe in the same street at the time, and seized the opportunity. With a pistol, he took aim at Franz Ferdinand from a distance of five feet. His bullet struck the Archduke in the neck, and a second bullet hit his wife Sophie in the abdomen. They both died soon afterwards. Princip was immediately caught and arrested. He was eventually sentenced to 20 years in prison, but died of TB in his cell on April 28th, 1918.

The bodies of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie were taken by ship to Trieste, then on to Vienna by train. Although she did have some Habsburg ancestors, since Sophie was not officially considered to have been of royal blood, she could not be buried in the imperial crypt. They were buried together at Artstetten Castle, the Habsburgs' summer home.

(Source: Wikipedia)

World War I: the Ministerial Council

Erika Papp Faber

Before starting to present the background of how Hungary became involved in World War I, I must emphasize that there are libraries full of material, detailing all the diplomatic finagling that went on behind the scenes before the actual declaration of war at the end of July 1914. It is next to impossible to sift through all the diplomatic notes, memoranda, letters and messages exchanged among the Austro-Hungarian, German, British and Russian diplomats and heads of state, and to reduce this overwhelming wealth of information to an understandable report of the most basic facts. So I beg the

reader's patience and understanding for the complicated task I have undertaken. Thank you!

Nine days after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie, on July 7th, 1914, the five-member Ministerial Council (sometimes also called the Crown Council) held a meeting in Vienna, presided over by the Austro-Hungarian Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Leopold Berchtold. The other members in attendance were Count Karl von Stürgkh, Austrian Prime Minister; Count István Tisza, Hungarian Prime Minister; Leon Ritter von Bilinski, Joint Minister for Finance; and Alexander Ritter von Krobatin, Minister for War. Response to the assassination was the topic on the agenda. The following information is culled from the minutes of that meeting.



Count István Tisza

With the exception of Count Tisza, the other members of the Council were itching to go to war with Serbia in order to rein in its expansionary tendencies. Because Serbia had expanded its territory considerably in the course of two recent Balkan wars, it was becoming a revolutionary force to be reckoned with. They therefore favored presenting Serbia

with such a severe ultimatum that it would be impossible for that country to accept.

Although Count Tisza agreed that Austria-Hungary should formulate demands for Serbia, he insisted that those demands should be hard but not impossible. If they did accept them, it would be a great diplomatic victory for the Dual Monarchy. Should they not accept, he too would favor some kind of military action, but only with the aim of the reduction of Serbia, NOT its annihilation. He certainly could never consent to the annexation of part of Serbia to the Monarchy.

Although Germany had expressed its full support for any Austro-Hungarian war effort against Serbia, Count Tisza considered this German pressure as meddling ("It was not Germany's place to judge whether we should now deal a blow at Serbia or not.") His personal opinion was that "it was not absolutely necessary to go to war at this moment." He pointed out that anti-Austro-Hungarian sentiment was also strong in Romania, and that an attack from that quarter might also be possible if war broke out.

Finally, the Hungarian Prime Minister specified that the text of the Note addressed to Serbia would have to be formulated most carefully, and that it was most important to see the Note before its dispatch.

Count Berchtold summed up the upshot of the meeting by stating that while there was still a difference of opinion between the members and Count Tisza, "yet they had come nearer an agreement, inasmuch as the Hungarian Premier's own proposals would in all probability lead up to that armed conflict with Serbia, which he and the others at the meeting held to be necessary.

Before drawing up a communiqué for the press, Count Berchtold told the attendees that he was traveling

to inform His Imperial Apostolic Majesty. Count Tisza requested that Berchtold also submit to Emperor Franz Josef a humble memorandum of his view of the situation, which he would draw up.

The minutes were signed by Count A. Hoyos, Councillor of Legation, as well as by Count Berchtold. On the bottom are the following remarks: "I have noted the contents of these Minutes, Vienna, August 16th, 1914. Franz Josef (signature)"

It is obvious from these minutes that Hungary, as represented by Count Tisza, did NOT want to enter into war. He was the ONLY member of the Imperial Council to oppose military action. Nevertheless, it was Hungary which was punished more severely than any other participant in the conflict!



Leon Ritter v. Bilinsky, Count Karl v. Stürgkh; Count Leopold Berchtold, Alexander Ritter v. Krobatin

Mickey Mouse's Magyar Roots?

Olga Vállay Szokolay

*To state that the mother of Mickey Mouse was Hungarian might be stretching it a little... Yet, without **Margaret Winkler's** visionary sense for art and business, Walt Disney may have never emerged to the kingdom of the Hollywood film industry almost a hundred years ago, flourishing even posthumously to the present day. This amazing discovery was not heralded by some Hungarian publication, but by the very popular American magazine *Newsweek*, in December 2019, under the title: "The Hun-*

garian Immigrant Who Funded Walt Disney".

Walt Disney, founder of the world-renowned animation studio wearing his name ever since, was an undisputable genius. What is less known is that a once bankrupt Walt achieved his big break in Hollywood, thanks to one pivotal person, *Margaret Winkler*.

Margaret was born in Budapest, April 22nd, 1895. She immigrated to the United States in 1904 as a nine-year-old with her parents and three brothers. Not much is known about her early life and schooling. She made her name in the movie business as the personal secretary for Harry Warner, the dealmaker of Warner Broth-

ers, which was then strictly a film-distributing firm. He was impressed with Margaret's talents. Thus, when the owners of Fleischer Studios came to him with their series of *Out of the Inkwell*, he gave it to Winkler and encouraged her to form her own distribution company, *Winkler Productions*.

Margaret did and, in 1922, she signed a contract with Pat Sullivan Productions to produce *Felix the Cat* cartoons. This established her reputation as the top distributor in the cartoon world, being the first female film distributor in a world dominated by men. She often concealed her gender by signing her name "M.J. Winkler". She was also the first

female member of the Motion Picture Producers Guild.

Walt Disney was only 21 at the time he met Winkler. He had recently declared bankruptcy and abandoned his small "Laugh-O-Gram" cartoon studio in Kansas City, to start fresh in Hollywood. The only thing he still had to show for his decade in Missouri was an incomplete live-action/animation film reel he created before he left, called *Alice's Wonderland* (sic).

Walt sold his only motion picture camera to pay for his train ticket and arrived in Los Angeles in August 1923 with just \$40 to his name. He didn't even own the clothes on his back: a family friend lent him his son's suit so he could look presentable when he arrived in California.

Being unemployed, Walt lived with his Uncle Robert, while his expenses had to be paid by his brother Roy. He had put his drawing board away. All he wanted was a job in a studio, any studio, doing anything. The *Alice* reel was his last remaining hope if he ever wanted a future in filmmaking. He sent dozens of letters soliciting distributors for it, but received only rejection letters, if any at all.

Margaret Winkler was the only exception.

She was only 28 herself, but she saw promise in the film and agreed to buy the negative, once completed, for \$1,500. This alone would have overjoyed the rejected Disney, but what came next *changed his life*. Margaret offered to distribute *Alice's Wonderland* as a series, for \$1,500 apiece for the first six films and \$1,800 for each subsequent one thereafter, for up to 12 initial pictures. She even offered the full amount for each negative up front instead of making Walt wait until she had gotten bookings or money for them herself.

Needless to say, Walt was ecstatic and accepted the generous offer immediately. He used the promised money of the 12-picture contract to get the equipment he needed and to put together his dream team of animators. He also talked his brother Roy into operating the business side of the venture. They named their new com-



Margaret Winkler



pany Disney Brothers Cartoon Studio.

Today's Walt Disney Company appropriately considers October 16, 1923 as the date of the start of the Disney Company. That was the day Margaret Winkler signed the contract for Walt to begin production. Her offer did not only give Walt newfound hope that he could draw again, she single-handedly financed his animation studio, which has been the longest running one of its kind in US history.

During the first several months, Margaret helped Walt hone his craft and improve his animations. She insisted on editing all of the *Alice* episodes herself. The

year after she signed the contracts with Disney, she married one of her employees named Charles Mintz. Once they had their first child together, she retired from her business and turned it over to her husband.

Regrettably, the business partnership between Margaret and Walt soured and ended altogether in 1928 as a result of the duplicitous decisions of her husband. Yet, by then her company had already financed a staggering 56 *Alice* films for Disney, as well as 26 productions of Walt's first major animated cartoon, *Oswald the Lucky Rabbit*.

From then on, Walt and Roy were able to get the best of this life-saving opportunity presented by Margaret Winkler. Without her, the animation studio that eventually funded Pixar, Marvel, Disneyland, and now Disney+, may have never existed at all.

After retirement, Margaret Winkler lived a quiet life with her family of two children, Katherine and William. She passed away just as quietly at age 95 on June 21st, 1990 in Mamaroneck, New York, credited only by a meager 63-word Los Angeles Times obituary. Sources: Newsweek, Wikipedia

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Rev. Kiss Gábor, SJ – May He Rest in Peace!

Although he spent only 19 years of his long priestly service as Pastor at Szt. Margit Church in Yonkers, many of us from the New York area still remember Fr. Kiss (sometimes spelled Kish), who passed away on December 23rd, 2019. (Szt. Margit Church was closed in 2007.)



Rev. Kiss Gábor, SJ

Rev. Kiss Gábor, SJ was born in 1924 in Békésszentandrás (located southeast of Szolnok, along the Hármas-Körös River). He began his studies with the Jesuits in Hungary, but was forced to leave the country on account of the anti-religious stance of the Communist government. He finished his studies in Italy and in the Netherlands, and was ordained in Maastricht in 1955. Following a year in Ireland, he was sent to Canada, and served in Toronto, Courtland and Hamilton.

In 1974, Fr. Kiss was named Pastor of Szt. Margit Church in Yonkers, NY, a very active Hungarian community at the time. They had their own newspaper, soccer team and Hungarian school, and Fr. Kiss became Scout Master of the Yonkers Scout troop

named for Gérecz Attila, one of the poets of the Hungarian Revolution who was killed by Russian troops in 1956.

The highlight of Fr. Kiss' service in Yonkers was the visit of Cardinal Mindszenty József in 1974. He remained Pastor at Szt. Margit until 1993, when he was once again posted to Courtland, Canada. Due to poor health, he moved into the Szent Erzsébet Retirement Home in Hamilton, Canada in 1999, a complex that had been founded by a Hungarian nun (see the January 2011 issue of Magyar News Online). He passed away in an old folks' home in Pickering, Canada, in his 95th year.

May he rest in peace!

February 2nd: Gyertyaszentelő or Karolina

Karolina Tima Szabó

In the Christian calendar, the 2nd of February is marked as the Virgin Mary's purification day. In Hungary, we call that day "Gyertyaszentelő Boldogasszony", or just "Gyertyaszentelő" (Candlemas in English). On this day, 40 days after Jesus was born, Mary took Jesus to the Temple in Jerusalem. Simeon called Jesus the "Light of Nations".

There are many traditions tied to this day. One is that the newborn child was considered a pagan until its Baptism, and a burning candle was placed next to its bed.

If the bear came out of his den on February 2nd (in the U.S., the ground hog) and saw his shadow, he went back to sleep some more,

because winter would last many more days.

To me February 2nd means something different: It is my mother's name day.

In Hungary, every name has a day in the year. Name days are tied to the life and/or the deeds of a saint. Karolina's saint is Charles the Great. He was a king of the Franks, the Lombards and Emperor of Rome in the 8th and 9th centuries. His greatness came from uniting Western and Central Europe.

To go back to fifty plus years-ago, on February 2nd every year I went to the *piac* (outdoor market) and bought a bouquet of violets for my mother, for her name day. But where did her name come from?

First, I found **Karola**, and it is a female version of **Károly**. It is said **Károly** came from the German *Karl*, meaning boy or young man. Another version is that it came from the Latin *Carolus*, meaning boy, young man.

To me most likely it came from the combination of two names, *Carolus* and the old Hungarian name *Karuly*, meaning *karvaly* (sparrow hawk), or *turul* (the Hungarian mythical eagle).

There are many versions of the name Karola, and it is not a very common name; in the 2000's, it didn't make it to the list of first 100 names.

Karola is very intuitive, she finds her own way, rarely shows her feminist side. Related names are Karla, Karolin, Rola, Rolika, Rolácska. Famous Karolas in Hungary are Csűrös Karola – actress; Ágai Karola – opera-singer.

Karolina is just the name Karola extended. Nicknames for Karolina are Karcsi(ka), Kari(ba), Kári(ka),

Karla, Karola, Karolácska, Karolin (ka), Karolincsi, Karus(ka), Lia, Liácska, Lici(ke), Licus(ka), Lina, Linácska, Lincsi(ke), Lini(ke), Linka, Linuca, Linuci(ka), Linus(ka), Lola, Lolácska.

Famous Karolina's are: Hungarian long-distance runner, Karolina Szabo; Karolina Kurkova, Czech model; and Karolina Protsenko— 11-year-old violinist from Los Angeles, CA.

Other versions of the name are Caroline, Carolyn. **Caroline** is a classic name, meaning "beautiful woman" in Italian; in French it means "strong". It is a more common name: since 1994, it has been in the top 100, 47th word-wise, 55th in the U.S.

Famous Caroline's are Caroline Grimaldi – Princess of Monaco, and Caroline Kennedy. Common nicknames and variations include Carol, and Carrie.

Carolyn means "song of happiness", from the word "Carol"; once you had found her, she will always be in your heart.

Let me spend some time on the name **Károly**. It is a very common name in Hungary. (It was my grandfather's name as well.) But there is another version of the origin of this name. It said that it comes from the Turkic *Karul*, which is equivalent to the English Charles.

Károly loves nature, looks for outdoor jobs, and has a problem in expressing his thoughts and feelings, that's why some may think that he is cold and unfriendly.

Hungarian nicknames of Károly are Károlyka, Kari, Karcsi, Karcsika, Karesz.

The Karl and Charles names are so popular, many languages have their own versions: Charles (French, English), Karl (German, Swedish), Carlo (Italian), Carlos (Spanish, Por-

tuguese), Karol (Polish), etc...

There were many famous Károlys in Hungary: Ferenczy Károly – painter; Kisfaludy Károly – author/poet; Lotz Károly – painter; Markó Károly – painter.

Famous Charles/Karl are: IV.Károly, the last king of Hungary; Karl Marx – philosopher; Karl Friedrich Benz – German engine designer, automobile engineer; Charles Darwin – naturalist; Charles I and II of England; Charles V. Holy Roman Emperor; Charles Dickens - author; *Charles André Joseph Marie de Gaulle* – statesman of France; Charlie Chaplin – actor.

All the versions of Karl or Karola have their own dates of the year in the Hungarian Calendar.

But if your name is Karola, Karolina, Caroline, Carolyn, Károly, Charles or Karl, and you celebrate it on February 2nd, happy name day to you!

Karolina Tima Szabo is a retired Systems Analyst of the Connecticut Post newspaper and Webmaster of Magyar News Online. She is the proud grandmother of two.

High Achievement of the Concordia Chorus of Komárom

Karolina Tima Szabó

It was my extreme pleasure to read the story about the prize the Concordia Chorus, and Conductor Stubendek István received recently.

On the 50th anniversary of the **Magyar Kórusok, Zenekarok és Népzenei Együttesek Szövetsége (Association of Hungarian Chorus, Orchestras and Folklore Ensembles – KÓTA)**, prizes for 2019 were awarded on January 22nd, 2020, the Day of Hun-



Méry Margit and Stubendek István

garian Culture. This year, the event was held at the St. Imre Cistercian Gymnasium in Buda. Prizes were awarded in eleven categories.

Only two recipients were from outside of Hungary's current borders, both from the Felvidék area: Méry Margit, folklore researcher of Pozsony, and the 40-year-old Concordia Chorus from Komárom, founded and directed by Stubendek István. **The prize was awarded to him and the Chorus in recognition of their magnificent work in the field of Hungarian musical culture over the years.**

The 2019 **KÓTA** Grand Prize went to Professor Párkai István, Kossuth-prize winning conductor, piano virtuoso and university professor. Of particular interest is that the 91-year-old Professor Párkai was Stubendek István's former professor. This is the first time that teacher and student can congratulate each other for their achievements.

Twenty years ago, the Chorus traveled to the USA for a concert tour. The initial concert was at the Norwalk John Calvin Reformed Church; from there, the tour continued to New York City, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington DC, and New Jersey.

On the day they were flying back to Hungary, some members of the Fairfield, CT Calvin United Church of Christ met them in New Jersey, and went with them to the Statue of Liberty. Inside the Statue, the Choir started to sing. It was something to remember!

Today, the Chorus has 35 members, many of them children of the original members. On May 16, 2020 the Chorus will celebrate its 40th anniversary at the Egressy Béni Culture Center of South Komárom, with the participation of other choruses. For this occasion, a yearbook also will be published with many stories, photos and memories.

Currently they are preparing for the Slovakian Hungarian Choruses concert and the Galánta Kodály Zoltán Days, which are organized every third year. I am very proud to have István, his wife Anna (chorus member), and their daughter, Stubendek Kati (actress) as friends.

Congratulations to the Concordia Chorus, and to Founding Conductor Stubendek István on the Chorus' 40th anniversary and the KÓTA prize!



Stubendek István, Prof. Párkai István and Stubendek István, Stupendek István's medal, Concordia Chorus

Magyar Treasures: The Illuminated Chronicle

Erika Papp Faber

In its eleven-hundred-year history, Hungary created many unique cultural treasures. We will look at some of them in this and upcoming issues, without following any historic order or timeline.

Chronicles were a medieval literary form, recording historical events in sequence. Dating to the 14th century, but drawing on earlier sources, they were the first formal descriptions of Hungarian history.

The first Magyar Treasure we will consider is The Illuminated Chronicle, composed in Latin, by an anonymous author. Some have tried to identify him as Kálti Márk, a canon at Székesfehérvár, but this is mere conjecture. It was transcribed at the court of King Lajos the Great (reigned 1342-1382).

Whoever the author of the Illuminated Chronicle was, he relied on earlier Hungarian chronicles which were still extant at the time, to record and thus rescue from oblivion many facts, episodes and legends no longer found elsewhere. The author states that he began writing it "on the Tuesday within the octave of Ascension Thursday, in the year of Our Lord 1358." In 12 chapters, he tells the story of the Hungarians, in correct Latin, beginning with the history of the Huns, and continues until Charles I's 1330 Wallachian campaign. There the story breaks off abruptly in the middle of a sentence.

It is believed that the author of the Chronicle is a different person from the artist who did the illumination or illustration. Scholars

have determined that the two-column text was written on parchment folios by the same hand, most likely by a Hungarian scribe. There are 147 miniatures, 10 larger paintings, 24 the width of each column, four smaller ones on the bottom of pages in the form of medallions, 99 miniatures inside initials, and 5 initials without miniatures. In addition, there are decorative motifs on the margins of 82 pages.



An initial with a miniature



The Chronicle places emphasis on the life of King St. László (born in 1040, reigned 1077-1095), whom King Lajos the Great considered his model. Among the most magnificent illustrations in the Chronicle are the representations of the Conquest, the battle of Prince Géza and Szt. István against the pagan Koppány, and the coronation of Szt. László.

Great care was shown in depicting details of the characters' costumes. Only with a microscope can it be seen that even the eyeballs were painted. An interesting side-light is that, for whatever reason, all miniatures depicting Attila the Hun have been "disrupted" or even rubbed out.

Not only the text, but the illustration too is incomplete, as evidenced by some blank spaces obviously meant to be filled in later.

There has been scholarly conjecture about the purpose of the Chronicle. Some thought it might have been intended as an engagement present to the French King Charles V, when the daughter of King Louis was engaged to Charles' son. Louis became King of Poland the year his daughter was born (1370), but there is no pictorial reference to the fact that Lajos was also King of Poland, i.e., the Polish coat of arms does not appear on the cover page.

The Chronicle had to be in Hungary by the second half of the 15th century, because there are personal notes in the margins by Vitéz János (c. 1408-1472), Archbishop of Esztergom who was a humanist scientist. There are further marginal notes in Hungarian and Latin, dating to the 15th and 16th centuries, and three notations in Hungarian but written in Turkish script. It is first mentioned in the Viennese Court Library in the first third of the 17th century, for which reason it was sometimes called the Viennese Illu-

minated Chronicle.

Interestingly enough, the Illustrated Chronicle was returned to Hungary in 1934, as a result of the 1932 Austro-Hungarian Agreement, based on **Article 177 of the Treaty of Trianon**, which stated that

"With regard to all objects or documents of an artistic, archaeological, scientific or historic character forming part of collections which formerly belonged to the Government or the Crown of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and are not otherwise provided for in the present Treaty... Hungary will be entitled to apply to the said States, particularly to Austria, in order to negotiate... the necessary arrangements for the return to Hungary of the collections, documents and objects referred to above..."

Returned were the work of Anonymus, the Gesta Hungarorum, 16 authentic Corvinas, and the Illuminated Chronicle. They are now housed in the Országos Széchényi Könyvtár in Budapest.

Isten oltó-kése God's Pruning Knife

Tóth Árpád

Pénzt, egészséget és sikert
Másoknak, Uram, többet adtál,
Nem kezdek érte mégse pert
És nem mondom, hogy adósom maradtál.

Nem én vagyok az első mostohád;
Bordáim közt próbáid éles kését
Megáldom s mosolygom az ostobák
Dühödt jaját és hiú mellverését.

Tudom és érzem, hogy szeretsz:
Próbáid áldott oltó-kése bennem
Téged szolgál, mert míg szívembe metsz,
Új szépséget teremni sebez engem.

Összeszorítom ajkam, ha nehéz
A kín, mert tudom, tied az én harcom,
És győztes távolokba néz
Könnyekkel szépült, orcád-fényü arcom.

Isten oltó-kése God's Pruning Knife

Tóth Árpád

In this mild poem born of his sickness, Tóth Árpád declares that he accepts God's "pruning knife" at work on his insides, because it prompts him to create new beauty in His service.

Tóth Árpád (1886-1928) was born in Arad, the son of a sculptor. He received a teachers' certificate, but never taught. A sickly man, he was one of the outstanding lyricists of his time, writing for dailies. His literary translations are first rate. He died in Budapest of tuberculosis.



Did you know...

that we have again upheld our waterpolo tradition, or that a famous Budapest landmark may change its function?

...that the Hungarian men's waterpolo team just became the best in Europe – for the THIRTEENTH time? Once again hosting the championship event, the Hungarians defeated Spain with 15 wins and three draws. Ria, ria, Hungária!



Budapest Chain Bridge

... **that** the Budapest Chain Bridge (see the October 2016 issue of Magyar News Online), completed in November 1849 and last renovated in 1986, is once again in need of repairs? The massive renovation deemed necessary

vastly exceeds the city's available assets, and the suggested joint repair project with the upgrading of the Tunnel does not seem feasible

at this time. Meanwhile, traffic on the Chain Bridge is being restricted, with the banning of tourist buses and trucks having a capacity of over 5 tons. It is possible that all vehicle traffic will be banned in the future, and the Chain Bridge will become a footbridge only.

It's a Small World!

László Oroszlány

According to statistics, there are about 15 million Hungarians in the world, but only about 10 million of them live in Hungary. The rest of us live in the neighboring countries or anywhere, everywhere in the world.

Living the northern part of US or Canada, it is a nice break if you can spend some time, even during the cold winter in the always sunny Caribbean. By plane from New York, you could be in the Bahamas in a little over two hours.

A few years ago my wife and I too greeted the New Year there. Attending church on the first Sunday, we noted that most of the people there were not the natives, but tourists, like us. Even the pastor saying Mass introduced himself as a retired transplant from the North of the US. And the cele-

brating priest was a guest too, coming there every year for two weeks "from somewhere where it's very cold". But we found it unusual that – contrary to what we were used to – this father did not really say much, did not do any of the Readings, say any of the prayers except at the end very short sentence: "The Mass is ended, go in peace".

Hearing that, I whispered to my wife that the accent sounded familiar. As the people were walking out of the church and went to the priest to greet them, we went to the guest father and I said to him in Hungarian:

*"Boldog Újévet kívánok!"
(Happy New Year!)*

He was quite surprised and asked: "How did you know I was Hungarian?" My standard answer to this question: "Because you have the same accent I do." This way it could never be an insult. Of course, we talked some more and learned that we have mutual ac-

quaintances in Canada, where he was from.

According to statistics, there are about 15 million Hungarians in the world, but only about 10 million of them live in Hungary. The rest of us live in the neighboring countries (Nagymagyarország) or anywhere, everywhere in the world.

So, no matter where you are, do not be surprised if someone near you speaks the same language. Because
IT'S A SMALL WORLD!

László Oroszlány was born in Hungary and left the country in 1956. He came to the United States in 1959, and established a firm producing precision parts as a manufacturing subcontractor for the aerospace industry. He retired from there after 42 years. He had been President of the Lay Committee of St. Stephen of Hungary Church in New York.



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