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Hungarian Benedictines in California

Ella Bitskey

In the darkest days of Communism, seven Hungarian Benedictines came to the United States as refugees. They worked, they taught, they continued their university studies, but lived far from each other, alone. Increasingly, they felt the need to carry on their way of life together, in community, according to the Rule of St. Benedict. At the same time, they received instructions from their motherhouse in Pannonhalma, Hungary: if they did not find a suitable solution within one year, they would have to join the Hungarian Benedictines working since 1928 in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

One year is a terribly short time for such a huge undertaking, but it is even more daunting when the burden falls on seven penniless refugees. A "miracle" was required for them to accomplish this. Reminding us of this "miracle" is a work entitled "Beginnings: The Foundation of Woodside Priory", published by the Priory itself for the 50th anniversary,

and written by Fr. Egon Jávör, who had the lion's share in realizing the plan. Looking back, "Beginnings" is the logical chain of spiraling events, and must have been the equivalent of a leap in the dark. Answers first had to be found to three basic questions: Where should their new home be? What type of work should they do? And, most essentially, from what would they be able to realize their plan?

After putting out exploratory feelers, Fr. Egon started out on his transcontinental trip on October 18, 1955. When he arrived in San Francisco, he was taken by the beauty of the area, the city's location, the bay, the view of the Pacific Ocean, and he felt with certainty that he could cross off the first question: He had found the "place".

He reported to the archdiocesan office. His fellow-priests were not encouraging: the archbishop does not "like" religious orders. A few years previously, he had refused a simi-



Father Egon

lar request by the Hungarian Cistercians, and they did not come with empty hands. But Archbishop John J. Mitty not only listened with interest to the plans of the Hungarian Benedictines to establish a monastery and found a prep school, he gave Fr. Egon well-meaning instructions. He assigned him to a parish where, through his pastoral work, he could meet a lot of people, and he took every opportunity to make their plans known. Most people gave him a positive

reception. There was a need for a school with such high standards. The crowd of those interested was soon augmented by helpers. Influential financiers, socially prominent ladies went into action. They organized teas, formal dances, raffles, fashion shows to benefit the foundation. Those familiar with the real estate market helped him look for a suitable piece of property.

They soon found and purchased an 18-acre farm in Portola Valley. Of the two bedrooms in the neglected little house, Fr. Egon immediately transformed one into a chapel, where the following day, barely one year after he started out, he offered the first Mass on the feast of St. Martin, patron of the Abbey of Pannonhalma. Not quite two years later, on August 15,

1957, feast of the Assumption of Mary, the seven Benedictine refugees finally prayed together. That same fall, their college prep school, named after our king St. Stephen, opened in very humble circumstances. It has since become widely recognized.

Today, the preparatory high school of Woodside Priory has over 250 students, some of whom are boarders. The middle school has almost 100 students. The schools boast a student-faculty ratio of 6:1. Students, drawn not only from the U.S., but also from Canada, Europe, Japan, Korea, India, Puerto Rico, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and even Mainland China, consistently score way above the national average on their SAT's. Boys make up 55% of the student body, girls 45%. For over 30 years, a

summer camp has been offered for boys and girls between the ages 5 and 16.

According to a Latin saying, everything turns out well for a monk. Let us add that it also requires his utmost effort and the immeasurable help of divine grace!

(Fr. Egon Jávör, the last surviving of the original seven Hungarian Benedictines, died of respiratory failure on March 2, 2008. May he rest in peace!)

Ella Bitskey is a journalist who has a regular column in the Catholic Hungarian monthly "Életünk" published in Munich, Germany. She worked for Radio Free Europe in Munich for many years, and now lives in Florida.

Translated by Erika Papp Faber

See the Campus



Viktoria Continues to Excel!

By Robert D. Kranyik

Last month I introduced our readers to Viktoria Molnar, an outstanding swimmer at the University of Bridgeport. At that time, I mentioned that Viki hailed from Dunjuvaros, on the Danube River in Hungary. Since then she has indicated that her family now lives in a smaller town called Nagyvenyim, near to Dunaujvaros.

Recently my wife, Louise, and I attended the last home meet of the season at the University of Bridgeport. Participating along with U.B. were Bryant and Pace Universities, and Assumption College. This home finale was not only an exciting swim meet, but it also provided an opportunity and a setting for honoring the graduating U.B. seniors on the swim team.

It was an opportunity to see Viki in action, and action there was. That Saturday afternoon, Viki set a school record in winning the 200-meter Freestyle in a time of 2:09.47. She also won the 200-meter Butterfly. Later, Viki teamed up with seniors Raluca Duma (Romania) and Nevena Vatachka (Bulgarian), and sopho-

more Doris Matosic (Croatia), winning the 400-meter Freestyle Relay, setting a new U.B. record.

It was a sight to see, Viki streaking through the water, and in one of the races, finishing a full length of the pool ahead of the next competitor. This quite, smiling young Hungarian woman is, indeed, a talented athlete. She seems to streak through the water with a smooth and almost effortless stroke.

A high point of the afternoon was the ceremony in which the U.B. seniors were recognized. The flags of all of the nations represented were displayed by other students, and the national anthem of each graduating senior was played. Of course, Louise and I were especially touched by the beauty of the Hungarian anthem which was played as the flag was dipped. That part of the ceremony was completed with the playing of our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner".

Each graduating senior received a framed action photo of herself racing in the pool, presented by Coach Brad Flood. It was a day to remember, with dozens of fine athletes, both men and women, representing four institutions of higher learning, competing in our beautiful 25 meter pool. And, Viki Molnar, our Hungarian student, was one of the best.

Robert Kranyik is a professor emeritus and retired dean from the University of Bridgeport, and a member of the Editorial Board of Magyar News Online.

< *Hungarian Flag Ceremony*



Eliz's Cherry Cake Recipe

Try this recipe from Eliz. It's easy, fast and delicious!

1 cup sugar
4 eggs separated
1 ³/₄ cups flour
1 tsp baking powder
¹/₄ tsp salt
¹/₄ tsp (1 stick) butter
¹/₂ tsp vanilla
1 cup pitted cherries

Preheat oven to 350°. Grease and flour 9x13 baking pan.

Cream butter; add egg yolks and sugar, mix well. Sift all dry ingredients. Add to butter mixture. Mix. Beat egg whites until stiff. Fold egg whites into batter. Pour batter into baking pan. Drop cherries on top of batter.

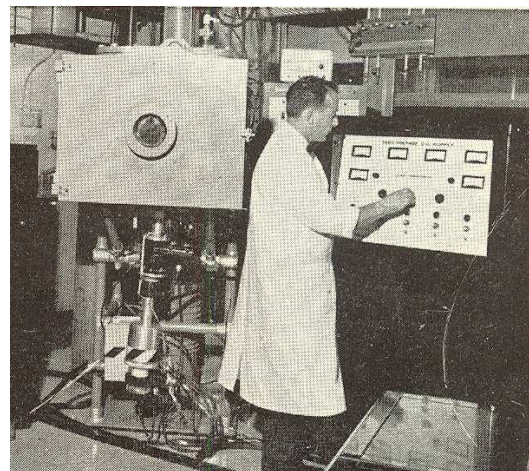
Bake 30 minutes. Cool on cooling rack. Cut and serve.

Sprinkle with powdered sugar before serving.

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Terence Roach at CBS Lab

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Recollections of Two Hungarian Geniuses

An Interview with Terence Roach

By Robert Kranyik

Some people are lucky enough to have an opportunity during their work lives to associate with someone exceptional. In Terry Roach's case, he was doubly lucky to have worked with two exceptional people, both Hungarians, who had helped to change the world. These people were Peter Goldmark, once President of CBS Laboratories, and Dr. Dennis Gabor, of the University of London, and Nobel Prize recipient.

A native of Great Britain, Terry Roach served in the British army as a paratrooper, and in his spare time raced motorcycles. But his sense of wonder about the natural world stimulated a lifelong interest in science and engineering. He and his wife emigrated to the United States shortly after their marriage, and he began his long career in engineering. He spent some sixteen years at CBS Labs, where he not only worked directly with Dr. Peter Goldmark and Dr. Dennis Gabor, but also had the opportunity to work on cutting edge projects, some of which are highly guarded secrets to this day.

As a senior program engineer, he worked in applied physics, on photo sensitive materials. One of his projects resulted in the development of the prototype ultra violet hazard monitor, and later on the creation of optical radiation measurement devices for the National Bureau of Standards. He ultimately served as principal investigator on such esoteric topics as "near infrared photosensitive surfaces" and "optical light modulators". In addition, he holds a

patent on a CAT scanner radiation device.

Meeting Peter Goldmark

Terry recalls first meeting Dr. Peter C. Goldmark when he, Terry, was a young engineer. He described Dr. Goldmark as an impeccably turned out man, in excellent physical condition, smartly dressed, polite, articulate, and a good listener. Goldmark spoke with a noticeable Hungarian accent. He remembers that while at CBS Labs, Dr. Goldmark developed the Long Playing Record, at 16 2/3 RPM, based on the need for books for the blind. He then perfected the microgroove technique for long playing records, which helped make William Paley and CBS a startling success. His version of the vinyl long playing record remained the industry standard until its replacement by the CD in the 1980's.

While at CBS Labs, Dr. Goldmark also worked an early version of color television, referred to as the "Field-Sequential" technique. Although his version of color television was not to become the adopted standard, nevertheless, the "color-wheel" concept was successfully used in the medical field and in colored television for the moon landings.

Terry recalled working on some issues related to an early weather satellite in the 1960's with Goddard Space Center, Peter Goldmark came in and worked with Terry on troubleshooting the "breadboard" model, until 10:00 P.M., by which time

Goldmark had succeeded in debunking the problem.

In 1977, Dr. Peter Goldmark was awarded the National Medal of Science by President Jimmy Carter for "contributions to the development of the communications sciences for education, entertainment, culture, and human service". Dr. Goldmark died on December 7, 1977 at the age of seventy-one.

Dr. Dennis Gabor Steps Onto the Scene

Terry recalled that Dr. Peter Goldmark and Dr. Dennis Gabor were boyhood friends in Hungary, where they had been schoolmates. Peter had come to the United States prior to World War II, while Dennis had gone off to teach at the University of London. But the friends were to be reunited in the late 1960's when Peter Goldmark invited Dennis Gabor to come to the United States for several summers in a row, to work at CBS Laboratories. Their friendship flourished as Goldmark provided Gabor with a fine laboratory, and a broad charge to pursue his (Gabor's) scientific interests.

According to Terry, Dr. Gabor would have fit perfectly into a 1937 version of Masterpiece Theatre or a Miss Marple episode. He was about five feet three inches tall, with round eyeglasses, and a perfectly trimmed mustache. As Terry said, "Dr. Gabor bespoke tailors, and like his friend, was impeccably dressed, always with

a high waistband on his trousers, reaching to about the middle of his chest. Like his tailoring, his English was impeccable except for the Hungarian accent. He was recalled as quietly competent person, who was totally accepted as a technical leader.

Terry recalled that one of Dr. Gabor's interests was solar energy, a field in which Terry was able to work directly with him. One of the ideas Gabor pursued was the development of solar panels which he hoped to install on the oceans near the equator to generate electricity, which in turn, would generate hydrogen and oxygen through electrolysis. The hydrogen would be stored in bladders deep beneath the ocean under pressure, following which it would be shipped around the world for use as energy. However, the project proved to be unfeasible at the time because the payback time for the cost of the solar sells was prohibitive. Gabor had developed the idea of replacing silicon cells with gallium arsenide cells, which turned out to be very expensive, but as Terry described them, "they were very expensive, hard to work with, but constituted an elegant solution to a difficult problem".

As a physicist, Dr. Dennis Gabor was among the world's best. In 1971 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics, for his work in holography, part of the basis for colored television, and one of the interesting psychological concepts of how the human brain portrays memory. He died in 1979.

Terry Roach regards his experiences with Peter Goldmark and Dennis Gabor as among the most formative of his life. That period of his

life served as a base from which he moved on to become Director of Engineering for Perkin Elmer, where he was instrumental in the development of large optical systems for military and commercial applications. He completed his career with a division of Perkin Elmer which focused on the creation and manufacture of photolithographic systems used in semiconductor wafer production. He humorously credits much of his success to his English accent. But I and his other friends at Fayerweather Yacht Club, on the shore of Black Rock Harbor, in Bridgeport, Connecticut know that it is his scientific acumen that made the difference.

Dr. Robert Kranyik is a retired Dean and Professor from the University of Bridgeport, and a member of the coffee roundtable at Fayerweather Yacht Club. He serves on the Editorial Board of Magyar News Online.



Dennis Gabor and Peter Goldmark

**"PRAISE THE LORD,
O MY SOUL"
AUTOBIOGRAPHY
OF
JOHN BUTOSI**

II. CEGLÉD (1931-1939)

**"PRAISE THE LORD,
O MY SOUL"**



**AUTOBIOGRAPHY
OF
JOHN BUTOSI**

II. CEGLÉD (1931-1939)

The National League of Child Protection, the state organization took care of my room and board as well as my tuition while I attended the Kossuth Realgimnazium at Cegléd.

The Home for Boys at Cegléd, called Surányi Károly Fiuotthon was named after the young war-hero in whose memory the bereaved parents donated the place. The whole home was organized to assure strict “law and order”.

If the Home was one arm of the State’s care, the Kossuth Realgimnazium was certainly the other arm.

The first grade was so large, that it had to be divided into A and B sections. I was in the B section. What a class it was! There were more than 30 boys and 3 girls at the start, among them about 6 boys from the Surányi Home, all running for the first prize.

What a teaching staff, under the leadership of vitez Szőnyi Sándor. The school was the showcase of the country.

In the fifth grade the A and B section were united, the competition increased. In the year of 1938 brought a surprise. In January I received a letter from a Hungarian cabinet Minister: Homan Bálint, the influential secretary of Religion and Public Education notified me that starting with the current school year he granted me 200 pengő yearly scholarship from the Horthy Miklós Scholarship Fund. “I count on your effective work and true national loyalty.”

For the “effective work”, I did my utmost: I won first prize in the cov-

eted essay contest of the Gimnazium. The given subject was “Disloyalty Lawsuits in the 19th Century”. When it was announced at the School year Closing Exercise, great applauding was the response, because Seventh Graders had not been the winner for many decades.

I would like to recall the most important event of my Life that had happened in Cegléd: how I recognized God’s eternal plan for me in Jesus Christ.

I was born, reared and educated in the best tradition of folkreligion. I was baptized into Reformed Church when I was 2 days old. Our home was an example of a “Christian” home. I saw my parents pray every day. Of course, all the children attended the local Reformed School.

The trouble was Jesus, the resurrected, living Jesus Christ. That *He Lives Now, Walks Among Us and Can Meet Us Personally*, that was unexpected, frightening, shocking for me... My adolescent years appeared in spiritual dimension, proving that I am “a miserable sinner”

The boys went to see a film. I decided to stay in our study room... I wanted to put the Bible in the drawer. But somehow the Book opened and my eyes fell on Psalm 103: “Praise the Lord, O my soul, All my inmost being praise His Holy Name, Praise the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits – Who forgives all your sins, and Heals all your diseases, who redeems your life from the pit, and crowns you with the love and compassion, who satisfies your desires with good things so that your youth is renewed like the Eagles.”

It took me more than 2 hours to “talk it over” with the Lord, to apply His promises to my life, ... for He loves me from eternity to eternity that He forgives my sins – past, present and future – for, He is our savior.

My loving Father, he heals *all* my diseases just as He forgives all my sins: that He will not punish me with death and hell for He does not punish twice for the same sins and Jesus Christ already suffered on death and hell for my sins; so much so that I can wear the crown of His love and compassion; that He changes my whole life taking away the unsatisfying desires of the old and granting me the Christ like new nature. How true it was! From that moment on I lived like a bird liberated from cage, from fear. Not the presence, but the power of unclean desires was broken for good, and I praised the Lord with my soul, in my innermost being.

I must confess that the living Word of God and the risen simultaneity of Jesus Christ have been the two basic theological facts that sustained me in my Christian life and ministry.

But one thing became increasingly puzzling for me: “Am I in the right Church...Am I in my place in the Reformed Church or should I seek for another fellowship of faith, more understanding, more congenial?”

The answer came very simply and naturally “Do not decide unless you know the facts, the true facts!” So I took the two-volume book of John Calvin, “The Institutes of Christian Religion.” He lead me to the Bible... I just let the book permeate my thinking and shape my decision. I became fully convinced that I saw

Our Visit to the Nagy Vásárcsarnok

by Judit Vasmaties Paolini

my place in the Reformed Church, and ripened more and more in my heart the decision that I should enter the Reformed Theological Academy at Debrecen.

The 1938-39 school years was the last year in Cegléd. The graduation examination from the Gimnazium, called Érettségi is perhaps the most demanding educational exercise in Hungary. You have to pass written and oral exams from the following six subjects: 1) Hungarian language and literature, 2) Latin language and literature, 3) German language and literature, 4) History, 5) Mathematics, 6) Physics.

I passed all these subjects with the possible best marks (jeles) and ... I graduated from my secondary schools with high honors.

To read the rest of Rev. Butosi's interesting autobiography, read below:

Rt. Rev. Dr. John Butosi's autobiography is finally finished and has been released by the publisher, www.lulu.com/observer. It contains over 500 pages with approximately 300 photos.) It is available for purchase on the Internet (Shipped ~directly to your address). The price is \$25, plus shipping and handling. To order, go to www.lulu.com ID: 1476652.



A few years ago, when my Vásárcsarnok—the Central Marcousin Tamás invited us to go ket Hall—in Budapest was truly to the Nagy Vásárcsarnok it special and worth a visit. He was not something at the top knew we enjoyed seeing the of our to-do-list. Tamás had to magnificent, historical buildings nudge us (my sister Rose, my in Hungary which beckon every-husband George and I) con- one to appreciate their beauty vancing us that the Nagy without necessarily being able to

distinguish one architectural design from the next; he informed us that the Market Hall is the largest indoor market in Budapest. Furthermore, he revealed that it's actually a historical structure built over a hundred years ago which had been recently renovated. Of course, he added that we should not confuse this market hall with a simple open-air market, a *piac*. Yes, they both sell fruits, vegetables, meats, and poultry; but the Nagycsarnok (the Great Hall as my aunt and many others who live in Budapest refer to it) has so much more including souvenirs and eateries! Well, that's all we needed to hear for we were all hoping to buy Some souvenirs.

Later, we discovered that the Market Hall was designed by a Hungarian architect, Samu Pecz and was constructed in the later part of the 19th Century with its doors opening for business in 1897. Primarily, it was designed to allow for indoor commerce where food products could be sold in a healthier environment, sheltered from adverse weather conditions. In addition, having such a venue in a central place permitted the quality of food to be monitored as well as create more stable prices (Nagy 2-4). Its location in the city near the Danube allowed products to arrive by boat, rail, and roadways enhancing the opportunity for commerce. Furthermore, it was a vital point from where Hungarian food products could be dispatched. Thus, it was a crucial hub for foreign trade at the beginning of the 20th Century (15).

The Market Hall was severely damaged in World War II. Its

renovation in 1992-1994 presented many challenges. First, the restoration required meeting the modern building codes; equally important was recapturing its historical character and Old World charm! Great care was applied to attain full historical restoration of the frontages and the interior (17).

On the day of our visit, its colorful facade captivated us from a distance. However, we didn't realize that it was the Great Market Hall until our aunt revealed that we're looking at it and pointed directly across the street! Everything about its exterior evokes a grand structure constructed in a much earlier time period. Observing the front of the building, we noticed colorful bricks arranged in geometric patterns. Its roof constructed of green and red Zsolnay clay tiles is truly vibrant. Those responsible for the restoration of the Market Hall are to be commended for successfully recapturing its majestic grandeur. I certainly didn't expect such a fine building to be a market hall; that discovery took us by surprise!

Tamás was absolutely right in giving us the nudge we needed for it was truly worth the trip.

On the gallery level there were so many different food stalls. Some as we expected were selling fresh fruits, vegetables, meats, and poultry. In fact, we stopped briefly to chat with Tamas who at the time worked at the poultry stall; he informed us that his job included dressing the poultry! We observed freshly cleaned and dressed chicken

ready for sale. What was a little unexpected was seeing chicken being sold with their feet still attached! Though at first we were surprised, we recalled that Nagymama, our grandmother, use to prepare chicken soup using chicken feet; and her soups were always so tasty! In fact, she taught me how to prepare chicken soup. I humbly express that mine is also quite tasty, though I must admit that I use chicken breasts! Nevertheless, I have no doubt that there are many who use yet another part of the chicken! As we stood there our thoughts quickly drifted to Aunt Kati's delicious *chicken paprikas*. Rose and I agreed that by the end of the day such fresh chicken would certainly be all sold!

Exploring the gallery, we noticed many fine Hungarian wines like Tokaji abundantly available. We also found Hungarian noodles for soup and *paprika* especially packaged for tourists. We purchased so many packages of the noodles knowing in a few months we would be preparing a delicious chicken soup at home. Rose and I concurred that *paprika* purchased in Hungary is the best! We bought several packages of that too!

Continuing our tour through the gallery, we spotted a number of massive, iron pillars—supporting beams—which were quite spectacular. Rose and I marveled at them commenting how Dad, who had been an iron worker, would have loved seeing them. He could appreciate first hand the labor which went into their design and construction! Their

colossal size intrigued us; in addition, the iron railings on the upper level with their ornate designs were quite impressive!

On the upper level we found so many attractive souvenirs including porcelain, hand crafted pottery, blouses exquisitely sewn in needlepoint we believed were distinctly Hungarian...Then my eyes caught a glimpse of novelty pencils which were 13 inches long and colorfully handcrafted; I especially liked the ones painted red with white floral designs and purchased at least a dozen as token gifts. Yes, we had so much fun making purchases for family and friends as well as for ourselves!

Eventually, we made our way to the Fakanál Étterem. It was absolutely inviting. It's a self-service restaurant with food prepared on the premises daily. George ordered goulash while Rose and I order Wiener schnitzel. The meals were quite tasty, and the portions were most generous! The prices were very reasonable and affordable for everyone—tourists, people working in the area, and locals shopping and stopping for lunch! As we sat there chatting and savoring our scrumptious feast, suddenly we heard a violin! It was so unexpected. I remember asking, "Is that a violin? Do you guys hear a violin playing?" We agreed in deed it was and spotted the gentleman entertaining everyone! We made a few requests — Hungarian folksongs and songs we recalled hearing when we were children like *Janos Legyen Fenn a Janos Hegyen*. Lunch turned out to be quite extraordinary! As we left and continued our tour of the upper level, my

aunt Zsuzsi informed us that the Fakanál Étterem caters to groups and was available for banquets. We were not at all surprised by this. It has a charming atmosphere, great food with generous portions, and entertainment; of course it is a popular banquet facility!

Every trip to Hungary we usually discover something new! Every trip to Hungary we relish the time spent with relatives who live oh so far away but are so dear! And this trip certainly was no exception!

Work Cited

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Veszprem-Budapest:
Magyar Kepek/Hungarian
Pictures, 1999. 2-23.

Did You Know...

There is a tulip that is indigenous to Hungary? But Hungarians knew tulips even before their entry into the Carpathian Basin.

Although tulips are commonly believed to have originated in Turkey, because they were spread throughout Europe after the Turkish conquest of the 16th century, these bright jewels of spring have their ancestral home on the steppes of Central Asia, where 125 species of wild tulips are known. Those same

barren steppes were long home to our Hungarian ancestors, and the blooming of red, white and yellow tulips became the recurrent theme between gray, freezing cold winters and blazing hot summers. Tulips came to symbolize beauty, love, respect, reverence and recognition, and these symbols turned into ornamental motifs, used in Hungarian folk art through the ages.



Studies have been written about the use of the tulip motif by the ancient Hungarians. It has been found in gravesites in the Altai Mountains, as far back as the 5th c. B.C., where tulips decorated leather flasks, metal ornaments and carpets. Later on, tulips are found, for example, in the ornamentation of the Hungarians at the time of the Conquest, on the Holy Crown, on coins minted by the kings of the House of Árpád and their successors, on the Coronation Man-

staple of Hungarian ornamentation that the traditional "hope chest" of old was called "tulipános ládd", i.e., chest painted with tulips. Tulips are also a recurring theme on the carved poles (*kopjafák*) placed on graves in Transylvania. (There, they have acquired a new meaning: they indicate that the deceased was a female.)

It may be of interest that the type of tulip used in Hungarian folk art has pointed petals, like the yellow "Tulipa hungarica Borbas". This flower is indigenous to the Kazan Gorge and the Iron Gate region of the lower Danube, in the Carpathian Basin (see accompanying photo). A subspecies, called "undulatifolia", has a wavy edge and a purplish pollen sac, and is currently being popularized in Hungary.

Erika Papp Faber is a member of the Magyar News Online editorial board.



Tulipános láda

Book Review: Szövetség az életért (Solidarity for Life), by Csaba Bőjte, OFM

Reviewed by Éva H. Lékai

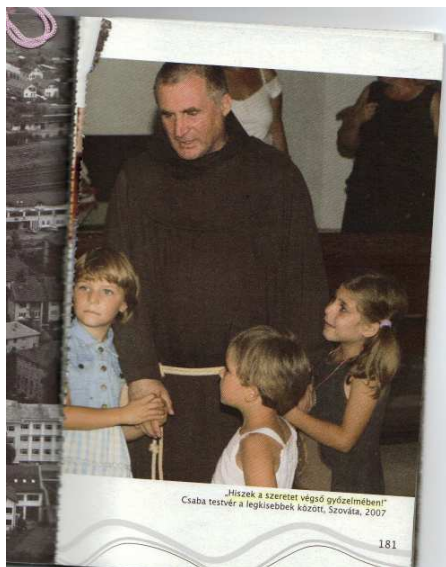
If you are interested in new ideas of living and loving for the 21st century, this book by Csaba Bőjte OFM is for you. This charismatic Hungarian Franciscan priest, Brother Csaba, as he prefers to be called, takes us on a journey of the past 15 years, during which his spirituality propelled him to extraordinary accomplishments. During this time, in the poor, often isolated regions of Transylvania, Brother Csaba, his helpers and benefactors established 40 day care centers, or live-in homes for about 1,400 orphans and very needy children.

In this heartwarming book of 212 pages, with numerous illustrations of the happy children and the beautiful Transylvanian countryside, Brother Csaba describes the highlights of his life-saving mission of

innocent children. Starting with an overview of the various homes and correspondence documenting the beginnings, the book continues with 40 meditations, some addressed to those who are the day-to-day caregivers and foster parents of his charges. It ends with Brother Csaba's explanation of his deep spirituality based on living the Gospel with Franciscan simplicity. It may be summarized in the words "I believe in love's final victory" ("Hiszek a szeretet végső győzelmében"), which had been the title of his previous book.

A map on the inside back cover shows the location of the schools and day-care centers under his care.

Éva H. Lékai writes from Florida.



"Hiszek a szeretet végső győzelmében"
Csaba testvér a legkisebbek között, Szovitsa, 2007



● Bentlakó otthonaink / Our Live-in Homes / Kinderheime

- Árkos / Arcus
- Déva / Deva / Deva
- Csíkszereda / Miercurea Ciuc
- Gálospetri / Galospetreu
- Gyergyószárhegy / Lazarea
- Gyimesbükk / Ghimes-Faget
- Gyulafehérvár / Alba Iulia / Weissenburg
- Kászón / Casin
- Kisiratos / Dorobanti
- Kolozsvár / Cluj-Napoca/ Klausenburg
- Kovászna / Covasna / Kovasna
- Petrozsény / Petrosani / Petroscheni
- Szalonta / Salonta
- Szászváros / Orastie / Broos
- Székelyvarság / Varsag
- Szováta / Sovata / Sovata
- Torockó / Rimetea / Eisenburg
- Tusnádfürdő / Baile Tusnad / Bad Tuschnad
- Zsombolya / Jimbolia / Hatzfeld

× Napköziotthonok, Iskolaházak / Day Care Centers, School-Homes / Tagesheime, Schülerhorte

Hungarian History in a Capsule

Compiled by Al Bauer and published by the Hungarian History Society in New Brunswick, NJ

From 10 BC to the end of the 4th century

The western part of the present-day Hungary is a Roman province, called Pannonia.

First half of the 5th century

The present-day of Hungary is a center of the Hun empire.

5th to the 9th century

Goths, Gepids, Longobards, Avars, and Slavs live on the territory of present-day Hungary

896

The Magyars (Hungarians), a nomadic people, whose ancestors lived on the northern coast of the Black Sea, later on the Don region, than along the Prut and Seret River, led by Chieftain, Árpád, conquer the Carpathian basin.

1000

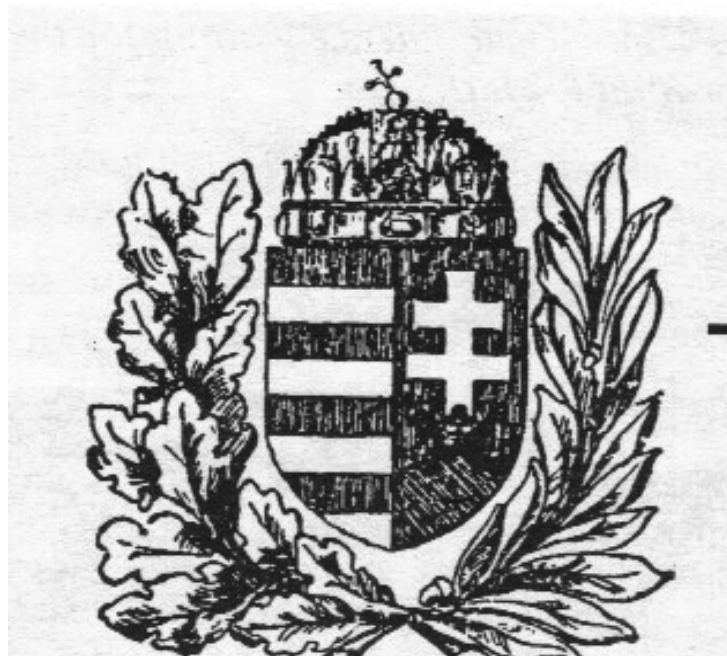
The Hungarians, a pagan people until then, are converted to Christianity. At 1000 AD Hungary's first king, St. Steven is christened, than crowned.

1089-1102

Slavonia, Croatia and Dalmatia come under the sovereignty of Hungary.

1222

The Golden Bull (the letter of rights) is issued by King Endre II. This document is considered the foundation of the Hungarian constitution and often compared to



also the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

1456

János Hunyadi wins a resounding victory over the Turks at Nádorfehérvár (Belgrade). The memory of this battle is preconized by the noon bell ordained by Pope Callixtus III.

1468-1490

Matthias Corvinus, the son of János Hunyadi becomes king of Hungary. His court is one of the cultural centers of the Renaissance.

the Magna Carta of England.

1241-1242

The Tartar invasion ravages Hungary.

1301

With the death of Andrew III, the House of Árpád became extinct and since that time, with the exception of King Matthias (1458-1490) only rulers of foreign extraction occupied the Hungarian throne.

14th century

During the reign of King Louis the Great (1342-1382) the Hungarian kingdom reaches the zenith of its power. With the conquest of Wallachia and the establishment of the Hungarian-Polish personal union, the imperium of Hungary borders three seas.

1387-1437

Hungary's king is Sigimund of Luxemburg who from 1433 was

1514

The Hungarian peasants revolt, but the feudal lords quench their revolution in blood and order their leader György Dózsa to be tortured to death on a redhot iron throne.

1526

In the battle of Mohács, in Southern Hungary, the Turks defeat the Hungarian army. Approximately two-third of Hungary is under Turkish rule for 150 years. The northern and the western region of the country is under Hapsburg rule, Transylvania and the South-east become independent principality under Turkish suzerainty.

1683-1699

The united European armed forces gradually drive out the weakening Turkish power from Hungary. Buda is liberated in 1686.

1703-1711

The War of the Liberation by Ferenc Rákóczi II, prince of Transylvania is a failure. Hungary remains under Hapsburg control.

1825-1848

The so called Reform Period, promoted national renewal and independence, and paves the way to the Revolution of 1848 and the War of Independence. Its principle leaders are István Széchenyi and Lajos Kossuth.

1848-1849

The War of Independence. The Hungarian people rise in revolt against the ruling Hapsburgs. To put down the revolt the House of Hapsburg appeal to the Tsar of Russia whose armies force the Hungarians to lay down their arms.

1867

After eighteen years of absolutism, a "compromise" with the Hapsburg is reached and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is created.

August, 1914

World War I begins.

November 3, 1918

The Austro-Hungarian armistice signed at Padua, Italy.

November 16, 1918

Hungary is proclaimed a Republic.

March 21-August 1, 1919

The Hungarian Republic of Soviets proclaimed. Soon after its fall Hungary again becomes a kingdom, governed by Regent Miklós Horthy.

June 4, 1920

The Trianon Treaty divides Hun-

gary's territory. Under the terms of the treaty Hungary loses 89,700 square miles, 71.4% of her territory, 63% of her population, including 3.5 million Magyars. Romania gains the Transylvania region.

1920-1944

Admiral Miklós Horthy is regent of Hungary, a kingdom without a king.

1938

The First Vienna Award. Part of Slovakia is returned to Hungary.

1940

Part of northern Transylvania is returned to Hungary from Romania.

1941

Part of Bácska (southern Hungary) is returned to Hungary from Yugoslavia.

June 26, 1941

The Hungarian government, as an ally of Germany, declares war on the Soviet Union.

March 19, 1944

German troops occupy Hungary, as Hungary's loyalty as an ally is no longer trusted.

January 20, 1946

Armistice agreement signed between the Allied Powers and Hungary in Moscow.

April 4, 1945

Hungary's total territory is occupied by Soviet forces.

February 1, 1946

Hungary is proclaimed a Republic.

August 1, 1946

The inflation of prices following

the war comes to an end with the new currency, the forint.

February 10, 1948

Hungary signs the Peace Treaty in Paris. Hungary's territory is reduced once again to the size set by the Trianon Treaty of 1920, and in addition the Bratislava bridgehead (3 villages).

March 25, 1949

Nationalization of industry and business begins.

May 15, 1955

Hungary establishes a one party rule.

December 14, 1955

Hungary becomes a member of the United Nations.

October 23, 1956

A student demonstration of solidarity, with the Polish people, also make demands for reform of the government and independence from the Soviet Union. The demonstrators are fired upon by the communist secret police when they attempt to broadcast their reforms on the radio. The revolution of 1956 begins.

November 4, 1956

The revolution is crushed by Soviet forces. The Kádár era begins. Two hundred thousand people flee the country to the West.

January 1978

The Hungarian crown is returned from the U.S.A. where it was kept since the end of WW II.

Spring 1989

The "birth" of a "New" democratic Hungary. The first free election is held on over forty years.

You Are Invited

Viewers of Magyar News Online are invited to submit articles and news items for possible publication on our website. We are interested in the following types of articles:

1. Hungarian current events, culture, history, science, the arts, and travel experiences in Hungary.

2. American-Hungarian news, culture, history, and family stories. Notices of upcoming American-Hungarian activities are especially welcome.

3. Short articles for our “Kicsi a Vilag” or “It’s a Small World” column. This is about meeting Hungarians in unusual places or under unusual circumstances. Check out the column on our website to get an idea of what we like to publish.

We like to limit articles to no more than 1,000 – 1,500 words in length, although shorter articles are welcome as well. We prefer that articles be written in Microsoft Word. Articles should be submitted via email to editor@magyarnews.org, and should include the title, name of the author, and a brief description of the author’s background (see our website). We welcome photographs which should be sent as attachments. Generally, we can include one photo in the main body, and the remaining are published in our photo gallery.

All articles received are reviewed by members of our editorial board, and revisions may be required before publication. We look forward to hearing from you.



What Can You Tell Us About This Photograph?

By Robert Kranyik

I recently came across this interesting photograph among my collection of Hungaricana, and it struck me as something special. It is apparently a photo taken by a professional photographer, and there is a notation in the bottom right corner indicating “Nemety, N.Y.”. The photo seems to be about some type of Hungarian-American celebration, for the two women who are central figures obviously represent Hungary and the United States. The woman on the left with the crown, long braids, and seemingly royal garb is holding a shield with the Magyar coat of arms. The woman on the right is

garbed in the Stars and Stripes. There are other figures dressed in Hungarian costume including a rather majestic, bearded gentleman at left, complete with sword. Interspersed among the Hungarian costumed people are others in normal American attire. At the far left appears a police officer, probably from the New York City Police Department.

It would be nice to know what the photograph signifies. What was the occasion? Who were the people in the setting? When was the photograph taken? Where was it taken? If you know anything about the photograph, please contact us at www.magyarnews.org. We would like to complete the story. Let us hear from you.



It's a Small World at the Senior Center

My wife and I were at the Easton, CT Senior Center to see a film and hear a lecture on the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, since the Center is planning a trip to these two significant places in American history. There were approximately 50 seniors in attendance, and as the group waited for the film, the room buzzed with conversation.

People were renewing acquaintances, and there was also some preliminary discussion about whose ancestors arrived through Ellis Island.

On the other side of the room, several ladies were heavily into discussion about their ethnic backgrounds, and who, in their families came through Ellis Island. All of a sudden, my ears pricked up as I heard one of them say, "I'm Hungarian". Then another, and another spoke. It appeared that we had a good handful of Hungarian-Americans on the other side of the room.

That group was complemented by an old acquaintance, sitting next to Louise and me, who also happened to be Hungarian-American. After the lecture and film, things opened up for questions. There was a lot of interest in names, and how they often became something else on the other side of the gate at Ellis Island. Then, a tall gentleman behind me stood up and said, my name is _____, and it used to end in an "i", but at Ellis Island it was changed to end with a "y". Then he added, "This happened to many Hungarians!"

I now knew that I was in the right place to hand out cards calling attention to

www.magyarnews.org. You never know.

DÍSZVACSORA

Az Amerikai Magyar Intézet igazgatója

dr. Molnár Ágoston

tiszteletére a
William Penn Társaság és a
Magyar Amerikai Koalíció
díszvacsorát rendez a

Cosmos Club helységében

2008. április 18-án este 7 órakor.

Az Amerikai Magyar Koalíció országos
non-profit szervezet,
mely az amerikai magyar ügyek széleskörű
megismertetését és megértését támogatja.

Hungarian American Coalition
1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 280
Washington, DC 20036

Tel: (202) 296-9505

Fax: (202) 775-5175

E-posta: info@hacusa.org

Honlap: www.hacusa.org



MEGHÍVÓ

Tavaszi Bál

Csak Felnőtteknek!

ÉLŐ ZENE - TÁNC - TOMBOLA

és

VACSORA

2008 április 26. szombat 18:00-24:00

Helyszín:

Catholic War Veterans

**2 Shalvoys Lane
Danbury, CT. 06810**

**Részvételi Díj: \$40
Klub tagoknak: \$35**

**A helyek korlátozottak
fizetett visszaigazolását kérjük 2008 április 20-ig,
április 22. utáni visszamondás esetén a jegy árát
nem áll módunkban visszatéríteni.**



Részvevők Név: _____

Részvevők száma: _____

**Hungarian American Club of Danbury, Inc.
56 Pembroke Rd. Danbury, CT. 06811
Lengyel Zsuzsa: 203 746-2162
Fehérné Mónika: 203 300-5541**



17. Cifra Magyar Népitánc Tábor

Téma:
Szüreti népszokások
2008 Július/July



Tanítja/Taught by:

Ertl Péter

Dobi Andrea "Hugi"

Fővédnök/Sponsored by:

Niagara Falls Árpád Park
CANADA



Cifra Tánc Tábor

Fee Schedule per camper

Kezdő/Junior: \$276.00 US/\$290.00 CDN

Közép/Intermed: \$357.00 US/\$375.00 CDN

Felnőtt/Adult: \$181.00 US/\$190.00 CDN

Full Fee paid by June 1, 2008

* Junior and Intermediate camp includes
a camp t-shirt

(Families with 2 or more children will receive a
discount of \$38.00 US/\$40.00 CDN per child.)

*After June 1, all camp fees will increase by
\$38.00 US/\$40.00 CDN*

Please make cheque or money order
payable to: Hungarian Cultural Centre

and mail to:

Marianna McMaster

9301 Beaverdams Road

RR#1

Niagara Falls, ON L2E 6S4

For further information call:

(905) 353-9543 or

Marianna_Varपालotai@ridley.on.ca



INVITATION

The Bodnár Gábor Hungarian Scout Troop #2 and the Hungarian Society of Massachusetts cordially invites You, Your Family and Friends to attend the Hungarian Ball to be held on

Saturday, April 26th, 2008, at 7:00 PM

The Ball will benefit our Scout Program.

MEGHÍVÓ

A 2. számú Bodnár Gábor Cserkészcsapat és a Massachusetts-i Magyar Egyesület sok szeretettel meghívja Önt és kedves családját, barátait a Magyar Bálra

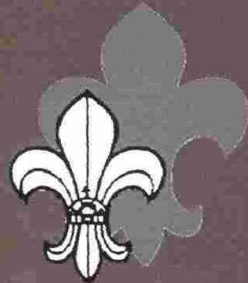
2008. április 26-án, szombaton este 7-kor

A bált a cserkészek javára rendezzük.



Address - Cím

Sheraton Hotel Grand Ballroom
100 Cabot Street in Needham, Massachusetts
(781) 444-1110



Hungarian Society of Massachusetts
Massachusetts-i Magyar Egyesület

Hungarian Ball Magyar Bál

April 26, 2008
Needham, MA

MAGYAR NEWS ONLINE

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Kérdéseikkel kérem, forduljanak a felhívásban megadott címhez.

Szabó Olga
Balassi Intézet Nemzetközi Igazgatóság

A Wallingfordi Magyar Klub 1948 Március 15-re emlékezik





Photos by Agnes Nagy
More photo in the Photo Gallery
www.magyarnews.com

