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# FOIA MARKER

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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Draft Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13494  
**Folder ID Number:** 13494-019

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**Folder Title:**  
Kossuth Square Budapest, 7/11/89 [1]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>

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(Smith/Blessey)  
July 6, 1989  
Draft Eight  
HUNGARY1

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOSSUTH SQUARE  
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY  
TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1989

Mr. President, My Hungarian and American Friends.

That great poet of the 1848 Revolution, Sandor Petofi [SHAHN-door PET-oo-fee], once wrote, "Let me address you in the name of millions." Today, let me address you in the name of millions who convey their warmest greetings: The people of the United States.

Six years ago, I became the highest-ranking American official to visit Hungary. Today, I become the first American President to travel here. Now, as then, Barbara and I are moved by your reception. And we thank you from the bottom of our hearts.

I want to say to all of you that I have seen few cities lovelier than Budapest. And I have seldom seen a city more alive. Alive with commerce, change, and, above all, hope. Alive with a people who believe that like a lamp lighting the darkest night, liberty can light the globe.

In a few moments I will be received in the Hungarian Parliament. And as I speak, I will recall how 137 years ago a true Hungarian patriot was received in another house which embodies freedom -- the Congress of the United States.

His name was Lajos Kossuth [LOY-osh KO-shooth]. His statue stands behind me. And he arrived in America after Hungary's struggle had, temporarily, been lost. Yet in his remarks to Congress, he was hopeful, not embittered. For he believed in that democracy which links the people of Hungary with the peoples of the world.

"I have a steady faith in principles," he said. "I trust to the future of republicanism." And he also added: "Bayonets may support, but afford no chair to sit upon."

Even now, the memory of Lajos Kossuth lifts us, teaches us. For his life was a celebration of bravery, and of dreams. He knew that a courageous people would not bow to bayonets and barbed wire. He knew that the light of liberty would shine forever.

This great man became the conscience of Hungary. And just two blocks away -- here, too, an eternal flame of hopes lights the night. Like other Hungarian heroes, Lajos Batthyany [LOY-osh BAHT-on-ee] sought free assembly, press, speech, and religion. They knew that no matter how much suffering beset this Nation, its light of liberty would shine forever.

When the Hungarian playwright Imre Madach [IM-reh MAW-dawch] observed, "It is so great freely to choose between the good and sinful ways," he was describing that belief -- the belief that open expression would conquer tyranny. And he wrote those words in that timeless literary work ironically entitled, "The Tragedy of Man."

My friends, our mission is to help you proclaim The Victory of Man. Proclaim it peacefully, not violently. For The Victory of Man can help Hungary's future be worthy of her past. And help Hungary live for what so many in the world have died for: opportunity, human decency, and shared ideals.

Today, from the streets of Budapest, to the great plains, to the currents of the Danube, and the gentle towns that grace its banks, Hungary's quest is political, and economic; religious, and intellectual. Its apostles say, work where you want. And vote as you choose. They believe that all things are possible for a Nation, and for a people. And proclaim the individual, not the State, as the voice of tomorrow.

Over the past twelve months, the world has watched this new openness transform the Hungarian Nation. You have shown how peace, freedom, and prosperity are allied. I applaud Hungary's greater privatization, and economic liberalization. I salute Hungary's movement toward reform and increased flow of information. I welcome, too, the withdrawal of Soviet troops, and the planned cutbacks in the Hungarian military.

We watch with interest as the Soviet Union encourages such change. Indeed, we salute General Secretary Gorbachev as he encourages change through reform. Let us be clear: We want perestroika to succeed. And in Brussels just six weeks ago, I proposed mutual reductions in arms that would further reduce -- significantly -- conventional forces in Europe.

Who would have dreamt that you would have done so much, so quickly, to improve the lot of Hungary? Now, let us use its promise to open boundaries, and minds.

We salute your decision for elections to be held in Hungary. We salute your decision to encourage more participation in the process of governing.

And this week, Radio Free Europe begins broadcasts originating from Hungary -- the first in a Communist country. Let its coverage spur even closer ties between East and West. In trade, as we remove unfair barriers, we must remember that only when economic and political participation go hand-in-hand can Hungary be true to her heritage, and to her children. Becoming central to a Europe that is whole and free.

When Lajos Kossuth came to America, his reception showed how our two peoples share a common love of liberty. In New York Harbor, an armada of ships sounded horns to celebrate his arrival. And when the City of New York held a parade in his honor, thousands rushed his open carriage. Perhaps no visitor since Lafayette had been greeted so emotionally.

Like Hungarians, the Americans of that time admired those who love what Kossuth called "the principle of . . . self-government." They opposed closed societies. And they believed in helping individuals, and Nations, who understood that real freedom makes all progress possible. For they, like you, were determined to ensure that the light of liberty would shine forever.

Today, more than ever, this kinship binds the peoples of the United States and Hungary. For your gallantry evokes our admiration. Your example is our inspiration. Our Nations are linked by many things -- hard work, the role of community, and a deep religious devotion. And we will be with you always. As partners. And as friends.

We see this kinship in the nearly two million Americans of Hungarian descent. In giants like nuclear scientist Edward Teller. Or conductor Eugene Ormandy, who proved that music "is the universal language." Or Colonel Kovats [KO-vach], who gave his life for America's struggle for freedom during our Revolutionary War.

But this kinship isn't one-way: Americans admire Hungarians whose deeds so inspire us. Heroes like the great founder of the Hungarian State, Saint Stephen, and great composers like Liszt and Bartok. Or Hungary's many winners of Nobel Prizes and Olympic Medals. Or that great patriot Janos Hunyadi [YAHN-osh HOON-yah-dee] who more than five centuries ago stopped a would-be Turkish invasion. In his honor, the Pope ordered each Catholic church to ring a bell at the time of day the battle ended. And since then, Catholic church bells all over the world ring precisely at mid-day.

Heroes, yes -- American, Hungarian. But there are other, unknown heroes, too -- the student in Budapest, the vintner near Lake Balaton [BAHL-ah-ton], the artist in Sarkoz [SHAHR-kooz]. Today, it is they -- you -- who are reducing the chasm between

East and West. Enriching, and making possible, a more open, peaceful world. You are proving how progress and reform can expand Hungary's horizons. And enlarge the possibilities of her people. Your efforts reflect the values of individuality, self-reliance, and respect for others. Values which underscore the dignity of man.

Four weeks ago, thousands filled this city's Heroes Square -- peacefully, movingly -- to honor the heroes, and spirit, of 1956. Among them was a patriot who, with many others, took part in that revolution. Astonished by the turnout, he found pride in Hungary's past -- and hope in her future. "For this day," he said, "it is worth living and forgiving. Today, this unity is a kind of Hungarian wonder."

My friends, you have endured much. And survived everything. Survived through family, and faith in God. And through the human spirit, oft-abused yet free. In coming years, your heroism can write a new chapter in the history of your Nation. Love Hungary -- as Imre Nagy [IM-reh NUDGE] did -- as Lajos Kossuth did. Show the world that the light of liberty will shine forever.

The darkness lifts. The bell resounds. The light grows brighter by the day. Together, let us raise what Kossuth called "the morning star of liberty." The star that can lead us toward tomorrow. And bless the children of the globe.

Thank you for this wonderful occasion. I will never forget it. God bless you, God bless America -- and as your National Anthem proclaims so unforgettably, "God Bless The Hungarians."

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/1/89 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: -----  
 PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOSSUTH SQUARE  
 BUDAPEST, HUNGARY  
 SUBJECT: TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1989  
 (7/1 draft seven)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEWMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STUDDERT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BATES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNTERMAYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BREEDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ROGERS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>WINSTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CICCONI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>PINKERTON</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HAGIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

*Scowcroft edits from Pres.'s copy*

RESPONSE:

*Steph. Forsey should check facts on page 5.*

89 JUN 4 4:44 PM

James W. Cicconi  
 Assistant to the President  
 and Deputy to the Chief of Staff  
 Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

JULY 1, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: CURT SMITH *CS*

SUBJECT: JULY 11 KOSSUTH SQUARE ADDRESS

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, July 11, upon your arrival in Budapest, you will address a crowd of thousands in Kossuth Square at 7:15 p.m. Among those attending will be President Straub, Prime Minister Nemeth, General Secretary Grosz, Minister Horn, and Ambassador Hajdu.

II. DISCUSSION

The enclosed remarks discuss the yearning for liberty that has sustained Hungarians through centuries of adversity. It references the 1848 and 1956 uprisings, and how we must live for what some have died for -- human dignity, individuality, and democratic ideals. The text focuses upon the friendship which links Hungary and America, extending back through Lajos Kossuth's mid-1800s trip to the United States, and details how these ties have endured and prospered. Finally, the remarks call for Hungary to continue its democratic evolution so that "the light of liberty will shine forever."

(Smith/Blessey)  
July 1, 1989  
Draft Seven  
HUNGARY

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I want to say to all of you that I have seen few cities lovelier than Budapest. And I have seldom seen a city more alive. Alive with commerce, change, and, above all, hope. Alive with a people who believe that like a lamp lighting the darkest night, liberty can light the globe.

In a few moments I will be received in a symbol of that liberty -- the Hungarian Parliament. And as I speak, I will recall how 137 years ago a true Hungarian patriot was received in

another house which embodied freedom -- the Congress of the United States.

His name was Lajos Kossuth [LOY-osh KO-shooth]. His statue stands behind me. And he arrived in America after Hungary's struggle for freedom had, temporarily, been lost. Yet in his remarks to Congress, he was hopeful, not embittered. For he believed in that democracy which links the people of Hungary with the peoples of the world.

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This great man became the conscience of Hungary. And just two blocks away -- here, too, an eternal flame lights the fire of democracy. Like other Hungarian heroes, Lajos Batthyany [LOY-osh BAHT-on-ee] sought free assembly, free press and speech, and freedom of religion. They knew that no matter how much suffering beset this Nation, its light of liberty would shine forever.

When the Hungarian playwright Imre Madach [IM-reh MAW-dawch] observed, "It is so great freely to choose between the good and sinful ways," he was describing that belief -- the belief that free expression would conquer tyranny. And he wrote those words

in that great literary work ironically entitled, "The Tragedy of Man."

My friends, our mission is to help liberty proclaim The Victory of Man. Proclaim it peacefully, not violently. For The Victory of Man can help Hungary's future be worthy of her history. And help Hungary live for what so many in the world have died for: opportunity, human decency, and democratic ideals.

Today, this quest for democracy fills the streets of Budapest and the great plains of Hortobagy [HORT-oh-buy], and from Debrecen [DEB-ray-cen] to Sopron [SHOW-prone]. It rides the currents of the Danube, and touches the gentle towns that grace its banks. For Hungary's love of liberty is political, and economic; religious, and intellectual. Its apostles say, work where you want. And vote as you choose. They believe that all things are possible for a Nation, and for a people. And proclaim the individual, not the State, as the voice of tomorrow.

Over the past twelve months, the world has watched this liberty transform the Hungarian Nation. You have shown how peace, freedom, and prosperity are allied. I applaud Hungary's greater privatization, and economic liberalization. I salute Hungary's movement toward democracy and increased flow of information. I welcome, too, the withdrawal of Soviet troops, and the planned cutbacks in the Hungarian military. We watch with interest as the Soviet Union encourages such change. And in Brussels just six weeks ago, I proposed mutual reductions in arms

that would further reduce -- significantly -- conventional forces in Europe.

Who would have dreamt that your love of liberty would do so much, so quickly, to improve the lot of Hungary? Now, let us use its promise to open boundaries, and minds.

Next year, elections will be held in Hungary. Let them be free, open, and multi-partied. And let there be wide participation in the democratic process. For this holds the promise of an alternative future for Hungary -- a democratic alternative.

And this week, Radio Free Europe begins broadcasts originating from Hungary -- the first in a Communist country. Let its coverage spur even closer ties between East and West. In trade, as we remove unfair barriers, we must remember that only when economic and political freedom go hand-in-hand can Hungary be true to her heritage, and to her children. Becoming central to a Europe that is whole and free.

Lajos Kossuth came to America after Hungary had, for the moment, ~~seen freedom disappear~~ *failed to secure freedom*. Yet his reception showed how our two peoples share a common love of liberty. In New York Harbor, an armada of ships sounded horns to celebrate his arrival. And when the City of New York held a parade in his honor, thousands rushed his open carriage. Perhaps no visitor since Lafayette had been greeted so emotionally.

Like Hungarians, the Americans of that time admired those who love what Kossuth called "the principle of . . . self-

government." They opposed closed societies. And they believed in helping individuals, and Nations, who understood that real freedom makes all progress possible. For they, like you, were determined to ensure that the light of liberty would shine forever.

Today, more than ever, this kinship binds the peoples of the United States and Hungary. We see it in the lives of the nearly two million Americans of Hungarian descent. In giants like nuclear scientist Edward Teller. Or conductor Eugene Ormandy, who proved that music "is the universal language." Or Colonel Kovach [KO-vach], who founded the U.S. Cavalry during the Civil War. *Check fact?*

But this kinship isn't one-way: Americans also admire Hungarians whose deeds inspire us. Heroes like the great founder of the Hungarian State, Saint Stephen, and great composers like Liszt and Bartok. Or Hungary's many winners of Nobel Prizes and Olympic Medals. Or that great patriot by the name of Janos Hunyadi [YAHN-osh HOON-yah-dee] who more than five centuries ago stopped a would-be Turkish invasion. In his honor, the Pope ordered each Catholic church to ring a bell at the time of day the battle ended. And since then, Catholic church bells all over the world ring precisely at mid-day. *Check?*

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# # # #

(Smith/Blessey)  
July 6, 1989  
Draft Eight  
HUNGARY1

7/7/89  
4:57 p.m.

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draft  
w/ Δ on Kovats

(Smith/Blessey)  
July 6, 1989  
Draft Eight  
HUNGARY1

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When the Hungarian playwright Imre Madach [IM-reh MAW-dawch] observed, "It is so great freely to choose between the good and sinful ways," he was describing that belief -- the belief that free expression would conquer tyranny. And he wrote those words in that timeless literary work ironically entitled, "The Tragedy of Man."

My friends, our mission is to help liberty proclaim The Victory of Man. Proclaim it peacefully, not violently. For The Victory of Man can help Hungary's future be worthy of her history. And help Hungary live for what so many in the world have died for: opportunity, human decency, and democratic ideals.

Today, this quest for democracy fills the streets of Budapest and the great plains of Hortobagy [HORT-oh-buy], and from Debrecen [DEB-ray-cen] to Sopron [SHOW-prone]. It rides the currents of the Danube, and touches the gentle towns that grace its banks. For Hungary's love of liberty is political, and economic; religious, and intellectual. Its apostles say, work where you want. And vote as you choose. They believe that all things are possible for a Nation, and for a people. And proclaim the individual, not the State, as the voice of tomorrow.

Over the past twelve months, the world has watched this liberty transform the Hungarian Nation. You have shown how peace, freedom, and prosperity are allied. I applaud Hungary's greater privatization, and economic liberalization. I salute Hungary's movement toward democracy and increased flow of information. I welcome, too, the withdrawal of Soviet troops, and the planned cutbacks in the Hungarian military.

We watch with interest as the Soviet Union encourages such change. Indeed, we salute General Secretary Gorbachev as he encourages change through reform. Let us be clear: We want perestroika to succeed. And in Brussels just six weeks ago, I

proposed mutual reductions in arms that would further reduce -- significantly -- conventional forces in Europe.

Who would have dreamt that your love of liberty would do so much, so quickly, to improve the lot of Hungary? Now, let us use its promise to open boundaries, and minds.

We salute your decision for elections to be held in Hungary. We salute your decision to encourage more participation in the democratic process. For this holds the promise of an alternative future for Hungary -- a democratic alternative.

And this week, Radio Free Europe begins broadcasts originating from Hungary -- the first in a Communist country. Let its coverage spur even closer ties between East and West. In trade, as we remove unfair barriers, we must remember that only when economic and political freedom go hand-in-hand can Hungary be true to her heritage, and to her children. Becoming central to a Europe that is whole and free.

Lajos Kossuth came to America after Hungary had, for the moment, failed to secure its freedom. Yet his reception showed how our two peoples share a common love of liberty. In New York Harbor, an armada of ships sounded horns to celebrate his arrival. And when the City of New York held a parade in his honor, thousands rushed his open carriage. Perhaps no visitor since Lafayette had been greeted so emotionally.

Like Hungarians, the Americans of that time admired those who love what Kossuth called "the principle of . . . self-government." They opposed closed societies. And they believed

in helping individuals, and Nations, who understood that real freedom makes all progress possible. For they, like you, were determined to ensure that the light of liberty would shine forever.

Today, more than ever, this kinship binds the peoples of the United States and Hungary. For your gallantry evokes our admiration. Your example is our inspiration. Our Nations are linked by many things -- hard work, the role of community, and a deep religious devotion. And we will be with you always. As partners. And as friends.

We see this kinship in the nearly two million Americans of Hungarian descent. In giants like nuclear scientist Edward Teller. Or conductor Eugene Ormandy, who proved that music "is the universal language." Or Colonel Kovats [KO-vach], who commanded the first U.S. Cavalry Unit during the American Revolution.

*America's  
save his  
life  
in for Amer  
struggle for  
freedom  
during  
Revol.  
War.*

*Amer. Freedom*

But this kinship isn't one-way: Americans admire Hungarians whose deeds so inspire us. Heroes like the great founder of the Hungarian State, Saint Stephen, and great composers like Liszt and Bartok. Or Hungary's many winners of Nobel Prizes and Olympic Medals. Or that great patriot by the name of Janos Hunyadi [YAHN-osh HOON-yah-dee] who more than five centuries ago stopped a would-be Turkish invasion. In his honor, the Pope ordered each Catholic church to ring a bell at the time of day the battle ended. And since then, Catholic church bells all over the world ring precisely at mid-day.

Heroes, yes -- American, Hungarian. But there are other, unknown heroes, too -- the student in Budapest, the vintner in Lake Balaton [BAHL-ah-ton], the artist in Sarkoz [SHAHR-kooz]. Today, it is they -- you -- who are reducing the chasm between East and West. Enriching, and making possible, a more open, peaceful world. You are proving how liberty can expand Hungary's horizons. And enlarge the possibilities of her people. For liberty reflects the values of individuality, self-reliance, and respect for others. Values which underscore the dignity of man.

Four weeks ago, thousands filled this city's Heroes Square -- peacefully, movingly -- to honor the heroes, and spirit, of 1956. Among them was a patriot who, with many others, took part in that uprising. Astonished by the turnout, he found pride in Hungary's past -- and hope in her future. "For this day," he said, "it is worth living and forgiving. Today, this unity is a kind of Hungarian wonder."

My friends, you have endured much. And survived everything. Survived through family, and faith in God. And through the human spirit, oft-abused yet free. In coming years, your heroism can write a new chapter in the history of your Nation. Love Hungary -- as Imre Nagy [IM-reh NUDGE] did. Overcome oppression -- as Lajos Kossuth did. Show the world that the light of liberty will shine forever.

The darkness lifts. The bell resounds. The light grows brighter by the day. Together, let us raise what Kossuth called

"the morning star of liberty." The star that can lead us toward tomorrow. And bless the children of the globe.

Thank you for this wonderful occasion. I will never forget it. God bless you, God bless America -- and as your National Anthem proclaims so unforgettably, "God Bless The Hungarians."

# # # #

# PROMINENT HUNGARIANS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY

DR. ELEMÉR BAKÓ



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## PREFACE

Since the tragic days of the Hungarian Uprising in 1956, Hungarians have immigrated to the United States seeking a life free of repression and government interference in their daily lives. This historically recent immigration continues a trend that began before the establishment of the United States as a free and sovereign nation.

For many years now, particularly those since 1963 when I was first elected to Congress, I have been involved in the struggle for a free Hungary. Much of this effort has been devoted to increasing and expanding on our country's awareness of the plight of Hungarians under the regime of Janos Kadar. Of equal importance is this country's understanding of the significant contributions made to the development of the United States by Hungarian-Americans. Dr. Elemer Bako, Finno-Ugrian Area Specialist at the Library of Congress, has completed work on a major paper that brings together many of the contributions and achievements of Hungarian-Americans.

For all those who have the opportunity to read this work and those cited in the paper, let me say that you will come away with a sense of what it has been and what it is to be a Hungarian-American.

Washington, D.C. - November 14, 1978

Frank Horton  
Member of Congress

## FOREWORD

The contributions of Hungarians to the development of the United States are scarcely known by Americans. Hungarians turned with great interest to the newly discovered continent as early as the 16th century. Hungarian intellectuals and missionaries visited the New World. Their written reports and correspondence became treasured and valuable information about colonial America. We know that Hungarians fought in the Revolutionary War, establishing the United States which was looked upon by Hungarians as the example during their own struggles fighting for national independence in 1848-49.

Louis Kossuth's visit to the United States in 1851-52 strengthened the bond between the two nations.

The Civil War had many Hungarian heroes. Hungarians immigrated to America in large numbers during the period of the industrial revolution and worked the mines, factories, farms and steel mills; by doing so, they also participated in the building of a free, strong, America. Hungarian scientists coming to the United States between the two World Wars became integral and essential factors of the establishment of American supremacy in science and technology. Their contributions were so significant that it has been referred to as "The Hungarian Phenomenon".

Hungarian immigrants of the Post World War II era—who left their native country mostly for political reasons—followed the traditions of their predecessors. American business, industry, science, and arts are enriched by them. Since they are dispersed over the whole spectrum of American society, it is necessary to focus our attention upon the main features of Hungarian ingenuity, dedication and success.

The Coordinating Committee of Hungarian Organizations—the consultative body of major Hungarian organizations in the United States and Canada—realizing the need for access to basic knowledge of Hungary and Hungarians by interested Americans and Canadians, embarked on the development of an "Information Kit on Hungary and Hungarians". We plan for the kit to be practical, fundamental, expansive and up to date. The users are required to evaluate each section of this kit. Constructive criticism, suggestions and contributions of material for consideration by the editors are welcome.

One chapter of this "Information Kit on Hungary and Hungarians" addresses the subject of "Prominent Hungarians in United States History". This chapter was prepared by Dr. Elemer Bako of the Library of Congress at the request of Congressman Frank Horton, one of the most knowledgeable Congressmen on the subject of Hungary and Hungarians. Mr. Horton was instrumental in initiating the development of the "Information Kit on Hungary and Hungarians". His support, advice and cooperation are highly valued and appreciated.

We hope that this short treatise will be informative, educational and useful for those who have an interest in the affairs of American-Hungarians motivated either by their profession or by their private curiosity.

Washington, D.C. - November 15, 1978

Istvan B. Gereben  
Executive Secretary  
Coordinating Committee of Hungarian  
Organizations in North America



*Presenting the Banner of General Pulaski and officers of his Legion. Among them is Colonel Michael de Kováts, Commander of the Pulaski Legion. The Banner is now owned by the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore. The mural, by George Gray, is in the Hotel Bethlehem, Bethlehem, Pa.*

## PROMINENT HUNGARIANS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY

Dr. Elemer Bako

Well before the establishment of the United States of America, Hungarian interests in the New World resulted in various intellectual endeavors which deserve the attention of posterity.

The first Hungarian scholar who wrote about the great prospects of the new continent, Stephen Parmenius of Buda (who died in 1583 in a shipwreck near Newfoundland), participated in an expedition led by Sir Humphrey Gilbert. Parmenius, a fine scholar and a friend of Richard Hakluyt, wrote a poem in classic Latin about this expedition; the poem, the correspondence and reports are regarded as valuable source material.

In the colonial period of the present United States, missionaries of the Roman Catholic church as well as groups of Pietist and Mennonite Protestants included both Hungarians and non-Hungarian citizens of Hungary. Father John Rátkay, a Jesuit priest who worked for years as a missionary among the Indians in what is now New Mexico, was killed by the Indians in 1684. Another Jesuit from Hungary, Father Ferdinand Konság (died in 1759), a former professor at Buda, Hungary, was appointed by his Order as head of the St. Ignatius Mission in California. His map of California is a valuable pioneering effort. In the eastern parts of the continent, a group of German Pietists from Hungary found refuge from the religious persecution in the German Holy Roman Empire. This group, mostly from Hungarian Transylvania, was granted a settlement permit by William Penn in 1683. Their leader, Daniel Francis Pastorius, settled with a number of families near Philadelphia, naming their place Germanopolis, or Germantown. Another of their leaders, also from Transylvania, Johannes Kelpius (Kelp) arrived with his group in 1694 and settled in the same region, on the shores of the Wissahickon river and ended his life as a hermit.

There are also indications that there were Hungarians among the Polish immigrants who moved to the Raritan river valley area in 1712, and, among the first immigrants from Bohemia and Moravia to Virginia somewhat later. The existence of a "Hungarian Club" in New York City was also reported in 1745. The church registers of the 18th century, mostly of the German Reformed churches, also contain quite a number of Hungarian names.

## HUNGARIANS IN THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

The population of the British colonies had ample opportunity to follow the events of the Hungarian war of independence led by the legendary Prince Francis Rákóczi II (in 1703-1711) because the weekly press in America, which had its beginnings in 1704, reported about it very often. Simultaneously, Hungarian interests in the New World intensified year by year. These mutual interests became still stronger during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) when England, with her colonies, joined forces with the Prussia of Frederick the Great. Frederick had more than seventy Hungarian Protestant officers, among them several Hussar generals and colonels, serving him in the hope that their efforts might bring about the liberation of Hungary and Transylvania from the rule of the House of Habsburg.

By the outbreak of the American War of Independence, there had been a "pro-Congress" party in Hungarian society, mostly among the progressive intellectuals, politicians, and the Protestant ministers. However, it was a Roman-Catholic professor of history and statistics, Johann Zinner, of Buda, who published one of the best books on the American Revolution, entitled *Merkwürdige Briefe und Schriften der berühmtesten Generaele in Amerika, nebst derselben beygefügeten Lebensbeschreibungen* (Augsburg, 1782). This is a collection of letters and other documents related to the lives and deeds of the most famous generals of both sides involved in the war in America. Zinner was aided in his selection and in the preparation of his very informative comments and notes by Benjamin Franklin himself, following a personal visit

which he paid to the great American in Paris. In Hungary, a chain of secret clubs was formed, consisting of democratically minded intellectuals and public figures; they were nicknamed the "Americans." However, their activities were disclosed, and, after the trial, several of them were executed and others were imprisoned.

From this general background in Hungary came Colonel Michael Kováts de Fabricy (1724-1779), Commandant of the Pulaski Legion. For sixteen years, Kováts served in the army of the King of Prussia, was decorated with the highest Prussian order, the 'Pour le mérite', and was regarded as one of the best "Free Corps" commanders of Frederick the Great. After his return to Hungary, he was readmitted to the Austro-Hungarian service as a Major of the Hussars, retired; however, the general political climate did not fit his personality. By the time of the Declaration of Independence, he was ready to resume his military career hoping that, by contributing to the freedom and independence of the United States of America, he would also contribute to a similar development in Hungary. (He expressed this in a letter to Benjamin Franklin which he wrote en route to America from the port of Bordeaux, France, in January, 1777). After an initial study of the military situation in the United States, Kováts joined forces with General Casimir Pulaski, the Polish patriot, and by the end of the same year they were ready to propose the formation of an independent unit constituted of light cavalry, light infantry, and some field pieces (in strength and composition very similar to the organization of a "Free Corps" in the Prussian army). They named it the "American Legion" or "Independent Legion," which was later named "Pulaski's Legion" as opposed to some other, lesser units like "Armand's Legion," "Lee's Legion," etc. Kováts' experience in Europe paid off: while the training of such units (the cavalrymen resembling the Hungarian Hussars) required several years of hard, professional work, the "Pulaski Legion" became the best unit of its kind, and the only one which could be sent to the aid of Charleston, South Carolina, the key city of the South, when its occupation by the British forces appeared to be almost inevitable. Although



Colonel Michael de Kováts. Imaginary portrait by Aurel Rasko.

Kováts sacrificed his life in the defense of Charleston, on May 11, 1779, the city was saved and the South was secured for another year for the Congress and General Washington.

Later, at the siege of Yorktown, in 1781, there were three hundred hussars (most of them Hungarians) who contributed valuably to the successful siege; some of them remained in America and became citizens of the new country.

## HUNGARIAN VISITORS AND IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES, 1785-1848

The long decades of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars intensified travel restrictions, censorship, and other autocratic decrees by the Imperial Court in Vienna. Hungarians, in general, were prevented from visiting the United States or emigrating to this country. The first memorable visitor from Hungary, however, Sándor Bölöni Farkas, who traveled in 1831, in the company of a progressive-minded Hungarian aristocrat from Transylvania, wrote an excellent work entitled *Utazás Észak-Amerikában* (Travels in North-America), which was received so enthusiastically in Hungary that it was awarded the Grand Prize of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest. Prior to Tocqueville's famous work on the American democracy, Farkas' profound observations about this country and his enthusiastic support of the principles and institutions of the United States influenced many prominent Hungarians to study the American system of government. Count Stephen Széchenyi, founder and vice-president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, established contacts with the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia in 1832. Louis Kossuth,



Sándor Bölöni Farkas. (Engraving by an unidentified artist.) Called by his biographer, Alfred A. Reisch, the "Columbus of Democracy". Farkas came to America in 1831.

## FIRST CONTACTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND INDEPENDENT HUNGARY, 1848/1849



*Louis Kossuth, Hungary's leader in the struggle for independence in 1848-1849.*

Hungary's leader in the struggle for independence in 1848/49, was moved to refer repeatedly to the American example, and, when he was imprisoned for defying censorship regulations, learned to read and speak English in his jail cell from the English version of the Bible and the works of Shakespeare—the only books in English he was permitted to have. (Later, in 1851/52, when Kossuth visited this country as the "Nation's Guest", after he was exiled from his own country, Americans admired his "marvelous knowledge of Shakespeare's language.")

Under the influence of Farkas' work, Ágoston Haraszthy (1812-1869), the first political immigrant of stature from 19th century Hungary, who later became known as "Father of modern California viticulture," decided to become an American citizen. His activities as one of the "commissioners on viticulture of the State of California" resulted in the importation of more than one-hundred-thousand cuts of the best European grape vines, and in the publication of his "Grape Culture, Wines and Wine Making" (New York, Harpers, 1862), which is still regarded as one of the fundamental works in the history of American viticulture.



*One-dollar bond, Hungarian Fund*

When, in the wake of "Europe's Spring" in 1848, Hungarian patriotic youth successfully threw off the yoke of censorship and other unconstitutional regulations of the Austrian Imperial Court, and, later, in his capacity as Hungarian king, the Habsburg ruler, Ferdinand V, was forced to appoint a constitutional government for Hungary with responsibility to the Hungarian Diet (Kossuth became one of the members of the new cabinet), the government of the United States decided to take a closer look at the "developments in Hungary." Despite the critical international situation, a confidential representative was dispatched to Europe with the instruction that, at the proper time, he would establish formal contacts with the government of Hungary. Although the American representative, Ambrose Dudley Mann could never enter Hungary (because, by the summer of 1849, Hungary's military situation had taken a turn for the worse, being forced to fight the armies of the Emperors of Austria and Russia), this mission became the starting point of the later development of America's official policy toward Hungary. First of all, the United States Government tacitly permitted the organization of "Committees for Hungary", in the summer of 1849, as requested by a representative of Kossuth's government, Count Samuel Wass, who managed to get to this country. (At a meeting of such an organization in Springfield, Illinois, Abraham Lincoln submitted proposals for military support to the fighting Hungarians.) After the Hungarian cause was lost and Kossuth and many thousands of patriotic Hungarians departed for Turkey (where the Sultan granted protection to Kossuth and his followers) and several other countries, the efforts of the Austrian and Russian governments to force the Sultan to extradite the Hungarian refugees mobilized the American public. Under this pressure, the American Government cooperated with the governments of France and Great Britain, and liberated Kossuth and a group of his emigré companions from Turkey.



*Kossuth's Entrance on the Battery from Castle Garden, December 27, 1851.*

## THE "KOSSUTH EMIGRATION"

Kossuth's visit to the United States in 1851 and 1852, which was highlighted by his presentation to both Houses of the Congress as well as by many other expressions of sympathy and admiration in more than hundred public meetings in which he addressed hundreds of thousands of Americans, belongs to the shining pages of American

history. As emphasized by Daniel Webster, the Secretary of State, at a so-called 'Congressional Banquet' (given by the Congress in Kossuth's honor in Washington), the attempt by Kossuth and his followers to establish "the American model at the Lower Danube" will be remembered by Americans forever.

Prior to the arrival of Kossuth and his entourage in New York in December, 1851, a smaller group of Hungarians, led by László Újházy, a former county administrator of Kossuth's government, arrived in December, 1849. By 1850, the Congress issued a land grant to this group in Iowa, where they started a settlement named New Buda in Decatur County. However, this isolated settlement did not flourish.

The departure of Kossuth and his family for Europe in July, 1852, left the first larger group of Hungarian immigrants without a single prominent leader but not without a cause. Being mostly intellectuals, they soon organized the first Hungarian aid association, the first men's choir, the first newspaper in the Hungarian language, and initiated the first Protestant church services, by the Reverend Gedeon Ács, of the Reformed (Calvinist) faith, who had ministered to Louis Kossuth and his exiled group in Turkey.



Agoston Haraszthy

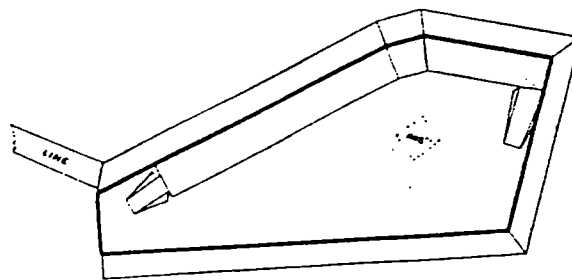
The foundation of the newspaper *Magyar Száműzöttek Lapja* (1853) was connected with an international incident involving one of the former Hungarian officers, Martin Koszta, who, having received his "first papers" for citizenship (establishing him as a resident in the United States with the intent to apply for citizenship at a later date), returned to Turkey in order to assist his former comrades to liberate Hungary. Koszta was captured by Austrian agents in the port of Smyrna and brought to an Austrian warship lying at anchor there. Koszta's friends managed to mobilize American support and Commodore D. N. Ingraham, captain of the U.S. sloop of war "St. Louis," sent an ultimatum to the Austrian captain for the return of Koszta. Secretary of State William Marcy argued that Koszta, a resident of the United States, was entitled to the protection of this country; in addition, President Pierce declared that "the United States would adhere to the same principle in the future." By setting a precedent, the "Koszta Affair" became part of American diplomatic history and procedure.



Major Charles Zagonyi

## HUNGARIANS IN THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

While not excluding the possibility of a return to Hungary, most of the Hungarian immigrants gradually became integrated into American society. The domestic crisis in the United States affected their politically oriented minds, and, by the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, many among them felt obliged to serve the cause of the Union. About 800 Hungarians volunteered for the various units of Lincoln's army, while only eight Hungarians served on the Southern side. Two of the Hungarians in the North became major generals: Maj. Gen. Alexander Asboth (1811-1868), Kossuth's former aid-de-camp, and Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel-Számvald (1825-1912) who was decorated with the Congressional Medal of Honor. There were also five Brigadier Generals, fifteen Colonels, two Lieutenant Colonels, fourteen Majors, fifteen Captains, and many officers and medical officers in the lower ranks. The most memorable single victory of a Hungarian officer was achieved by Major Charles Zagonyi (1825-1871),



DEFENSES OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.  
FORT MIHALOTZY.

Scale of Feet  
0 25 50 75 100

The only fort named after a Hungarian officer, on Cameron Hill, Chattanooga, Tenn.



*The second charge of Frémont's Body Gard, under Major Charles Zágonyi, at Springfield, Mo., October 25, 1861.*

commander of a Hussar-type unit called "Frémont's Body Guard," which consisted of a few officers and about 150 young recruits who had only a few weeks of cavalry training behind them. On October 25, 1861, Zágonyi and his men executed an irresistible cavalry charge against the town of Springfield, Missouri, which was held by more than 2,000 Confederate soldiers. With only a small number of his men lost, Zágonyi thus achieved the first impressive victory for the Union Army. The inscription of a monument at Springfield characterizes it as "one of the most daring and brilliant cavalry charges of the Civil War."

Following the Civil War, a number of these Hungarian officers entered the American diplomatic service, the Federal administration, or the economic life of the United States.

## **HUNGARIAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE CULTURAL AND PUBLIC LIFE OF THE UNITED STATES**

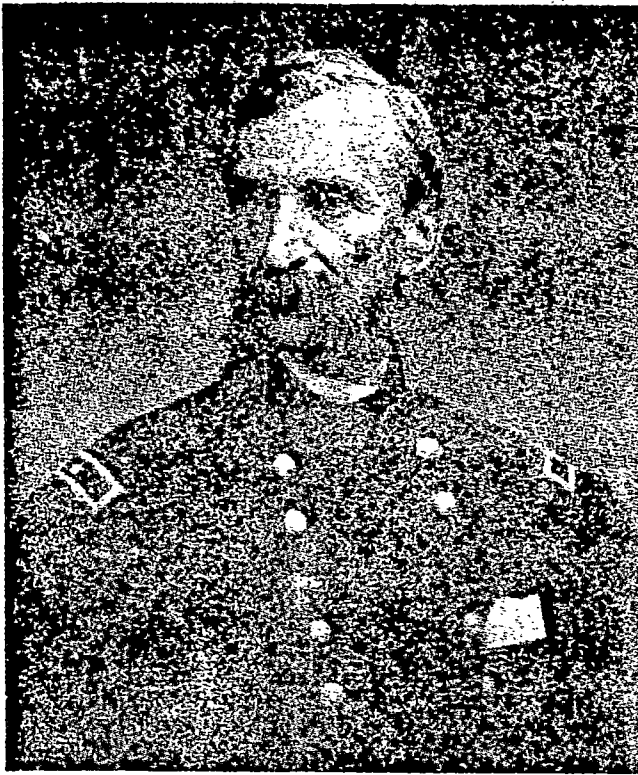
Among those Hungarians who gained recognition in the cultural life of the United States, János (John) Xántus (1825-1894), a natural scientist, deserves special attention. Xántus, a former lieutenant in Kossuth's army, arrived in the United States in 1851, worked as a topographer in the Pacific Railroad Expedition in 1851, as a professor at New Orleans in 1853, was appointed a member of the official expedition to investigate the Kansas Territory (1855-1857), then was appointed to the U.S. Coast Survey in Southern California in 1857. As a U.S. consul in Manzanillo, Mexico, from 1862, he led scientific expeditions in the Sierra Madre. His impaired health forced him to return to Hungary in 1864 where he later became the founder and first director of the Zoological Park in Budapest. In 1869, Xántus participated, as official representative of the Hungarian government, in an expedition to East Asia. While in the United States, Xántus collected many unknown species of plants, birds and

animals (some of them were named for him), and donated most of them to the Smithsonian and some to the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest. He was elected member of three American scientific societies.

Another interesting member of this generation was Louis Charles Sölyom (1836-1913), a very talented librarian who organized several of the great collections at the Library of Congress and cataloged in 22 languages. Hungarian-born, but educated in the eastern Slavic regions of the Austrian Empire (where his father worked



*Major General Julius H. Stahel-Számvald*



Major General Alexander Asboth

as an official) he was raised in a multi-language environment. Then he served as a young Hussar in the Austrian army from 1852 to 1860. After his discharge, Sólyom emigrated to the United States in 1861, volunteered in New York and served till June, 1863. He engaged in 11 battles and left the service as a first lieutenant. He began his service at the Library as America's first "Slavic Reference Librarian" (cataloging the Russian books which were acquired at the purchase of Alaska). Later he was elevated to chief of the Library's Catalog Department. He was decorated by the Sultan of Turkey for being the first American to catalog Turkish books. His likeness, carved in stone, is on the Main Library Building, among the so-called "Ethnic Heads", representing "the Hungarian race."

The violin virtuoso Edouard Reményi (1828-1898) has been a source of lasting influence both in Europe and in the United States. As a close friend of Brahms, he assisted the great German composer in creating his "Hungarian Dances." Reményi's friendship with Liszt helped him to become solo violinist at the court of Queen Victoria of England. Reményi first came to the United States in 1855, and stayed here till 1860. After several years in Europe, including Hungary, he became a permanent resident of the United States in 1878. He died while performing at a concert in San Francisco. Reményi's influence upon Americans is manifold, particularly by the firm expression of his views about freedom and independence for Hungary. He also gave concerts before various Hungarian groups in the United States, the first great performer of international stature to do so.

Among the Hungarian-born immigrants who received the major part of their education in the United States, Joseph Pulitzer (1847-1911), the founder of modern American journalism, deserves to be mentioned prominently. Having left Hungary as a youngster, Pulitzer was recruited for the Union Army in Hamburg, Germany. After the war, Pulitzer became a journalist, gained control of the St. Louis *Dispatch* and of the *Post*, then merged them into the influential *Post-Dispatch*. Later, in New York City, then he purchased the *World*, and founded its daily counterpart, the *Evening World*. His exceptional career was crowned by an endowment he gave to the Columbia Uni-

versity School of Journalism (which began its work in 1912). The establishment of the Pulitzer Prizes for journalism (1917) and for various branches of literature, scholarship, and the arts (1943) contributed to Pulitzer's fame in American history. Pulitzer was also a friend of Michael Munkácsy (1844-1900), Hungary's greatest painter of the 19th century. Munkácsy's atelier in Paris was visited by many prominent and rich Americans (a total of sixty portraits of them were painted by Munkácsy and hang in various public and private collections in the United States). Munkácsy's great Biblical canvases, entitled "Christ before Pilate" (1881) and "Christ on Calvary" (1884), were purchased by former Postmaster General John Wanamaker, founder of the famous department store in Philadelphia. Munkácsy's enormous popularity in the United States, particularly on the occasion of his visit to this country in 1886, was enhanced by the enthusiastic promotion campaign afforded him by his friend, the publisher Joseph Pulitzer.

## MASS IMMIGRATION FROM HUNGARY, 1870-1914

Beginning with the 1870's, the profile of the Hungarian immigrant to the United States changed: unlike the politically motivated intellectuals of the "Kossuth emigration," those who came in the 1870's and later were poor peasants, agricultural workers, farmhands, and some industrial workers. They came to earn some money and to return to Hungary to a modest farm of their own earned by hard work in America. The relative freedom of movement

Chicago Feb 4<sup>th</sup> 1861

To the Hon. A. Lincoln

Dear Sir

We have organized a company of "Volunteers" in this city, composed of men of Hungarian, Bohemian & Slavonic origin. Being the first company formed in the United States of said nationalities, we respectfully ask leave of your Excellency to enlist ourselves "Lincoln Riflemen" of Slavonic Origin.

If you will kindly sanction our use of your name, we will endeavor to do honor to it, whenever we may be called to perform active service.

Respectfully in behalf of the Company,  
Boza Mikhalotzy, Capt.

I cheerfully grant the request above  
maas  
A. Lincoln

Letter of Capt. Mihalotzy with the endorsement of President Lincoln.



Captain Ernest M. Rózsafy, a founder of the American Hungarian press.

granted to Hungarians after the 1867 "Balance of Power" agreement which was concluded between Austria and Hungary (following several military defeats suffered by the generals of Francis Joseph I), inspired a mass exodus of poor peasants from a country which was under Austrian military occupation for more than a decade and where the political reforms of 1848/49 became tainted with a rigid conservatism aimed at the preservation of the prerogatives of a largely non-Hungarian upper class. By the time of the outbreak of World War I, the number of persons in the United States who were born in Hungary (counting also their descendants born in America) was estimated between one million and one million, two-hundred thousand, half of them having Hungarian as their mother tongue.

The cultural and spiritual needs of these masses, whose knowledge of the English language was very limited if any, had to be served in their own language. The first Hungarian language newspaper of this period which managed to maintain continuous publication was the "*Amerikai Magyar Nemzetör*" (Guardian of the Hungarian Nation in America), first issued in New York in 1884. The news network of American Hungarians became a powerful factor through the efforts of Tihamér Kohányi, editor of "*Szabadság*" (Liberty) in Cleveland, after the paper's inception in 1891. Kohányi became the first American newspaper publisher to gain real influence in the domestic politics of Hungary. He was visited by important politicians, artists and ministers, and initiated events and movements of lasting consequence.

Attempts at the organization of workers' aid societies among Hungarians resulted finally in the creation of the "*Verhovay Egylet*" (Verhovay Association, so named after a patriotic member of the Hungarian Parliament who enjoyed great respect among American Hungarians) in 1886. The "*Verhovay*," based in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, (its name was changed to "William Penn Fraternal Association" after World War II) was soon followed by a group of fraternal associations backed by various church denominations: the "Hungarian Reformed Federation of America," established in Cleveland in 1897, now in Washington, D.C., is still the most active and influential among them.

The first church organization, the Hungarian Reformed Church, was created in Cleveland, in 1890. It was followed by the first Roman Catholic Church organized in 1892, also in Cleveland. Other denominations (Greek Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist, and others) followed suit. In 1894, the weekly "*Catholic Hungarians' Sunday*," a Hungarian-language newspaper which is the most influential among Hungarian Catholics in these times also, began its publication in Cleveland, Ohio.

## GREAT EVENTS IN 'MAGYAR' AMERICA: CONTACTS WITH THE 'OLD COUNTRY'.

Beginning with the 1890's, American Hungarians witnessed the emergence of a new leadership among them constituted mostly of middle-class professionals: priests and ministers, lawyers, medical doctors, university and college professors, architects and engineers, and, last but not least, newspapermen. Hungarian "University Clubs" were formed in New York, Chicago, and Detroit. Political and cultural contacts were established between them and institutions of higher learning in Hungary. Prominent church leaders, artists and politicians, newspaper editors and publishers were invited to address the Hungarian settlements all over the United States.

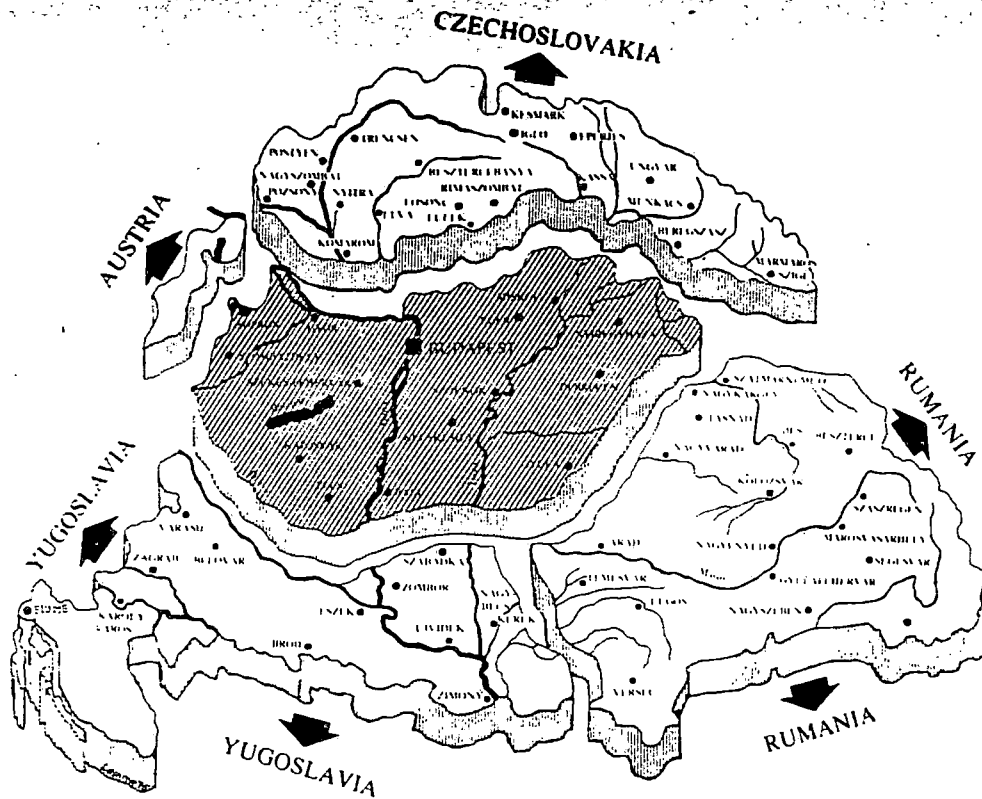
Thus, American Hungarians contributed prominently to the cultural contacts and the development of mutual understanding between the peoples of the United States and Hungary. Owing partly to these activities, many works by Hungary's foremost writers have been translated into English and published in the United States. Simultaneously, in Budapest, where one of the leading publishing houses was named after Benjamin Franklin, almost every prominent or interesting American writer or representative of classic English literature has found a translator and publisher for his works.

Among the great events which continued to revitalize the contacts with the "Old Country" were: the foundation of a "Kossuth Statue Society" in New York City (in 1893) which was an outgrowth of the programs celebrating the 90th anniversary of the birth of Louis Kossuth. Another movement, in Cleveland, was launched in 1895, a year after the death of Kossuth: this one resulted in the unveiling of Kossuth's statue in that city in 1902. Another memorable event was the trip of a delegation of American Hungarians to the millennial celebration of the founding of the state of Hungary held in Budapest in 1896. It was followed in turn, by visits of numerous Hungarian leaders to the American Hungarians.

The relentless efforts by Emperor Francis Joseph I to reduce the powers of the Hungarian Parliament and the municipal authorities all over Hungary culminated in the dictatorial dissolution of the Parliament, and in the appointment of a "Royal" cabinet and corresponding local officials. While the nation-wide resistance in Hungary finally brought down the representatives of this unconstitutional effort by the king, American-Hungarians commissioned a Hungarian artist to model a statue of George Washington for the City Park in Budapest to stand there as a symbol of freedom and democracy. The Washington statue was unveiled in 1906. That Washington monument is still the only one to stand in a public park in the eastern half of Europe.

In the same year of 1906, American Hungarian organizations (including the churches) created a central "umbrella" organization named the American Hungarian Federation, which still exists.

These political activities tightened the contacts between American Hungarians and the democratic forces in Hungary. Politicians who had been working for a separation of Hungary from Austria and the House of Habsburg found ready supporters among American



Hungarians. In addition, the Hungarians in the United States supported their own kinfolk by sending more than a hundred million Hungarian crowns (as the Hungarian currency was named in those times) to their relatives annually. In some peak years it reached even higher amounts: in 1907, for example, these sums totaled 208 million crowns, and, in 1913, 198 million crowns.

## THE TRAGEDY OF WORLD WAR I

After the conclusion of World War I, Hungary was victimized by various revolutionary movements which swept over several countries in Europe. In the case of Hungary, the revolutionary developments reached the most radical phase: a Soviet-style "dictatorship of the proletariat" brought the entire state administration to a complete stop and destroyed any possibility for Hungary to secure the necessary representation at the peace negotiations in Paris. In view of Hungary's paralyzed condition, American Hungarians requested a public hearing from the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. In the course of these hearings, representatives of the American Hungarian Federation requested Congress to abstain from the ratification of any peace treaty involving territorial changes which were not preceded by a plebiscite conducted under international surveillance. On the basis of the arguments presented both orally and in the form of printed documents, the Senate consented to the Hungarian request, and the Peace Treaty of Trianon (the Hungarian part of the Versailles treaties) was not ratified by the United States Congress.

The outcome of the war was very hard for Hungary and Hungarians everywhere. The country lost two thirds of its territory and more than half of its population, among them circa four million Hungarians who have been included in the neighboring countries without any possibility to voice their will about their future. Since the majority of American Hungarians originated from the detached regions (and most of the American Hungarians were not willing to "repatriate" in order to become minority citizens in Hungary's neighboring countries), they chose the United

States as the final home for themselves and their descendants. Under the pressure of this situation, however, and the influence of the reports reaching them about the harsh treatment of their relatives as "minority groups" in their own homeland, the interest of American Hungarians greatly increased in the future of those Hungarian groups. Cultural programs, newspaper articles, and public addresses centered around the dangers of losing their national identity and historical heritage. It is no wonder that the official Hungarian government policy which was aimed consequently at the revision of the "peace dictate of Trianon," found the majority of American Hungarians ready supporters of these aims.

One of the most impressive events exemplifying this publicity effort (which as an achievement has also left its mark on aviation history) was the transatlantic flight of two Hungarian pilots, György Endresz and Sándor Magyar, in an American-made plane named "Justice for Hungary" on July 31, 1931. The undertaking, financed by American Hungarians, was crowned by success: its flight time and distance (twenty five hours and forty minutes non-stop from Harbour Grace to the vicinity of Budapest) was recognized as a new world record in distance flying. Sándor Magyar, who later returned to the United States, was given a festive reception by New York City.

## EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, AND CHURCH CONTACTS WITH HUNGARY AFTER WORLD WAR I

Among the important American institutions and foundations which offered assistance and sympathy to Hungary in her plight were the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundation which channeled their financial assistance through the Institute of International Education in New York to Hungary. Among the individual supporters, mention should be made of the fine gesture by Jeremiah Smith, a Boston lawyer, who was appointed as an expert by the League of Nations to supervise the financial reconstruction of Hungary. Having concluded his mission, Mr.

Smith returned his salary (which was set by the League of Nations at one hundred thousand dollars) to the Hungarian government, with the expressed intent that the sum should be used for some cultural purpose. Accordingly, a foundation bearing the name of Jeremiah Smith was set up by Hungary's council of ministers, to finance study tours for Hungarian engineers and other technical experts to the United States.

In 1925, when the valuable services of Colonel Michael Kováts de Fabricy, Commandant and organizer of the Pulaski Legion, were discovered by a Hungarian researcher, American Hungarians turned with increasing interest to the past of Hungarians in America. A "Colonel Commandant Michael Kováts de Fabricy Historical Society" was organized in New York City, with chapters in several cities of the eastern United States; and, in Hungary the research on Hungarian "Americana" was accepted as a recognized field of study at several universities.

An original cultural achievement perpetuated the memory of Charles Feleky, a Hungarian-born theatre conductor in New York City, whose passion for collecting "Hungarica Americana" resulted in the accumulation of 13,000 books, rare prints, and pamphlets, as well as other materials relating mostly to the history of Hungarians and of historical contacts between the United States and Hungary. After the death of the collector, the Hungarian government purchased the collection from his widow and developed it into a Hungarian Reference Library under the supervision of Columbia University in New York. Following World War II, this collection was purchased by the Library of Congress.

The post-World War I period increased the integration of Hungarian church units of all denominations into American church life. Some parishes, however, remained independent and, owing to the insistence of their members, continued their traditional services in the Hungarian language. These church centers also served as cultural activities centers: Hungarian youngsters learned the language and other heritage elements of their parents and grandparents in summer schools, theatre groups, and choirs set up within these independent churches. The Hungarian language church journals and newsletters of this period set their aims increasingly higher from the point of view of literary style and scholarly quality.

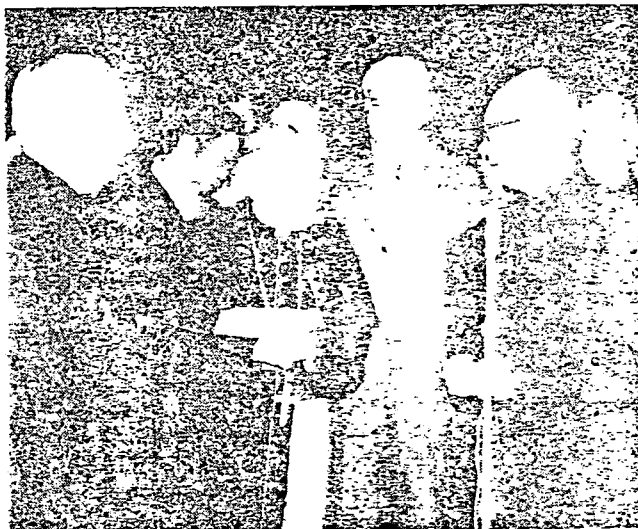
In the "Old Country," a World Federation of Hungarians was set up in Budapest: its annual congresses and other programs, although on a relatively modest scale, offered opportunities for second and third generation American Hungarians to reacquaint themselves with many elements of Hungarian culture.

All these activities, however, had to come to a stop as the situation in Europe degenerated. Hungary's geopolitical situation, dominated by the encroaching presence of Nazi Germany on all sides, made the country a pawn in Hitler's power manipulations. The fact that some of the Hungarian-populated regions which had been lost after World War I, were returned to Hungary with the assistance of Germany, destroyed Hungary's respected position in American public opinion. The entry of the United States into the Second World War found Hungary a reluctant but helpless ally on the German side.

For the Hungarians in the United States, this situation meant a new test of their loyalty to the land of George Washington. But they passed the test: millions of dollars were collected for the U.S. war effort, and tens of thousands of young American Hungarians served loyally under the flag. The American Hungarian Federation, while submitting a number of memoranda on behalf of isolated Hungary, could proudly point to the respectable attitude of the American Hungarians.

## AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR: A NEW, LONG PERIOD OF CRISIS

In the later period of the war, some prominent Hungarian personalities managed to leave Hungary (with the assistance of the Hungarian government) and to arrive in the United States. Béla Bartók, one of the foremost composers of the twentieth century spent his last years in New York. Tibor Eckhardt, a leader of the parliamentary opposition whose Smallholders Party represented the peasantry of Hungary, tried to coordinate the anti-Nazi Hungarian groups in this country: his attempt, however, failed to bring any immediate results because of the resistance of some radical leftist groups whose influence grew enormously as the importance of Stalin's cooperation in the American and British war efforts against Germany and Japan became indisputable. Hungary's attempts to get out of the war came to the attention of Hitler's agents in Turkey. Subsequently, a Nazi putsch in Budapest, aided by SS forces and local collaborators, grabbed power for a pro-Nazi government, increased Hungary's contribution to the German war effort and, as demanded by Hitler, started to deliver hundreds of thousands of Hungarian Jews into Hitler's extinction camps.



*Cardinal Mindszenty is greeted by the representatives of the U.S. Congress and the Roman Catholic Church after his arrival to Washington's Union Station in May, 1974. From left to right: Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle, Senator Vance Hartke, Cardinal Mindszenty, Representative Bill Scnerle, Archbishop William Baum.*

The Hungarian people, while the struggle between the pro- and anti-German forces continued in the domestic political arena, tried to find ways to adjust to a bleak future: however, communism was not generally accepted among them. State-supported atheism, persecution of religion, class warfare, and expropriation of all private property were not welcome to the millions of the Hungarian nation. This attitude moved the Hungarians, in spite of their rejection of Hitler's imperialistic and racist policies, to resist the intruding Soviet armies to the very last. Unfortunately, this Hungarian attitude was misinterpreted in the West, and Hungary, again, became a loser after World War II: the Peace Treaty of Paris (1947) detached all Hungarian-populated territories which had been returned to Hungary during the war years, and gave them again to the neighboring countries. Hungary was left under Soviet military occupation which has continued to the present time, and this brought with it numerous political trials against practically all church leaders, against political leaders of any persuasion, against union organizers although some of them were pioneers of Marxism in Hungary, and against

peasants who, at first, received small farms from distributed estates of the landowners and later were persecuted and punished for trying to hold on to their meager possessions.

American Hungarians have tried to assist their destroyed homeland and their suffering people in the "Old Country" by setting up charity organizations and agencies for the resettlement of tens of thousands of political refugees, and a system of information services reporting the true nature of developments in Hungary.

These problems were magnified after the events of 1956 when poor, embittered Hungary raised her head against the Soviet colossus, and her poets, writers, students, and workers wrote a new page in the history of Europe. The cruel lot of the Hungarian "Freedom Fighters", and the brutality of the Soviet backlash, filled the world with admiration of the tens of thousands in the new wave of Hungarian refugees and with bitterness against the impotence of the Free World and the United Nations.

More than fifty-thousand Hungarian refugees found asylum in this country alone and a still larger number of them were admitted as immigrants to other countries in the West, including Europe. Some of the refugee assistance programs deserve special mention, for example, the American "Hungarian Refugee Scientist Placement Program," directed by the National Academy of Science, which provided for 3,500 jobs and study grants for qualifying refugee scientists. The National Catholic Welfare Conference, the World Council of Churches, and other charitable agencies sponsored by church organizations assisted tens of thousands of families and young couples in their efforts to build a new life for themselves in the United States.

Characteristically, the post-World War II era brought many of these Hungarian talents to public attention. In what follows, some of the most prominent intellectuals and their contributions to American civilization or to the development of the cultural and organizational life of the American Hungarian community are mentioned.

The prominence of Hungarians (many among them Hungarian Jews) in the American film industry is proverbial. Although some Hungarian actors and actresses began their career in the silent-film days (like Lia de Putti, Vilma Bánky, Paul Lukas, and Peter Lorre), others became famous in the more recent period like Michael Curtiz, the music composer Miklós Rózsa, the Hollywood producer Alexander Korda (in the years of 1927 to 1948, prior to his transfer to England). The most spectacular career was made by Adolph Zukor, founder of the Famous Players Film Company in 1913, and, then, of Paramount Pictures (in 1917), thus becoming one of the movie tycoons in Hollywood who wielded a large influence up to his death in 1976.

Another field marked by the presence of Hungarians is music. Among the composers and virtuoso performers, the names of Béla Bartók, Ernest von Dohnányi, John Starker, and Joseph Szigeti are household words in the musical world of this country. Zoltán Kodály who visited the United States, and then returned to Hungary to participate in his country's cautious reconstruction after the recent war, inspired here a new movement and method in musical education and choir singing known as the "Kodály School." The ethno-musicological teachings of Bartók and Kodály have also had lasting influence upon American researchers. Among the famous conductors of our times, Antal Doráti, Eugene Ormándy, George Solti, and George Széll represent the highest qualities of personal performance and a relentless demand for excellence on the part of their orchestras which have contributed greatly to the quality improvement of the musical life in such American cities as Dallas, Detroit, Minneapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. They have increased the enjoyment of the world's

greatest musical works by millions of people through their masterful recordings also.

A most original artist of Hungarian origin is the painter Joseph Domján who arrived in the United States in the wake of the revolution of 1956. He is an internationally recognized master of multi-color woodcuts. Among contemporary architects, Hungarian-born Marcel Breuer is a leading figure on the international scene as well as in the United States.

In the fields of the humanities and social sciences, John Lotz, a former professor of linguistics at Columbia University, New York, and director of the Center for Applied Linguistics in Washington, D.C., as well as Thomas A. Sebeok, of Indiana University (Bloomington, Indiana) deserve particular mention, the later mainly for his organizational and editorial talents. Joseph Reményi, a former professor of comparative literature at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, is one of the pioneers in that discipline. Archaeologist Stephen Borhegyi has been one of the pioneers in underwater archaeology. Thomas Stephen Szasz, a professor of psychiatry at the State University of New York at Syracuse, is one of the most original researchers in the areas of pain, pleasure, mental illness, as well as of the ethical and legal aspects of psychiatry and psychology. Ladislav Farago, an expert cryptographer, is also a successful movie-script writer. Ladislav Astrik Gabriel, a Roman Catholic prelate and professor of medieval history, and John Lukács, of Philadelphia, who was elected president of the American Catholic Historical Association, are prominent historians. William John Fellner, Theo Surányi-Unger and Bela Balassa, of Johns Hopkins University, are respected economists whose experiences and publications cover both the economies of the United States and Europe.

The impressive group of American scientists of Hungarian origin includes several great researchers whose theoretical research works and laboratory experiments contributed essentially to the American war effort. Theodor von Kármán was a pioneering scientist in aerodynamics. Kármán, as a top adviser to the United States Air Force, helped develop the B-36, B-47, and B-52 bombers and the Atlas, Titan, and Minuteman rockets. Supersonic aviation is indebted deeply to Kármán's theoretical research. John von Neumann, a former director of the Electronic Computer Project at Princeton's Institute of Advanced Study, was one of the founders of "Game Theory," a novelty in the area of applied mathematics. As one of the developers of the atomic bomb, he was named a member of the United States Energy Commission. Leo Szilard worked together with Enrico Fermi's group on the nuclear chain reaction; the group included Edward Teller, later known as the "father of the hydrogen bomb." Teller is also Hungarian-born, as is Eugene P. Wigner, a winner of the Nobel Prize in physics (1963) whose theory of neutron absorption, which he developed in 1936, was utilized in the construction of nuclear reactors.

Among those Hungarian scientists who immigrated to the United States after World War II were Noble Prize winners Albert Szent-Györgyi (physiology and medicine, 1937) and Georg von Békésy (physiology and medicine, 1961) as well as Zoltán Bay, a former professor of theoretical physics at the University of Szeged, Hungary, whose theoretical research and inventions were highly successful in radar astronomy. Hungarian-born John G. Kemeny, president of Dartmouth College and a prominent scholar in mathematical analysis, was also active in top-level committees that analyzed educational problems in the United States.

Cultural activities of American Hungarians cover a broad spectrum of intellectual and political interests. According to a Hungarian "Who's Who," first published in 1963 in New York, the number of medical doctors of Hungarian origin is over two thousand, and engineers number about 1,500. There are hundreds of university and college

professors, librarians, and others of Hungarian background active in the various branches of the professions. The spiritual needs of American Hungarians are served by more than three-hundred priests and ministers; the group of artists, actors, and musicians also numbers several hundreds. Consequently, there is an increasing number of publications in American professional journals about a wide range of topics, many of them related to Hungary and its people.

The confrontation between Hungarians in the United States and the communist system in Hungary is a continuous source of many political activities. Organizations like the American Hungarian Federation, the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation, the Hungarian Society in Cleveland, and the Cardinal Mindszenty Society keep a relentless watch over the affairs and developments in Hungary and present their observations to the public and to the agencies of the United States government.

Most recently, the situation of Hungarians in Romania, particularly in Transylvania (which was separated from Hungary in 1920) became a matter of concern for American Hungarians. A Hungarian group named the Committee for Human Rights in Romania was established which was invited to hearings conducted by various Congressional committees and had the opportunity to make known its findings about the situation of the Hungarian ethnic minority in that country.

Participation of American Hungarians has resulted in increased representation in the American political system, and in the publication of numerous Congressional publications on various political and cultural matters originating with Hungary (most recently in connection with the decision of the United States Government to return to Hungary the Holy Crown of St. Stephen and other coronation jewels and items which had been in American custody since the end of World War II), indicating that the activities of the various groups of American Hungarians are regarded as valuable contributions to the American political process and to the cultural and social development in general.



*Hungarian groups marching in the Bicentennial parade on Washington's Pennsylvania Avenue, held on July 4, 1976.*

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1

**Hungarian**  
**Date: 6/29/89**

**MEMORANDUM TO:** Miss Stephanie Blessey, Research, White House

**FROM:** Thomas Bien, chief, Hungarian Service, VOA (475-2243)

**SUBJECT:** Revised list of prominent Hungarian-Americans

**NOTE:** This list is far from complete - there were and are thousands of prominent Hungarian-Americans who contributed and are contributing to the American scientific, cultural and public life.

**Scientists:**

1. John von Neumann (Neumann Janos) - mathematician, inventor of computers, participant of the "Manhattan Project"
2. Theodore von Karman (Kármán Tódor) - inventor of the jet (plane) engine
3. Leo Szilard (Szilárd Leó) - nuclear physicist, participant of the "Manhattan Project"
4. Eugene Wigner (Wigner Jenő) - nuclear physicist, participant of the "Manhattan Project", recipient of US Government Medal of Merit

5. Edward Teller (Teller Edwárd) - nuclear physicist, father of the H-Bomb, participant of the "Manhattan Project", involved in SDI, recipient of Einstein Award

6. Albert Szentgyorgyi (Szentgyörgyi Albert) - chemist, Nobel prize winner, the discoverer of Vitamin C

7. Peter Goldmark (Goldmark Péter) - inventor of stereo and color television

#### **Conductors:**

1. Eugene Ormandy (Ormándy Jenő) - conductor and music director of the Philadelphia Orchestra

2. George Szell (Széll György) - music director of the Cleveland Orchestra

3. Antal Dorati (Doráti Antal) - Minneapolis Symphony, Washington National Orchestra

4. Fritz Reiner (Reiner Fritz) - Philharmonic Orchestra of Chicago

5. Zoltan Rozsnyay (Rozsnyay Zoltán) - founder of the Philharmonica Hungarica, presently music director of San Diego Orchestra

#### **Composers:**

1. Bela Bartok (Bartók Béla) - lived and died in exile in the USA

2. Miklos Rozsa (Rózsa Miklós) - Oscar winner film music composer (Ben Hur, Quo Vadis, Julius Ceasar, King of Kings, etc...)

3. Miklos Brodsky (Bródszky Miklós) - Oscar winner film music composer

4. Sigmund Romberg (Romberg Zsigmond) - operetta and pop music composer

#### **Musicians:**

1. Joseph Szigeti (Szigeti József) - violinist, appeared with all major orchestras in the USA

2. Janos Starker (Starker János) - cellist, university professor

#### **Metropolitan Opera Singers:**

1. Lajos Konya (Kónya Lajos)

2. Lorinc Alvary (Alváry Lőrinc)

3. Gabor Carelli (Carelli Gábor)

#### **Film Industry:**

1. Adolf Zukor (Cukor Adolf) - Oscar winner, founder and chairman of Paramount Studios

2. Michael Curtis (Kertész Mihály) Oscar winner movie director (Casablanca, White Christmas, etc.)
3. Paul Lukas (Lukács Pál) - Oscar winner actor (Watch on the Rhine)
4. Bela Lugosi (Lugosi Béla) - actor ( Dracula, Frankenstein, etc.)
5. S.Z. Sakall (Szőke Szakál) - actor, hundreds of Hollywood movies
6. Tony Curtis - actor
7. Joe Pasternak (Paszternák József) - Oscar winner film producer
8. Ernie Kovach - film and television comic star
9. Vilma Banky (Bánky Vilma) - star of the silent movies, partner of Valentino
10. Vilmos Zsigmond - Oscar winner (Deer Hunter, Close Encounters of the Third Kind, etc.) director of cinematography
11. Laszlo Kovacs (Kovács László) - director of cinematography
12. Ivan Tors (Törzs Iván) - film producer
13. George Pal - sci-fi movie producer

**Writers:**

1. Sandor Marai (Márai Sándor)
2. Lajos Zilahy (Zilahy Lajos)
3. Laszlo Vadnay (Vadnay László) - movie scripts
4. Menyhert Lengyel (Lengyel Menyhért) - film scripts (Ninotschka)
5. Franz Molnar (Molnár Ferenc) - playwright (Carroussel)
6. Laszlo Bus-Fekete (Bus Fekete László) - hundreds of movie scripts

**US Personalities:**

1. Colonel Kovach (Kovács ezredes) - founder of the American Cavalry in the Civil War
2. Tom Lantos (Lantos Tamás) - US Congressman (Calif-D.)
3. Joseph Pulitzer (Pulitzer József) - publisher - founder of Pulitzer Prize
4. Harry Houdini - illusionist-magician
5. André Kertész (Kertész André) - world famous photo artist

6. Robert Capa - American war correspondent, died in Korean War

7. Nicholas Deak - international banker, founder of the Deak House

8. Nicholas Salgo - former US ambassador to Hungary

**Sports:**

1. Joe Namath - football star

2. Larry Csonka - football star

3. Karch Kiraly - current captain of the Olympic and World champion US Men's Volley Ball Team

4. Andy Toro (Törő András) - former secretary of the United States Olympic Committee

5. Csaba Elthes (Élthes Csaba) - coach of the US Olympic Fencing team

6. Bob Gansler - coach of the US National Soccer Team

7. Peter Vermes - member of the US National Soccer team

Staffed

960-2582

(Smith/Blessey)  
June 28, 1989  
Draft Six  
HUNGARY

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: KOSSUTH SQUARE  
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY  
TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1989

Mr. President, My Hungarian and American Friends  
That great poet of the 1848 Revolution, Sandor Petofi, once  
wrote, "Let me address you in the name of millions." Today, let  
me address you in the name of millions who convey their warmest  
greetings: The people of the United States.

Six years ago, I became the highest-ranking American  
official to visit Hungary. Today, I become the first American  
President to travel here. Now, as then, Barbara and I are moved  
by your reception. And we thank you from the bottom of our  
hearts.

I want to say to all of you that I have seen few cities  
lovelier than Budapest. And I have seldom seen a city more  
alive. Alive with commerce, change, and, above all, hope. Alive  
with a people who believe that like a lamp shining in the  
blackness, liberty can light the darkest night.

In a few moments I will be received in a symbol of that  
liberty -- the Hungarian Parliament. And as I speak, I will  
recall how 137 years ago a true Hungarian patriot was received in  
another house which embodied freedom -- the Congress of the  
United States.

*memo from Sandor Havrath  
Voice of America  
Sandor Petofi  
his entire poetic  
works  
p. 454*

*[SHANN - door  
pet - on face]*

*NSC draft*

*spread in America  
visits to the  
New Nations  
7/12/89*

*Sched.*

*1989  
1859  
137*

*Dooley  
Peggy from Pe-Advance  
Trip  
Encyclo. Americana  
p. 570*

His name was Lajos Kossuth. His statue stands rests behind me. And he arrived in America after Hungary's struggle for freedom had, temporarily, been lost. Yet in his remarks to Congress, he was hopeful, not embittered. For he believed in that democracy which links the people of Hungary with the peoples of the world.

*speech in Wash.  
p. 461*

"I have a steady faith in principles," he said. "I trust in the future of republicanism." And then he added: "Bayonets may support, but afford no chair to sit upon."

*[LOA-ash KO-shooth]*

Even now, the memory of Lajos Kossuth lifts us, teaches us. For his life was a celebration of bravery, and of dreams. He knew that a courageous people would not bow to bayonets and barbed wire. He knew that the lamp of liberty would shine forever.

*Wasserkraft*

This great man became the conscience of Hungary. And just two blocks away -- here, too, an eternal flame lights the fire of democracy. Like other Hungarian heroes, Lajos Batthyany and Imre Nagy sought free assembly, free press and speech, and freedom of religion. They knew that no matter how much suffering beset this Nation, its lamp of liberty would shine forever.

*RSSY  
N.Y.T  
Encyclo.*

*The Tragedy of Man  
Imre Madach  
p. 7, p. 317*

When the Hungarian playwright Imre Madach observed, "It is so great freely to choose between the good and sinful ways," he was describing that belief -- the belief that free expression would conquer tyranny. And he wrote those words in that great literary work ironically entitled, "The Tragedy of Man."

*[LIM-rah MAD-dowh]*

My friends, our mission is to help liberty proclaim The Victory of Man. Proclaim it peacefully, not violently. Proclaim

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it through ballots, not bullets. For The Victory of Man can help Hungary's future be worthy of her history. And help us live for what some have died for: opportunity, human decency, and democratic ideals.

Today, this mission fills the streets of Budapest and Keckshemet. The folk murals of Tolna. And the farmland of Tanyak. It lifts your boats that ride the Danube, and your gentle small towns. For Hungary's love of liberty is political, and economic; religious, and intellectual. Its apostles say, work where you want, and vote as you choose. And freedom will crush those who try to crush it. They believe all things are possible for a Nation, and for a people. And proclaim the individual, not the State, is the voice of tomorrow.

Over the past few decades, the world has watched this liberty transform the Hungarian Nation. You have shown how peace, freedom, and prosperity are allied. I applaud Hungary's greater privatization, and economic liberality. I salute Hungary's movement toward democracy and increased flow of information. I welcome, too, the withdrawal of Soviet troops, and the planned cutbacks in the Hungarian military. And we watch with interest as the Soviet Union encourages such change.

Who would have dreamt that your love of liberty would do so much, so quickly, to improve the lot of Hungary? Now, let us use its promise to open boundaries, and minds.

Next year, elections will be held in Hungary. Let them be free, open, and multi-partied. And this week, Radio Free Europe

*Steve Nunnko  
NSC 3/28/84*

*Steve  
changed  
& confirmed changes*

*X*

*NSC  
draft*

*Embassy draft*

*NSC  
draft*

Gen. Sec

G



These are Hungarians  
heroes not American  
or Hungarian-American

Encyclopedia Britannica  
p. 31, 30  
Provisional  
NSC 3684  
Short History  
p. 53

But this kinship isn't one-way: It also touches Hungarians for whom America feels such admiration. People like Saint Stephen, and composers Liszt and Bartok. Or Hungary's many winners of Nobel Prizes and Olympic Medals. Or the great patriot by the name of Jonas Hunyadi [Parosh Hoondundu] who more than five centuries ago stopped a would-be invasion. In his honor, Pope Colliath III ordered each Catholic church to ring a bell at the time of day the battle ended. And since then, Catholic church bells all over the world ring precisely at mid-day.

Steve Nenko  
NSC 3684

Heroes, yes -- American, Hungarian. But there are other unknown heroes, too -- the student in Budapest, the shop-keeper, the artist in Sarkoz. Today, it is they -- you -- who are reducing the chasm between East and West. Enriching, and making possible, a more open, peaceful world. You are proving how liberty can expand Hungary's horizons. And enlarge the possibilities of her people. For liberty reflects the values of individuality, self-reliance, and respect for others. Values which underscore the dignity of man.

Steve Nenko  
6/17/84 p. 46

Four weeks ago, thousands filled this city's Heroes Square -- peacefully, movingly -- to honor the hero, and spirit, of the 1956 uprising. Among them was a man, Tibor Kalmar, who took part in that rebellion. Astonished by the turnout, this gentle patriot found pride in Hungary's past -- and hope in her future. "Today," he said, "this unity is a kind of Hungarian wonder. For this day, it is worth living and forgiving. It was worth it to go through everything."

Steve changed  
shopkeeper

SHAR - kooz

narrowing gap

My friends, you have endured much. And survived everything. Survived through family, and faith in God. And through the human spirit, oft-abused yet free. In coming years, your heroism can write a new chapter in the history of your Nation. Love democracy -- as Imre Nagy did. Confront oppression -- as Lajos Kossuth did. Show the world that the lamp of liberty will shine forever.

The bell resounds. The light expands. The lamp grows brighter by the day. Together, let us raise what Kossuth called "the morning star of liberty." The star that can lead us toward tomorrow. And bless the children of the globe.

Thank you for this wonderful occasion. I will never forget it. God bless you, God bless America -- and as your National Anthem proclaims so unforgettably, "God Bless The Hungarians."

# # # #

*Abroad in America  
p. 127*

*Voice of  
America  
FOX*

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