

My Dear WHEN I Left **Homeland**





My Dear ^{WHEN I Left} **Homeland** 

Our values
in the world

| Budapest, 2021 |

Ministerial Greeting



Dr. István Nagy

Minister of Agriculture,
**Chairman of the
Hungarikum Committee**

In 2020 we celebrated the Year of National Unity, but we are still working on restoring the unity of our nation in as many areas as possible, thus expanding the horizon beyond the Carpathian Basin. Closely related to this work was a two-minute daily spot entitled "When I Left My Dear Homeland" broadcast by Kossuth Radio, supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Hungarikum Committee, which served as the basis for this volume.

Because everyone has a story... We, Hungarians have a lot of stories to tell, and not just to ourselves. We tell the story of how the world can be organised and furnished with a truly Hungarian way of thinking in spite of the fact of being far away from the homeland.

In this present publication the cultural, intellectual and scientific success of the diaspora is presented, of Hungarians living all over the world, and give a sample of life stories that have deservedly enhanced the good reputation of our nation.

Some of our fellow Hungarians living in various locations of the world have a very strong sense of nationhood, and there are others who think of being Hungarian only as a kind of family memory. This book was also written to express that they all are equally important to us! We usually think of dispersion as a loss, since they left the Carpathian Basin behind, but with this publication we offer an opportunity for uniting the Hungarian communities living in different parts of the world. The idea of belonging together connects us not only to our common historical past, but to the present and the future as well.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'István Nagy', written in a cursive style.

When I left my dear homeland



„When I left my dear homeland ...” – this is how the well-known folk song we have chosen as the title of our book begins. The text continues like this: „I looked back from halfway, with tears in my eyes ...”

This choice of title is no coincidence as there is a strong connection between the lyrics and the lives of those 200 people who have gained honour to themselves and glory to their homeland in the diaspora abroad.

This publication is already the third in a series which was broadcast by Kossuth Radio in the form of one-minute spots. Our aim was to highlight that it is possible to create values we can be proud of as Hungarians beyond this narrow little homeland, but even beyond the borders of the Carpathian Basin.

Of course, it is painful that these people left Hungary by necessity or for other reasons, but without forgetting their heritage and identity they were able to create something lasting in their newly chosen homeland. They really looked back “from halfway”, that is they did not forget their roots and nation.

With their work and success they represent not only themselves, but also our country in the world and showed the most beautiful face of this “famous little Hungary”.

Zsolt V. Németh

Ministerial Commissioner for
outstanding national values
Ministry of Agriculture

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Z. Németh' with a stylized flourish at the end.



Content

Ministerial Greeting – Dr. István Nagy	2
Preface – Zsolt V. Németh	4
Content	6
When I Left My Dear Homeland	11
Katalin Karikó	12
Andy Vajna	13
Amerigo Tot	14
Gedeon Ács	15
Károly Brentán	16
János Czetz	17
Ferenc József Debály	18
Antal Doráti	19
Xavér Ferenc Éder	20
Péter Forbáth	21
András Gróf	22
Ágnes Keleti	23
Marianne Krencsey	24
Sándor Lámfalussy	25
Leslie Mándoki	26
Maria de Faykod	27
Kelemen Mikes	28
Attila Miklósházy	29
Jackie Orszáczky	30
Antal Publik	31
Judit Reigl	32
Marika Röck	33

Sandy Juhász	34
Saint Irene of Hungary	35
Queen Saint Margaret	36
Gábor Tamás	37
Thomas Péterffy	38
János Xantus	39
Nándor Wágner	40
Albert Wass	41
Vilmos Zsigmond	42
Dr. István Sípos	43
Ignác László Bercsényi	44
Simon Hantai	45
Zoltán Téglás	46
Ignác Szentmártonyi	47
Claire Kenneth	48
Imre Radnich	49
Dezső Pongrácz	50
Pál Benkő	51
Róbert Bárány	52
György Hevesy	53
Zita Szelezcky	54
László Tábori	55
Mark Knopfler	56
Tímea Bacsinszky	57
Leslie Vadász	58
Zsuzsanna Francia	59

Amrita Sher-Gil	60	Ferenc Limp	86
Louis Szathmáry	61	György Solti	87
Ferenc Krausz	62	Péter Lax	88
Jenő Ormándy	63	Aladár Paasonen	89
Mihály Fabriczy Kováts	64	Sir Alexander Korda	90
Attila Abonyi	65	Sir Peter Abeles	91
Count Ödön Széchenyi	66	Pongrácz Nagy	92
Baron Ferenc Nopcsa	67	Blond Beard	93
George Pataki	68	Jancsi Rigó	94
Marton Csókás	69	Dr. Árpád Lengyel	95
Dr. Kálmán Roller	70	Rózsa Dancs	96
Nándor Tánczos	71	Mickey Hargitay	97
Dr. Gábor Máté	72	Johnny Weissmuller	98
András Domonyai	73	Les Murray	99
László Hugyecz	74	William Fox	100
Tim Howard	75	Dezső Korda	101
Shannon Szabados	76	Karch Király	102
Mihály Haller	77	Mark Spitz	103
Nándor Mikola	78	Sándor Püski	104
Joe Bugner	79	Cornell Capa	105
Koji Murofushi	80	János Polányi	106
Elizabeth Rakoczy	81	John Lukács	107
János Prágay	82	Estée Lauder	108
Károly László	83	János Móricz	109
Lucien Hervé	84	János Dániel Anisits	110
András Kálnay and György Kálnay	85	László Magyar	111

Content

Pál Rosti	112
Elemér Mayer	113
Elek Pávai Vajna	114
Gyula Apatini	115
Dr. Elemér Bakó	116
János Selye	117
Adrien Brody	118
George Balogh	119
Nimród Antal	120
Ferenc Árok	121
Paul Lukas	122
Sylvia Plachy	123
Albert-László Barabási	124
László Kovács	125
Ágoston Haraszthy	126
John Halas	127
Jolán Jóna	128
Rachel Weisz	129
Eszter Pécsi	130
Sándor Gallus	131
László Cs. Szabó	132
Mihály Iglói	133
Countess Geraldine Apponyi	134
Magdolna Barnóthy Forró	135
Tommy Ramone	136
Ernie Kovács	137

Imre Róth	138
Ferenc Házmán	139
Goldie Hawn	140
Béla Guttmann	141
János Pál Gyékényesi	142
Vilma Bánky	143
Les Horváth	144
Rebecca Soni	145
Ignác Kúnos	146
Gábor Szabó	147
Kati Agócs	148
Sándor Asbóth	149
Michel Gyarmathy	150
Bódog Nemegyei	151
László Orosz	152
Alexander Lénárd	153
Charlie Gogolák	154
Mária Katalin Horony	155
Leslie Howard	156
Dora Pédery-Hunt	157
Béla Réthy	158
George Cukor	159
Péter Fónagy	160
Zoltán Bay	161
Tamás Tűz	162
Bertalan Némethy	163

György Széll	164
Mariska Magdolna Hargitay	165
Willi Orbán	166
Vittorio Jano	167
Katalin Karády	168
Dzsenifer Marozsán	169
Pierre Székely	170
Ferenc Fricsay	171
Kornél Lánosz	172
Natalie Williams	173
Paul Neményi	174
Pál Dárdai	175
Réka Szilvay	176
George Mikes	177
Ágota Kristóf	178
Frank Árpád Darabont	179
Pál Pándy	180
Aurél Stein	181
Lipót Weisz	182
George Szekeres	183
Dezső Orbán	184
Harry Houdini	185
László Baksay	186
János Miklós Beér	187
Marcell Breuer	188
Pál Erdős	189

Péter Újvági	190
Alexander Brody	191
Larry Csonka	192
Tony Curtis	193
Gábor Csupó	194
Sándor Hertz	195
István Udvarházy	196
István Wurm	197
The Foresters of Sopron	198
Pál Kövi	199
Adrienne Vittadini	200
Imre Kemecsey	201
Jenő Hámori	202
George Pal	203
Arisztid Würtzler	204
Lilly Steinschneider	205
Péter Gogolák	206
Endre Szász	207
György Faludy	208
Ödön von Horváth	209
Sári Barabás	210
Emese Hunyady	211





My Dear **WHEN I Left**
Homeland



When I left my dear homeland:
Famous little Hungary.
I looked back from halfway,
With tears in my eyes.

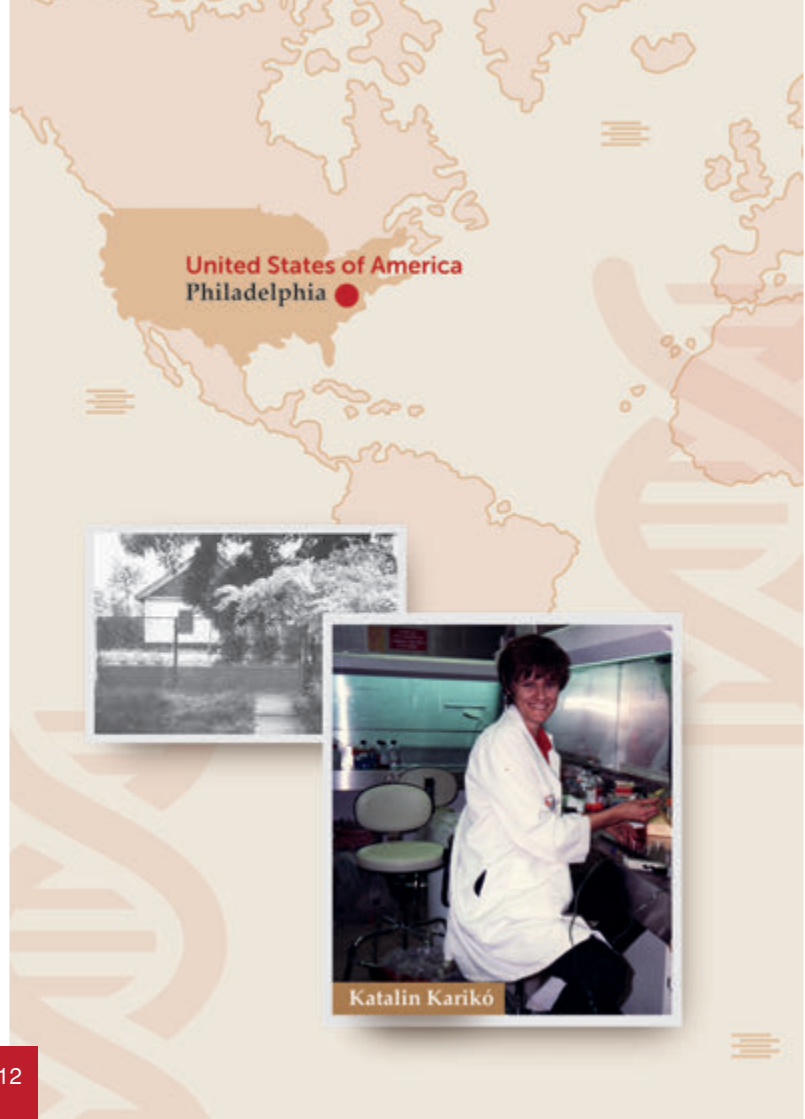
My only food is sorrow,
Misery is my sole company,
When I look at the stars,
I can't stop crying.

Oh, God, please give me shelter,
For I am sick of hiding:
Of living in foreign land,
And crying day and night.

From a Mud House to the Vaccine

Katalin Karikó

"Most people are afraid due to lack of knowledge, but are open to listening to professionals they trust" – this was what she said in one of her many interviews. Katalin Karikó won the trust of the world with her entire life. She definitely knows what she's talking about. In December 2020 she was among the first to get vaccinated with her own preparation. This was applauded by her colleagues present and brought tears into her eyes. But those were not the tears of pain, since she experienced no side-effects. The researcher was born in Szolnok, Hungary in 1955. Until the age of ten she lived in Kisújszállás, in a thatch-roofed mud-brick house. They did not have television and had to fetch water from the public well. For her, this was part of the happy games of childhood, of getting to know nature "as it is". From the birds' eggs she contemplated while climbing trees she got as far as studying biology at the University of Szeged. After graduation she became a staff member of the Biological Research Centre in Szeged. In 1985, however, her status of research was terminated due to redundancies, leaving her to look for a home and living abroad with her husband and with her daughter who was only two years old then, and later became a two-time Olympic rowing champion as an American athlete. Katalin Karikó had to go all the way to the United States to find a job. In the course of her work she struggled with the eternal dilemma of how to put the research results into practice. As Vice-President of the then emerging company BioNTech she paved the way for "messenger RNA" until the production of the first vaccine against COVID-19. Katalin Karikó won the Public Media's "Person of the Year" Award in 2020.



"The Greatest Art in This Profession is to Put the Film Together"

Andy Vajna

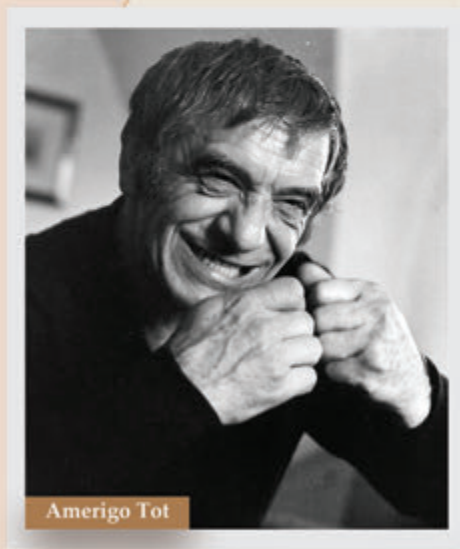
It is almost unbelievable: at the age of 12 he set out from Hungary to the world alone. The slideshow pictures of America shown by the projector that he received for Christmas from his relatives abroad had such a magical impression on him that he had to leave in 1956. His parents hid the address of his aunt living in Los Angeles in a dictionary and entrusted him to the care of acquaintances who were leaving the country at the same time. Via Vienna and Canada, he finally arrived at his aunt in half a year, where, to his surprise, his own parents were waiting for him. From the age of nineteen, he started approaching the world of movies as a photographer and then as a hairdresser. He got to Hong Kong as a wig maker and then returned to America as a movie chain owner. Andy Vajna recognized that it was better to make his own film than to screen others'. He started to work on the movie Rambo with his peers in 1980. Not having enough money for the full budget, in an unusual way, they pre-sold the film only using the name of the leading actor, Sylvester Stallone. The investment eventually paid off nearly tenfold. During the following decades actors and actresses like Arnold Schwarzenegger, Mickey Rourke, Robert De Niro, Alan Parker, James Cameron, Sharon Stone, Madonna, Michael Douglas, Demi Moore, Bruce Willis and Oliver Stone also appeared on the staff list. He brought several American productions to Hungary, then made successful films at home, such as *A miniszter félrelép* (Out of Order), or *Szabadság, szerelem* (Freedom's Fury). Andy Vajna played a major role in the Hungarian film scene from the 1990s, working as a government commissioner for the renewal of the film industry from 2011 until his death in 2019.



The Designer of Creation

Amerigo Tot

He was born in 1909 in Fehérvárcsurgó and was registered as Imre Tóth. Sixty years later, already as a world-famous artist, he could give his village his statue of the Madonna and her Child as a gift. He could hardly have expressed his love for his distant hometown in a more heartfelt way. After the Great War his family moved to Budapest, where the young man graduated from high school and began his art studies. He belonged to the circle of Kassák, so in 1930 he successfully applied for a Bauhaus scholarship. He went to Germany on foot, from where he left for Italy after a couple of years. Antal Szerb wrote about this: "The sculptor came from Dresden to Rome on foot. He entered Rome on the Via Flaminia, where victorious aliens marched in from the north. Then, on the first night, he came up here, to Gianicolo. He waited until everyone was expelled from the park and the gate was closed. Then he climbed over the wall and slept overnight in a bush above Rome, with the city lying below his feet. He got up at dawn, undressed and took a bath in the pool of the aquapaula. This is how a conqueror marches into Rome." That is how his individual style was born, which was perfected by the Hungarian culture, by Bauhaus and the Renaissance. He himself called this the "*Tot sculpture*". He made huge public art projects, like the tombstone of the Goldoni family in Bologna, the exterior of Rome's Termini railway station or the world's largest relief, the *Apotheosis of the Seed* at the University of Gödöllő. In addition, he created countless graphics, sculptures and statuettes in his studio. In 1978 Amerigo Tot donated 13 works to the city of Pécs. After his death, in 1984, 12 more works of his were added to the collection, which in turn constituted the basis of the Amerigo Tot Museum in Pécs.



The First Hungarian-Speaking Pastor of New York

Gedeon Ács

He was born in Bellye in the Southland on the 31st of August, 1819. Following the family traditions, he studied theology and became a Calvinist pastor in Lasko, Drávaszög. In March 1848 he spoke to the congregation about the greatness of the revolution. In his letter to Kossuth he reported about the situation in Southern Baranya. The letter was addressed to a „Dear Fellow Citizen”. When the fighting commenced, he volunteered for the position of camp priest and fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the soldiers. After the Surrender at Világos he also emigrated and got to the city of Kütahya together with Lajos Kossuth. In 1851 the Hungarian refugees became uncomfortable for the Turks, thus they left for America. In New York, Gedeon Ács became the elected pastor of the first Hungarian-speaking Calvinist church community. His excellent speeches attracted the believers. But his nice idea about organising a unified Hungarian church from his compatriots of different denominations could not be realised, so he left the job. He made a living from occasional works. He was a photographer and even an axeman at a railway construction. Ács suffered from homesickness, so in 1861 he boarded a ship to Europe. He received the letter of amnesty in Dresden. Returning home, he was a pastor in Drávaszabolcs and then in Csúza. From then on, he took care of the diaspora along the Drava until his death in 1887. Thirteen volumes of diaries were found in the legacy of Gedeon Ács titled Notes from Boston. The manuscript is illustrated with attached newspaper clippings, engravings and photos. They are preserved by the National Széchényi Library and the Ferenc Móra Museum in Szeged. The title of his recollection was: *As Soon As I Put Out My Candle*.



The Explorer of Amazonia

Károly Brentán

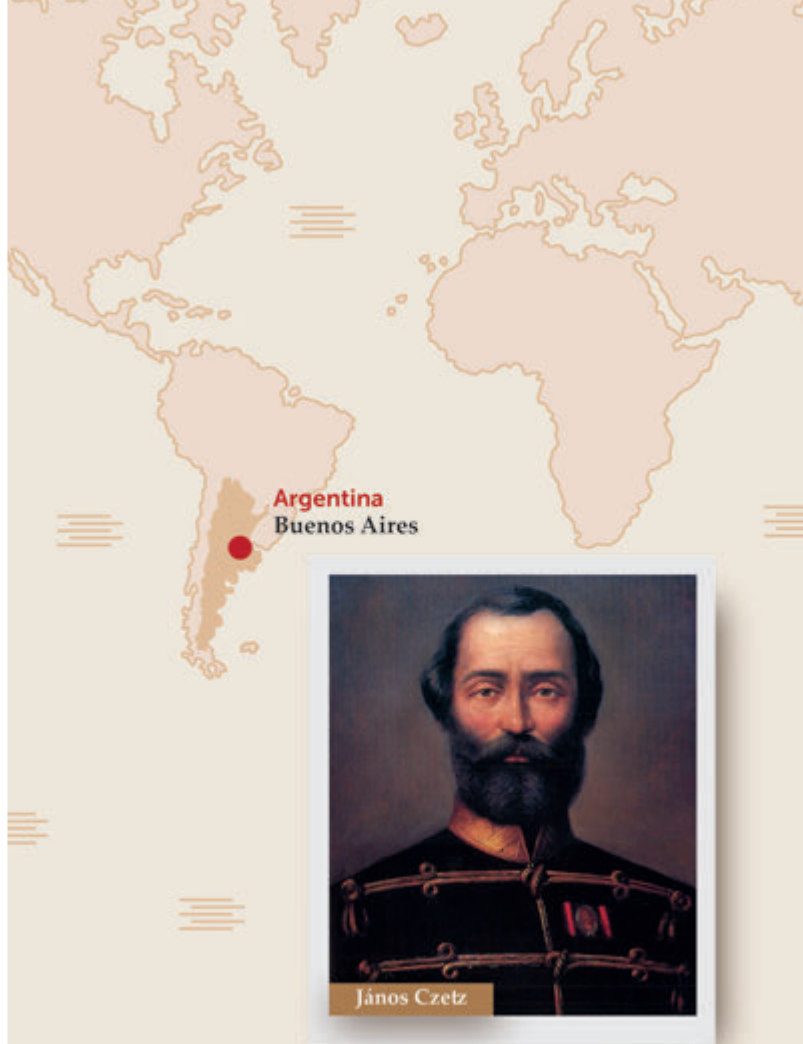
"During the Rákóczi War of Independence, his adventurous career arched along a path from the Jesuit college in Nagyszombat to the provincial headquarters in Quito and then to the centre of the religious order in Rome. Father Brentán spent one and a half decade — mostly alone — with the Indian tribes of present-day Ecuador and Peru, and then, on his way to Rome, he travelled four thousand kilometres in an Indian canoe on the river Amazon. He became embroiled in suspicion of spying, he broke out of a Portuguese fortress in Brazil, and eventually reached Rome, the centre of the order. In Rome he created one of the best maps of the Amazon of the era." — says the epilogue of *Map and Cross*, the captivating work of Tamás G. Korányi. In 1752 Károly Brentán went to Genoa to have his works published by a local printing house, but died on his way there at the age of 58. The manuscript disappeared, leaving only the map behind that had been published a year earlier in Rome. That map was the first to reveal to the world in detail the northern half of South America, the Amazon Basin together with its tributaries. This work was of enormous significance and it may have had world political importance at that time, since the Spaniards and Portuguese could finally gain a foothold in their debates to draw the final boundaries between their colonial empires. The plaque erected in 2015 on the wall of St. Andrew's Basilica in the hometown of Károly Brentán reads: "The Jesuit missionary from Komárom was the first person to map the Amazon."



The Youngest General of the War of Independence and the Organiser of the Argentine Army

János Czetz

"Relentless rigour, impartiality, hardness in punishment, but generosity in reward, lack of vengeance and even the smallest fleck of selfishness" – this is how Father Bem characterised János Czetz, who was born in Gidófalva, Háromszék in 1822. This soldier of Székely-Armenian origin wrote the book *Hungarian Military Grammar for Officers of the Imperial and Royal Army* as a lieutenant of the Austrian army. No wonder that shortly thereafter he joined the army in July 1848. He fought in the Southland and in Transylvania as Bem's chief of staff. In May 1849, at the age of 27 he became a general after leading our armies to victory in the absence of his superior in the battle at Medgyes. After the Surrender at Világos he was waiting for the appropriate political moment for his return in different European countries until 1860. Then he gave up the hope and – accepting the invitation of the relatives of his Spanish wife – he settled in Argentina, where he entered his name into the history of his new homeland. He mapped the remote areas of the country and was fighting in the war against Paraguay. His life-size metal statue is standing in front of the National Military Academy, established by him, while his bust is located inside the building. To this day the technical officers wear the gala uniform designed by János Czetz – or as the Argentineans say Juan Fernando Czetz – at the ceremonies. His equestrian statue holding a flag was unveiled in Budapest in 2019. His ashes rest in Buenos Aires, but in his native village in the courtyard of the Armenian Catholic Church in Gyergyószentmiklós a plaque proclaims the glory of the Székely hero.



Who Put the South American Soul into Music

Ferenc József Debály

The musician who composed the national anthems of Uruguay and Paraguay was born in Kolozs County in 1791. As a student of Haydn, he became a military musician in the Austrian and later in the Sardinian-Piedmontese armies. He left for Brazil in 1838, but due to the outbreak of the yellow fever epidemic in Rio, his ship finally docked in Montevideo. This is how he got to Uruguay, where he joined the local army fighting against the giant neighbours Brazil and Argentina attacking the country. He swore eternal friendship to one of the army's commanders, Giuseppe Garibaldi. The Hungarian composer was captivated by the heroic resistance of the small country. His work written in the honour of one of the victorious battles made him extremely popular. In 1838 he was asked to compose music for the text of the national anthem written by poet Francisco Acuña de Figueroa titled *Easterners, the Country or the Tomb*. This was so successful that in 1845 another South American country, Paraguay also turned to these authors and asked them to write the text and the music of the national anthem of the country with the title: "*Paraguayans: Republic or Death!*". The music is lyrical and inspiring at the same time. Ferenc József Debály, alias Francisco José Debali, died in Montevideo in 1859, where we Hungarians can proudly walk along *calle Debali* (Debály street) in the downtown. During his career he composed 143 pieces of music and he has a prominent place in the history of Southern American music.



Uruguay
Montevideo

Hungarian Voice in the World

Antal Doráti

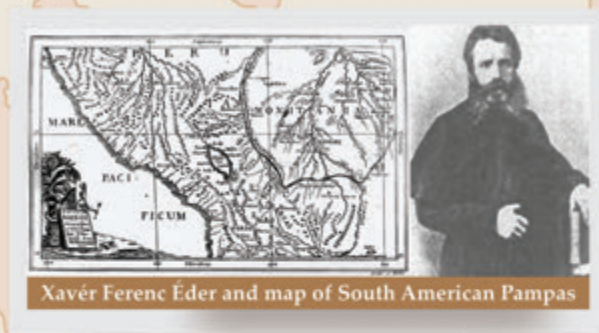
He became a musician in the 1920s, in the heyday of the Hungarian music. He was admitted to the Music Academy by Kodály, learned harmonics from Leo Weiner and played a piece for four hands with Bartók. The master himself had chosen the then 20 years old artist to be his partner in playing *The Wonderful Mandarin*. He was a tutor in the Opera House for two years, then began his international career as a conductor in 1928. He was celebrated by the audience in Germany, France, Spain, Japan, Australia, New-Zealand, England and Italy. He lived in New York, Dallas and Minneapolis. In 1957 he became the Honorary President of Philharmonica Hungarica founded by emigrant Hungarian musicians in the United States. He made several recordings with the ensemble. In 1960 he returned to Europe. At long last he had a performance once again in Budapest. He became the leading conductor of the BBC Symphonic Orchestra and the lifetime conductor of the Royal Philharmonics. He conducted many orchestras around the world. "When Doráti permanently emerged to the forefront of an orchestra anywhere in the world, he transformed it into a symphonic orchestra of international rank and reputation" – wrote György Kroó in his review in 1981. During his career he conducted on more than five hundred recordings. He mainly conducted the works of Kodály, Bartók and Liszt, but his Tchaikovsky and Stravinsky performances also became classics. In 1983 he was made Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire by Queen Elisabeth II, and in 1986 he could take over the Bartók–Pásztory Award in Budapest. Antal Doráti died in Switzerland at the age of 82, in 1988.



Antal Doráti

The Descriptor of Bolivia and Peru Xavér Ferenc Éder

This monk, who was born in Selmecbánya, in Hont County in 1727 can safely be called a polymath. He was proficient in countless fields of science, excelled in writing and drawing, but his tough, athletic body was also outstanding. All this was necessary to do the work with which his Creator entrusted him. The Jesuit College in Nagyszombat appropriately prepared him for joining the order, and then for applying for missionary service in 1749. His principals sent him to South America. He boarded a ship in Cadiz on the 12th of October, 1750 and arrived in Peru more than six months later. In Lima, the head of the order sent him to a region on the eastern side of the Andes called Moxitania. He learned the local languages and established mission centres in his new "diocese". Father Xavér Ferenc Éder visited even the smallest Indian settlements. He gave detailed descriptions about the tribes and their habits, for example about their special counting technique, or the amazing use of their canoes. He made drawings about them and he was the first to prepare maps about the present-day Bolivia and Peru. He recorded the climate events and presented the flora and fauna of the ancient, undisturbed forests. He lived among the Indians for more than 15 years and returned home in 1769, and became a parish pastor in Besztercebánya. His work of 289 pages titled *Descriptio provinciae Moxitarum in Regno Peruano* was published in 1791 in Buda, almost twenty years after his death. Today the manuscript is preserved in the Pray Collection of the Budapest University Library. In 1888 the book was also published in Spanish in La Paz. The name of Xavér Ferenc Éder is included in the Hungarian Catholic Encyclopaedia, in the Hungarian Ethnographic Encyclopaedia and in the Encyclopaedia of the Hungarian Travellers.



The Cardiac Surgeon Collecting Artworks Péter Forbáth

His home in Toronto is a small but authentic piece of the motherland. At the gate a pulli is greeting you, whose favourite food is stew cooked by a Hungarian chef. Inside the house everything is reminiscent of the homeland. On the walls there is an unparalleled collection of paintings, most pieces of which are masterpieces painted by the members of the famous "The Eight" group. Péter Forbáth (of Transylvanian origin) was born in Debrecen in 1925. After World War II, his medical career started off nicely, but as he says: "I had never thought that the communist world would ever end in Hungary", thus he was forced to emigrate in 1956. His younger sister had already lived in the United States, but due to an administrative error he eventually ended up not at her place but in Toronto. There he joined the St. Elisabeth Hungarian Catholic Parish. He immediately got a job as a paediatric cardiologist at St. Michael's Hospital. His command of English had already been good because in the Piarist grammar school he chose English as a second language instead of French. In Canada he is regarded a pioneer in many fields. He designed the first cardiology laboratory, his idea was the „Just for kids' clinic", in other words the paediatric ward, but it was also him who introduced the defibrillation of cardiac dysrhythmias in the country. He regarded himself not as a scientist, but rather as a pragmatic doctor. When cardiology had to be organised in remote northern areas, he readily took on the challenge. Péter Forbáth has been supporting the Hungarian colleagues and med students for decades. Perhaps he is most proud of his own discovery, which led to the bringing together of the famous Munkácsy trilogy at the Déry Museum in Debrecen.



The "Man of the Year"

András Gróf

In 1997 he was added to the list of the American Time magazine, which list had already been existing since 1927. Earlier, in 1957 a Hungarian freedom fighter from 1956, then in 1961 the portrait of Ede Teller, the Hungarian-American scientist made to the front page of the magazine. Andrew Grove, as András Gróf is known among the American scientists looks at us mysteriously, and as the front page headline shouted, "His Microchips have Changed the World". When the global company, Intel was founded in 1968, the owners asked him to be the CEO of the company. He was the head of the Silicon Valley giant for thirty years until his retirement. We can safely say that this was the golden age of computer science, when those mysterious monsters of the computer world became a part of our everyday life. So the editors of Time were not mistaken: Andy Grove or András Gróf had a great impact on everybody's life. He was born in Budapest and, like many of his famous predecessors, went to the Budapest-Fasori Lutheran Secondary School, but after the nationalisation he graduated from the Madách Secondary Grammar School. In 1956, at the age of 20, he emigrated to the United States. After graduating from the University of Berkeley, he soon found his career path, which led almost straight to Intel, whose shares significantly affected the New York Stock Exchange Index. Under his leadership, the company's annual revenue increased to \$ 26 billion a year. His book, "Only the Paranoid Survive" was considered a basic work by Steve Job. I was continuously learning from him– said Bill Gates about him. András Gróf died in California in 2016 at the age of 80.



If you Want to Live, Do Sports!

Ágnes Keleti

She radiates zest for life even at the age of one hundred. Although nowadays it is unthinkable, but it's still true: she won her Olympic championship titles as a gymnast at the age of 31 and 35. Despite making her debut in the national team at the age of 18, the first three Olympics are missing from her career. Two of them due to the war and one due her injury. Born in Budapest in 1921, Ágnes Keleti was preparing for the London Games, but could not travel because of a ruptured ligament. But four years later she was there in Helsinki and in addition to her victory in ground gymnastics she also won a silver and two bronze medals. At the world championship in Rome she collected one of each medals. In 1956 she won everything in Melbourne. She won a gold medal with her floor exercise, on balance beam, and on uneven bars and also with the team using handheld apparatus. Plus, two silver medals. She has a total of ten Olympic medals. After this she emigrated to Israel where she laid the basis of gymnastics as a sport. She became a coach and sports diplomat in the colours of her new homeland. Since 1990 she has often come to Hungary, she lives her life in two countries. In 2004 she was elected "Athlete of the Nation". The motto of Dezsó Dobor's and Sándor Dávid's book "*Keleti 100*" is: "Because I am fond of living." And she takes it seriously. It is clear from the book that besides her numerous achievements in sports she did not neglect her femininity, either. Since 2019 she has been the eldest Olympic champion of the world. One of her predecessors, the water polo player, Sándor Tarics held this title until he reached the age of 103. We wish Ágnes Keleti to surpass her fellow Olympic champion by good many years!



The Undeservedly Ignored Movie Star Marianne Krencsey

"There was a time when she was the traveling ambassador of the Hungarian film, a charm carried all around the world. They wanted to prove with her, partly successfully, the discreet charm of socialism. As she remembers, she enjoyed this supplementary role, but who would not have enjoyed it in her place? She forgot, however how much it might cost." This is what László Kelecsényi, film critic wrote about the book of Marianne Krencsey: *Equinox – 2001 – 35 years in Budapest – 35 years in New York*. The actress, who originally intended to be a director, was born in 1931. She was not admitted to the College of Theatre at her first attempt, but after one year of studying "liberal arts" she could transfer to the director's course. In her final year, her later second husband, Károly Makk, asked her to play the female lead role in *Liliomfi*. This role brought her an overwhelming success, so she decided to change career path, which proved to be a good decision. Szigligeti's bloomy Mariska, the beautiful Leila of *Gábor diák (Leila and Gábor)*, the demonic Athalie of *Az arany ember (The Man of Gold)*, and the beautifully silly colonel wife of *A tenkes kapitánya (The Captain of Tenkes)* – were all played by her. But all this might have been too little, or just too much; we will never know the truth. The fact is that in 1960 he divorced Károly Makk and received less and less roles, and even her passport was withdrawn by György Aczél, the cultural minister at that time. Finally, she could get to America with her third husband in 1966. There she gave up acting and was doing civilian work. She returned home for the first time twenty years later to visit her ailing mother. Marianne Krencsey died in New York in 2016. Her ashes, according to her last will were returned home to Farkasrét Cemetery.



The Father of Euro Sándor Lámfalussy

The economist, who was born in Kapuvár left Hungary in 1949 at the age of twenty. Seeing the political turn, it became clear that the prospects for him were unlikely to be very promising at home compared to the one he achieved later on. He graduated from the Catholic University of Leuven in 1953, where he was a founding member of the Mindszenty Student Home. During the following decades, he worked at major universities and financial centres in Western Europe and the United States. From 1988 he took part in the preparation of the plans of the European Monetary Union. He became the head of the "Three Wise Men Committee", and as President of the European Monetary Institute, he was responsible for preparing the introduction of the Euro. In Belgium he was granted with the title of baron by the King and received the Order of Lipót, but Germany and France also recognised his deeds with high state honours. In Hungary he received the Corvin chain and the St. Stephen Order. At the time of his death in 2016, the political, economic leaders and bodies of the European Union and of Hungary commemorated Sándor Lámfalussy. According to the Hungarian Banking Association, "We Hungarians are especially grateful for his life and work, since he fought for Hungary's financial stability at all times, and effectively promoted Hungary's accession to the European and international economic organisations during the change of regimes. Using his personal contacts and influence, Sándor Lámfalussy opened doors, which were thought to have been closed to many Hungarian students and economic diplomats."



Belgium

Instead of Dreaming his Life, He Is Living his Dreams **Leslie Mándoki**

Born in Budapest in 1953, the drummer left Hungary at the age of 22. Starting from a refugee camp he became one of the decisive figures of the Western pop world. He rose to fame with the German disco band Dschinghis Khan, before developing his own jazz-rock sound world. "Lionel Richie, Phil Collins, Jennifer Rush, Bonnie Tyler and few of my other friends entrusted me with a certain phase of their musical carriers" – he said about his work as a producer. For Gorbachov he made a „pop” version of Dostoyevsky, Eisenstein and Stravinsky, he accompanied Bill Clinton’s saxophone play on drum and played czardas to Angela Merkel. Leslie Mándoki’s band, the Mandoki Soulmates is a carpool formation of world-famous stars. Twelve artists, 35 Grammy Awards, 350 million albums sold – wrote the Bild. Fresh sound and strong lyrics – noted the Gala magazine. A genius and a leader – this is how the Handelsblatt sums up Mándoki. This is one of the best bands, let it play forever – says Greg Lake. According to Ai Di Meola Leslie is the Hungarian Quincy Jones. In his songs you can feel where he comes from – Ian Anderson adds. He is a magic, who brings people together – the singer Chaka Khan enthuses. In his album *Hungarian Pictures*, he adapted the works of Béla Bartók in a progressive rock style. His fellow musicians from abroad play Hungarian folk music on modern instruments with childish pleasure. At the concerts the Hungarian landscapes and the Hungarian culture appear projected on the screen. Edvin Marton playing in this production soars spiritually on the stage between different worlds. Béla Szakcsi Lakatos says that those listening to the melodies of Bartók and Mándoki do get to know the soul of the Hungarian people.



The "Soul Sculptor" Maria de Faykod

A fragile woman with short blonde hair. At first sight, one would hardly imagine that she is making huge outdoor marble statues with a hammer and a chisel. The family of the artist from Balatonfüred emigrated to France in 1975. Maria finished her studies there, and graduated from the National Academy of Fine Arts in Paris in 1978. Her classical style, using clean lines made her one of Europe's most recognised artists. On the 150th anniversary of the miracle, the 17 stations of her monumental *Way of the Cross* was unveiled in Lourdes in 2008. The creator prepared this piece of art with a total of five years' work, using more than a hundred tons of Carrara marble. Maria de Faykod added three more stations to the traditional number of 14. "I wanted the pilgrims not to see the buried Jesus at the end of their journey, but Christ, the Resurrected." This is why I added the 15th station, which depicts Mary as she awaits the resurrection, the 16th about the resurrection itself, and the 17th, when Jesus appears to the disciples of Emmaus. A photo exhibition of the artist's paintings, "*From the Suffering of Jesus to the Resurrection*" has toured the Carpathian Basin in recent years. "I will never forget that unintentionally caught moment" Klára Béres recalled, "when during our pilgrimage to Lourdes I saw a young boy in a wheelchair approaching with his hardly moving, crippled hand from centimetre to centimetre and then touching the hand of Jesus at one of the stations of Maria de Faykod's *Way of the Cross*. That boy, I was quite sure, reached God" the President of the Béres Foundation mused.

The artist's sculptures are on display in a permanent exhibition in Provence at the Maria de Faykod Museum and in its magnificent park.



The Hiding "letter-writer" Kelemen Mikes

The mysteriously addressed and since then approvingly unidentified "Dear Auntie" can be any of us reading his lines. This work is such a specialty of the Hungarian literature and history that hardly anything can be compared to it. Born in Zágony, Székely Land in 1690, Kelemen Mikes spent five decades of his 71 years in exile. During this time, he wrote sometimes charming, sometimes bittersweet, mostly conversational accounts of the everyday life of the freedom fighters forced into exile. The 207 letters are a truly entertaining read about light, playful, humorous and often ironic stories. This is how Lajos Hopp, a 20th century researcher and biographer of Kelemen Mikes writes about him: "Mikes is an unrivalled master of the late Baroque and Rococo fine prose, a classic figure of the older Hungarian prose. He grew up by the side of Prince Rákóczi II in the years of the kuruc war of independence; later on, he lived and worked during the Rákóczi emigration. The title page of the first edition reads as follows: *"Turkish Country Letters in which the Stories of the Hungarians Hiding with Prince Ferentz Rákóczi II Together With Other Memorable Things are Presented in a Friendly Way. Written by Kelemen Mikes, The late Chamberlain of the Aforementioned Prince. And Now Published by István Kultsár, Teacher of Oratory in Szombathely, Based on the Original Hungarian Manuscripts, Printed by Antal József Siess, 1794"*. Nowadays the manuscript is kept in the Archdiocesan Library of Eger. Kelemen Mikes also translated a number of religious, ecclesiastical and pedagogical works written in a foreign-language into Hungarian during his exile in Rodosto (Tekirdag). Emil Petrovics wrote his cantata No. V in 1981, which bears the title "Letters from Turkey".



The "Great World" was his Diocese Attila Miklósházy

Pope John Paul II appointed him to be the bishop of the emigrant Hungarians in 1989. He followed the footsteps of József Mindszenty, Prince Primate. He visited Hungarians scattered all over the world and supported them with spiritual help. He encouraged and urged them to remain true to their faith and to their being Hungarian. At such occasions, he was hosted by the parishes, since he got neither money, nor ecclesiastical jurisdiction to his episcopal mission, because the Hungarian believers belonged to the local dioceses. Attila Miklósházy was born in Diósgyőr in 1931. After finishing graduating from secondary school he joined the Jesuits. After the dissolution of the order, he became a medical orderly at the St. Stephen's Hospital in Budapest. In the meantime, he was a soldier doing forced labour for two years. In order to finish his studies, he, too, was forced to leave Hungary in 1956. He was ordained a priest in Toronto in 1961. Until his appointment as bishop, he taught at Canadian universities. In 2003 Attila Miklósházy said the following about his profession on Kossuth Radio: "Here in Canada, many Hungarians go to English Mass, because it is closer to their place of residence. But they still come to Hungarian churches for example at Christmas, since Angel from Heaven can only be sung in Hungarian. One of our most important tasks in the dwindling emigration is to help old people die in Hungarian." In accordance with canon law, he resigned from his post in 2006 at the age of 75. He died in Pickering, in a Jesuit elders' home in 2018. In addition to his theological works, the St. Stephen's Society published in 2008 his book *History of Overseas Emigrant Hungarian Catholic Church Communities in North and South America and Australia*.



The Star of Sirius

Jackie Orszáczky

According to many people, Sirius is the best Hungarian band ever. But of course, they mean its classical setup that played in the early 1970s. They were the first to tour abroad with their English show, not as a restaurant band. They were not given the opportunity to publish a record at home, so their only album "The Devil's Masquerade" was released in Australia in 1971. This was published under the title "*Az ördög álarcosbálja*" in Hungary the following year. The composer, frontman and outstanding personality of the band was the bass guitarist-singer Miklós Orszáczky, alias Jackie. His progressive jazz-rock style created a new epoch. Jackie chose Australia as his new home in 1974, because the people there got to know him a few years earlier during a concert tour and this made easier for him to adapt there. He was also successful as a musician and producer. And to what extent was this due to his being Hungarian and his roots? He answered this question in an interview: "First, they take it seriously, secondly they respect me for it, and thirdly it also makes an effect on the people here. When James, our trombone player made a record, he asked us to include Hungarian motifs in it. He played these on the didgeridoo, a funnel-like wind instrument of the Australian aborigines."

Orszáczky performed in Hungary again for the first time in 1977, and later gave many successful concerts with his own ensemble, of which his wife, Tina Harrod, a singer was a member. The Hungarian audience could see him for the last time in his life at the Sziget Festival in 2007. Jackie Orszáczky died in 2008 in Sydney at the age of 58.



Australia
Sydney

The Football Player Reciting Poetry

Antal Publik

Anyone who saw him on the football field or heard his recitation will certainly never forget it. What he does comes from his heart. Antal Publik was born in Marosvásárhely in 1937. After the war, his parents were persecuted and he was raised by relatives for years. He regularly performed in the school and as it was common for the Székely children at that time he played hockey in the winter and football from spring to autumn, both on age-group national team level. In 1956 an UEFA tournament was organised in Hungary, where besides Antal Publik, other Hungarians, amongst them Imre Jenei also played in the Romanian team. Our compatriots led Romania to a group victory, and as a reward they were allowed to meet Puskás and his team mates. But he had to decide whether to choose hockey or football once and for all. Since the question was raised in the "football season" and he didn't want to miss months, he stayed by the ball, which he hardly regretted later on. As a football player, he also graduated from the Academy of Drama and the College of Physical Education. He became one of the most famous players in Transylvania and then a coach. In 1988 he emigrated to Sweden, where he worked in youth education and wrote one of the technical books of the country's coach training. He returned home to Szeged as a performer a good two decades later. Now, well over the age of eighty he still retains several hours of classic Hungarian poems in his head and is regularly touring with them throughout the Carpathian basin. Antal Publik recited the national Anthem of Hungary in front of thirty thousand people in his hometown, Marosvásárhely on the Day of Székely Freedom. He captivates the audience with love poems and patriotic poems building national identity and recited with his unparalleled "charm".

Sweden



The Contemporary Star

Judit Reigl

The great painters of the past centuries usually became world famous after their death. Judit Reigl, who was born in Kapuvár in 1923 almost followed the same well-trodden path. She, however, was discovered by the profession in her lifetime, albeit after several decades of creation. Her paintings can be found and seen in the contemporary collections of the Tate Modern in London, of the Centre Pompidou in Paris and of the Metropolitan and Guggenheim Museums in New York. Despite her very difficult childhood she found her way to Budapest, to the Hungarian College of Fine Arts, where her master was István Szőnyi. After the war she received orders for painting the portraits of Stalin, Rákosi and Gerő. Thus, she decided to leave the country, because she wanted to paint freely. For the ninth attempt she could leave by climbing over a ladder laid against the barbed wire. She arrived in France in 1950, where the then contemporary art world did not accept her. But in retrospect, she didn't mind it, because that way she could remain free and was not misled by art galleries or business interests. The foreword in the catalogue of her first exhibition was written by André Breton, the founder of Surrealism. In 1964 she won the Guggenheim International Award, then the Carnegie Award. She created a surreal, then lyrical abstract world on her huge works. She applied her red, yellow, orange, blue and black colours on the canvas with a special technique, with metal objects and sponge. In 2008 she was granted the Commander Cross of the Order of Merit of the Hungarian Republic and in 2011 she could take over the Kossuth Prize. The painter, Judit Reigl died on the 7th of August, 2020 at the age of 97 in a retirement home near Paris.



The Revue Queen

Marika Rökk

If a little girl plans to be a prima donna and has really big plans, the best thing for her is to choose Marika Rökk as a model. Her name is synonymous with the sparkling of operetta and success all over the world. Marika Rökk was born in 1913 and during her first public appearance, Mari Jászai applauded her dance performance on the spot. Seeing her talent the Rökk family moved to Paris, where the young artist performed in the Moulin Rouge, then also at the Broadway in New York. In her first role at the Budapest Operetta Theatre was she was substituting Hanna Honthy. She had already been a celebrated revue star and operetta prima donna when she started filming in 1930 and played in Hungarian, English and German productions. In 1933 she married the film director, Georg Jacoby in Berlin. She was the female leading actor of the first colour German movie, a comedy titled "Women are Still Better Diplomats" made in 1941. Her films got to the Soviet Union as spoils of war, where they were shown in cinemas and on television, making her very popular country-wide. She always wore Hungarian motifs, which is why she was considered the biggest star of the Hungarian film art in the world. Her daughter, the Austrian actress, Gabi Jacoby fluently speaks and sings in Hungarian. In 1951 she played a role in the legendary German Czarinas Queen, then in 1962 in the Austrian *Denevér* (The Bat). At that time, she performed a lot in operettas and musicals all over Europe. In 1968 her role played in *Hello, Dolly* was a major success in Vienna. In 1984 she retired and took care of her seriously ill second husband. In 1992 she returned to Budapest on the 110th anniversary of the birth of Imre Kálmán in the title role of *Countess Marica*, which she played more than seven hundred times during her life. Marika Rökk died in Baden at the age of 90.



The Blonde Samurai

Sandy Juhász

Her badge depicts an intertwined Hungarian and Japanese flag. She is a television reporter and a public figure in Japan. Her aim is to bring the two nations closer together. She has been living in the Far Eastern country since 2003, the first 14 years of which she spent in Tokyo. Since then she has been living in southern Japan in the city of Kagoshima having six hundred thousand inhabitants. She is the only Hungarian citizen in the area and the first foreign employee of the local TV. She is wearing a Kalocsai-patterned blouse on the photo with her colleagues on the channel's website. In 2018, she made history because Sandy Juhász was the first of European origin to enter the finals of the Bimajo, i.e. "Beautiful Witch" national beauty contest. Being a "blonde, western girl" she is fighting as a samurai in her short film. She wants the Japanese people to know Hungary better, as anyone who has heard of us is on the opinion that among the European nations we are the closest to the Japanese. Liszt, Kodály, the Rubik Cube, as well as the *téliszalámi* (winter salami), the goose liver and one or two Hungarian wines are familiar to most Japanese. In Hungary Sandy Juhász saw that it was very difficult to access books and publications in Japanese. Therefore, in 2019, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Japanese-Hungarian diplomatic relations she proposed that Japanese books should be collected and sent to us. This is how the Hanno Kote project, supported by the Japanese state, was implemented. Within the framework of the project nearly twenty thousand books were sent from Kagoshima Prefecture to various educational institutions, libraries and companies in Hungary. Five thousand volumes thereof went to the Károli Gáspár Reformed University, which therefore has the largest Japanese book collection in Hungary.



From the Princess of the House of Árpáds to a Byzantine Empress

Saint Irene of Hungary

Although she was canonised by the Orthodox Church, Piroska is also revered as a Hungarian saint. After the death of her father, King St. Ladislaus, she lived in the court of Kálmán Könyves (Coloman the Learned). She was raised by her cousin almost as his own daughter, learned to read, write and was also made familiar with the economic and political affairs. In the interest of the country, she converted to the Orthodox faith at the age of sixteen, because in 1105 she was engaged to Ioannes Komnénos, the Byzantine heir to the throne. Following the conversion Piroska was renamed to the Greek name Eiréné, that is to Irene. She became a glorious empress and a faithful, helpful spouse, who stood out from amongst her predecessors with her expertise in public affairs. From this marriage eight children were born, including Emperor Manuel I, who ruled, worthy of Saint Ladislaus in Byzantium, for nearly forty years. Piroska often received pilgrims from the Holy Land and regularly mediated between the Kingdom of Hungary and the Byzantine Empire. She founded the Monastery of Christ Pantokrator, which consisted of three churches and two friar cloisters, a hospital with 50 beds, a hospice house, an elder's home, a shelter for invalids and an orphanage. Even centuries later, this institution served as a model in Europe and in the Arab world. Her mosaic picture can still be seen in the Hagia Sophia Basilica depicting her next to Virgin Mary holding her child in her arms. In her series about Grand Ladies Judit Józsa, a ceramic artist, formed St. Piroska of the Árpád House with the founding document of the monastery in her hand. Her cult was taken over by both the Roman and Greek Catholic Churches and also listed her among the saints.



The Pearl of Scotland

Queen Saint Margaret

The daughter of the English Prince Edward the Exile and Princess Ágota of the Árpád House was born in Nádasd, Baranya in 1047. For centuries this countryside had been referred to by the locals as the "land of the English". Margaret's father found refuge in Hungary during the war in his homeland, where he married King St. Stephen's sister, or, according to other sources, his daughter. The family returned to England almost a decade later, but had to flee again, this time from the Normans to Scotland. There, the ruling "Bloody" King Malcom III married the half-Hungarian, half-English Margaret. According to the chronicles, the new queen "tamed" her husband for which the people of Scotland respected her with grateful love. As she had seen from King St. Stephen, Margaret had churches and monasteries built and supported the poor. Her person is still alive today all around Scotland. Churches, hospitals and associations bear her name, she is eternalised by paintings, sculptures and glass windows. The Scottish Catholics say table and home blessings in her honour. People began to worship her as a saint immediately after her death, and the church officially beatified her in 1261. According to Bishop Turgot of Durham, "By practicing deeds of mercy, Margaret established an eternal memory in people's hearts." Her three sons, Edgar, Alexander and David also became Kings of Scotland. Her daughter, Matild married Henrik I, King of England, the son of William the Conqueror, thus becoming the "ancient mother" of the English rulers.



His Beautiful Country, Transylvania

Gábor Tamás

"I took out from Kolozsvár, taking the spirit of the city with me for the journey instead of scones baked in ash. This upbringing, this awareness of being Hungarian, which I received here, helped me through many difficulties" the singer admitted. In 2019, he performed for the second time at the Hungarian Days in Kolozsvár, in front of the Church of St. Michael and the statue of King Matthias, singing to an audience of tens of thousands. Because at home everyone sings with Gábor Tamás that "The lilacs are already blooming on Dónáth Road", or that "Come with me to the Harghita" or that "Oh, Transylvania, my beautiful country". His lyrical songs are popular throughout the Carpathian Basin. The performer, born in 1948 has been on stage since the age of twenty. After winning festivals one after the other, he decided to change from classical to 'popular' music. At a rather young age he was appointed to be the editor of the Hungarian radio and television in Bucharest, but he did not want to be an informer of the communist regime. He was scarcely thirty years old when he chose Stockholm as his place of residence, because he could live and play music freely in Scandinavia. Since then, he has performed everywhere where our compatriots live, from Australia to America. In 2020, in the Year of Togetherness, he performed the song "Red Heart, White Snow, Green Leaf", with which he sent hope to all Hungarians.



The Pioneer of Wall Street

Thomas Péterffy

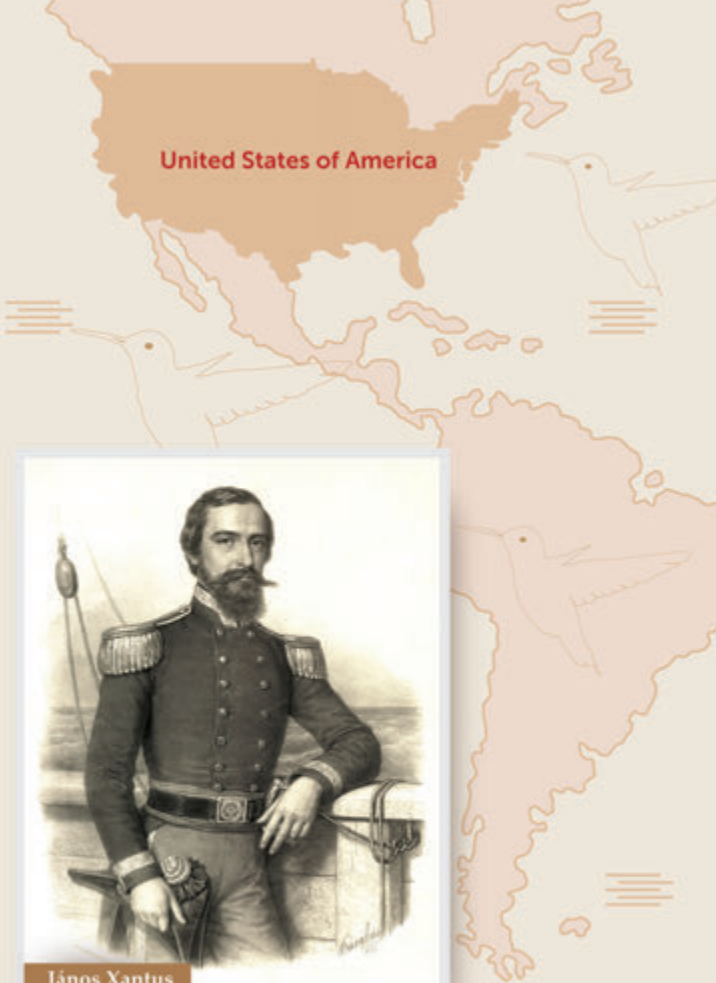
When he was just a few years old, he played with "milpengő" banknotes, which had only recently lost their value. Perhaps it could have crossed his mind already at that time: What the hell is all that about? Tamás Péterffy, the inventor of electronic stock exchange trading was born in Budapest in 1944. At the age of twenty-one he emigrated to America, where he started to work as a draughtsman. He volunteered for programming computers that were introduced by his company at that time. He learned the profession well and switched to the finance field; instead of paper, pencil, and phone, he worked using his mobile computer. In the early 1980s, he automated the traditional steps and then founded a company called Interactive Brokers, of which he became the president and the biggest shareholder. This business is one of the largest e-commerce platforms on the world's floors. In 2018 Peterffy's fortune was estimated to be \$19 and a half billion. According to Forbes, he was the 31st wealthiest man in the USA and the 73rd in the world in 2020. He resigned from management at the age of 75, in 2019. His successor, Milan Galik, who graduated from Budapest, was recommended to Thomas Péterffy by László Papp, associate professor of the Technical University. In 2017 Péterffy was awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary. According to Prime Minister Viktor Orbán, who was praising him, "Thomas Péterffy considers innovation to be more important than speculation". The laureate added that receiving the recognition in the Parliament building was a special occasion for him, because his great-great-grandfather, Tamás Péchy, was the Speaker of the National Assembly for 12 years from 1880.



The Wanderer of America

János Xantus

A person, after whom species of aster, geckos, hummingbirds and scaly reptiles were named, and whose life served as a role model for the figure of Old Shatterhand, must have been one hell of a guy. János Xantus of Greek origin was born in Csokonya, Somogy County in 1825. Following the footsteps of his Attorney General father, he became a jurist and he spent his short legal career as the vice notary public of Kaposvár. He joined the civil guard in 1848 and was already fighting as a fire master in the battle at Pákozd. He was promoted several times for his bravery, and he was taken into captivity as a lieutenant in Érsekújvár in February 1849. Although being wounded and sick, he was driven to Bratislava on foot. He was finally released in 1850 through the intercession of his influential father. However, his patriotic blood put him in prison again from where he managed to escape. He arrived in America in 1852, where he travelled around the country pursuing a lot of different occupations. As a soldier, he mapped the prairie, the mountains and the rivers. In the meantime, he got acquainted with Indian tribes, and picked up a huge collection of plants and animals, which he donated to the Hungarian National Museum. He took part in the Civil War and then he became an American consul in Mexico. There he sided with a rebellious tribal chief, as a result of which he had to escape. He visited Cuba and Peru and then returned home in 1864. He founded a library of natural history in Hungary and on his proposal the Pest Zoo was opened, of which he became the first director. In 1868, he participated in an expedition to East Asia. The 2,500 pieces collection gathered during this journey founded the reputation of the Ethnographic Museum of Budapest.



The Philosopher-Sculptor Nándor Wágner

He is the only artist in the world whose two, almost identical group of sculptures can be seen both in Budapest and in Tokyo. The statues of Abraham, Pharaoh Ehnaton, Jesus Christ, Buddha, Lao-ce, St. Francis of Assisi, Gandhi and the master of zen, Bodhidharma are displayed both on the Gellért Hill in Budapest and in the Nakano district of the Japanese capital. In Tokyo, three other works of Nándor Wágner, namely Hammurabi, Emperor Justinian, and the statue of Prince Shótoku, the creator of the first Japanese constitution are added to the composition. According to the last will of the sculptor the works were erected both in Budapest and in Tokyo after his death in the spirit of a "Better understanding of each other". Nándor Wágner was born in Nagyvárad in 1922. He studied sculpture and painting in Budapest from Zsigmond Kisfaludy Strobl. In 1956, he was a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Fine Artists. After the Soviet invasion he fled to Sweden, where, as a renowned artist, he created countless public sculptures and designs and new technical procedures for Swedish companies. In 1969 he moved to Japan, where he gained a reputation for "decorating" the road to Tokyo Narita International Airport and its surroundings. The huge "Patron Saint of Travelers" stainless steel statue standing in the park designed by him cannot escape the gaze of the passers-by. "I am sure that my work was only for the good of my country. If the Nation wants to live, it has to follow the path of István Széchenyi!" said Nándor Wágner, who died at the age of 75 in his distant, chosen homeland.



Japan
Mooka



The Stone Remains

Albert Wass

After half a century of deliberate withholding, he became one of the most widely read Hungarian writers of the past decades. The scenes of his life and works, like the Kelemen Mountains, the Cege, and the Szalárd Valley became places of pilgrimage for the Hungarians regularly visiting Transylvania. Albert Wass was born in Válaszút, Mezőség in 1908. His first novel, the *Wolf-pit* from 1934 earned him the Baumgarten Prize, which he received again a second time, six years later. Albert Wass made great use of this talent during his emigration. Even when he was far from his homeland, he described the sunshine illuminating the hillside at home, the thunder shaking the mountain ridge, and the grass leaf curving from a drop of dew, as if he had not ever left the land of his ancestors. Nevertheless, after World War II he was forced to flee. The communist Romanian establishment sentenced the Aristocrat Albert Wass, who was defending his country as a soldier, to death as a war criminal. The writer who later on settled in America became an advocate of the cause of the Hungarians. He wrote at that time his works, like the magical fairy-tale novel, *The Witch of Funtinel*, *Sword and Scythe*, presenting the thousand years of Hungarian history through the fate of his family, or *The Antichrist and the Shepherds*, or *The Red Star Wanes* revealing the real face of bolshevism. Based on his novel *Give Back my Mountains to Me!* the musician, Levente Szörényi wrote a choral cantata. A part of the ashes of Albert Wass, who died in Florida at the age of 90, were buried in a tomb in the garden of the Castle of Marosvécs. The other half, led by József Bartha, the pastor of Holtmaros, was dispersed from the Istenszéke mountain to find eternal rest in the Transylvanian mountains according to his last will.



Master of Lights and Shadows

Vilmos Zsigmond

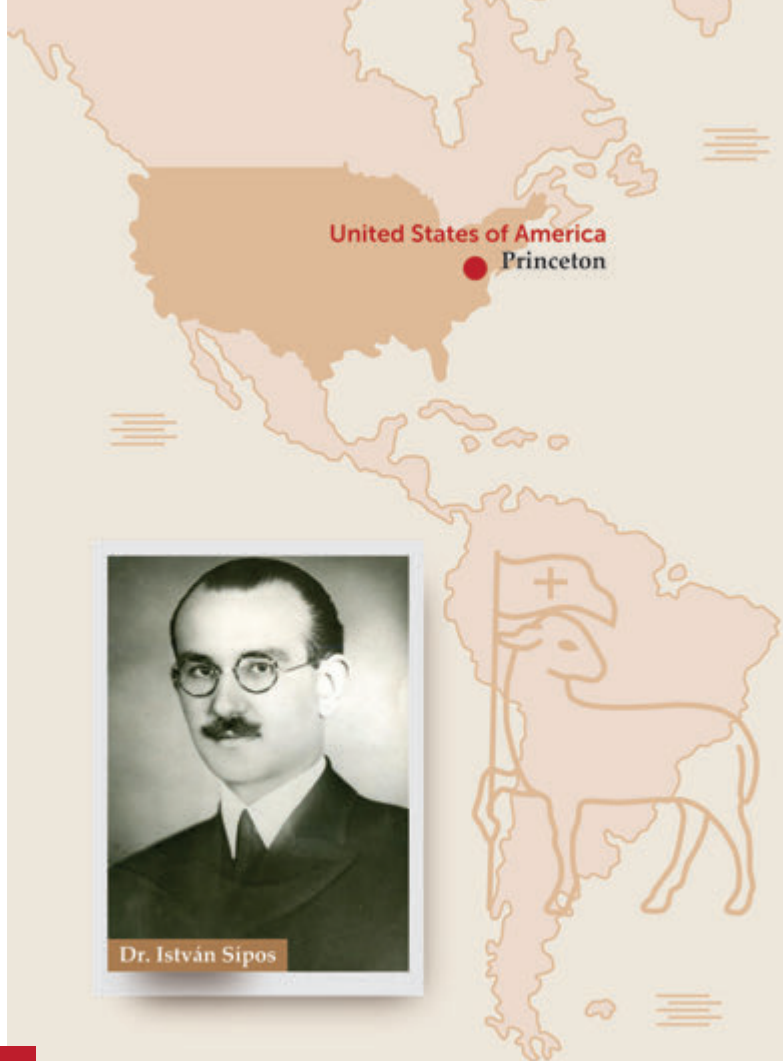
In 2007, he was nominated for the Oscar for the fourth time for the best cinematography of the thriller *The Black Dahlia*. Director Brian De Palma then said about him that he was one of the last picture-writing grand master. According to the International Guild of Cameramen, he was one of the ten most influential cinematographers in film history. Vilmos Zsigmond was born in Szeged in 1930, where he graduated from the Piarist grammar school. As a child, he read a book about photography. He then immediately tried out his father's camera, which, rhetorically speaking, "remained in his hand forever." He graduated in cinematography in 1955 as a student of György Illés. He chronicled the events of the 1956 revolution with his fellow students, and then left Hungary with László Kovács and with almost ten thousand meters of film footage in their bags. These tapes then received the attention of the world press. Vilmos Zsigmond settled in the United States. His first major work was *The Hired Hands*, directed by Peter Fonda, followed by a western with Robert Altman. This time Vilmos Zsigmond faded out the recordings in a photo lab to evoke the atmosphere of old films. The graininess and the use of dark tones remained his signature. He worked with Steven Spielberg on the shooting of *The Sugarland Express*. In 1977 Zsigmond won the Oscar for Best Cinematography for *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*. The master held several courses for talented Hungarian cameramen. He received the Hungarian Corvin chain in 2001, and he became an honorary citizen of his hometown, Szeged in 2004. Zsigmond Vilmos died in California in 2016.



Loyalty to the Homeland

Dr. István Sípos

"For me, there is no higher office than the Reformed pastoral profession, where I am amongst mine, serving them, crying and laughing with them", said Dr. István Sípos close to the age of 90. Though America and a career "laid" in front of him, he still chose his homeland. He was born in Szentes in 1907 to a poor family where the door handle was made of corncob. Already at the age of 5, he helped his father by pulling a rope harness tied to a hoop at the front of the wheelbarrow when working as a navy. When he was a secondary school student, he went to Rome with the scouts. At the audience the Pope asked them who they were and where they came from. From amongst all of the awestruck members of the delegation, only he had the courage to answer, moreover in Latin, which became a real sensation in Szentes. As a graduated theologian, he won the scholarship of the Princeton University in the United States. There he was the first European to obtain the highest university degrees in theology and liberal arts. He was asked in vain to stay as a professor, as he was longing for home and returned to his homeland. At home, he married his high school sweetheart, Mária Kádár, with whom they stayed together until his death. Of their six children, five boys followed him in the vocation. In 1942, at the invitation of the congregation in Kisújszállás, he left the capital and became a pastor. During the German and then the Soviet occupation he saved everything that could be saved. During the communist decades, he was beaten to half death, imprisoned and interned, but his faith helped him through all difficulties. Pastor Dr. István Sípos was happy to return to his Creator at the age of 90.



The Marshal of France Ignác László Bercsényi

In Paris, titles are not given to strangers "for the hell of it". Anyone who achieves something is considered to be a special talent. Count László Ignác Bercsényi von Székes was born in Eperjes in 1689, and Ladislas Ignace de Bercheny (his French name) won the confidence of Louis XV. His father was Count Miklós Bercsényi, the Chief General of Ferenc Rákóczi II and his mother was Krisztina Drugeth from Homonna. For the first time after the collapse of the struggle for independence the family first emigrated to France. Later the parents followed the Prince to Rodosto (Tekirdag), but the boy remained in France. Retaining his rank, he fought through the Spanish War of Succession, and was promoted to colonel in 1719. Recognising his success, the military command entrusted Bercsényi with organising the hussar arm of the French army. He recruited his soldiers from Hungarian emigrants in Rodosto: that is how the famous French light cavalry, the Bercsényi Regiment was established, which fought throughout the next two centuries. Bercsényi received the St. Louis Order and was promoted to the title of Marshal of France, the highest French military rank. The Bercsényi Hussars are the oldest French military unit, known today as the First Hussar Parachute Regiment. In its badge a cross, a crown and a unicorn recall fidelity and uniqueness. The present French hussars, already as paratroopers, ride the wind. They sing their march song in Hungarian to a kuruc melody, the last verse of which reads: "The wind whistles over Késmárk, My Sweet Country, God be with you!"



Ignác László Bercsényi

Our "Most Valuable" Painter Simon Hantai

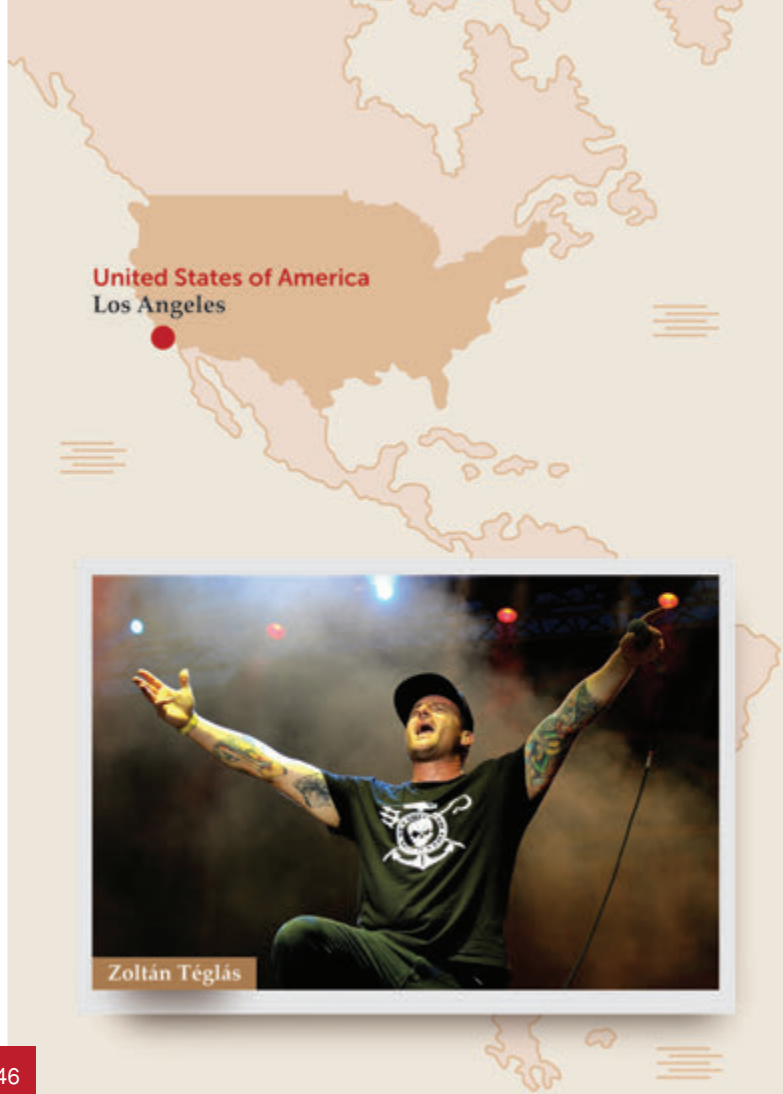
In 2016, his painting "m.a.4 Mariale" was sold for € 4,432,500. This is the highest 'hammer price' ever paid for the work of an artist of Hungarian origin at an auction. This is well over one and a half billion Forints. The title refers to the cloak of Mary, who by unfolding it accepts everyone. Simon Hantai was born in Biatorbágy in 1922. His ancestors were Germans in Hungary. He changed his name from Handl to Hantai. After the war, he studied at the Hungarian College of Fine Arts under Vilmos Aba-Novák and Béla Kontuly. In 1948 he left Hungary with the last train. As his wife, Zsuzsa said, "the Iron Curtain fell right behind us." He eventually settled in Paris, where he entered the artist society in a peculiar way. He put an unsigned picture painted by him at the doorstep of André Breton, the surrealist writer of the era. He soon saw his painting in a gallery. In 1960, he began using the crumpling-folding, or pliage technique. He painted the previously crumpled canvas and then unfolded it after drying, thus receiving an image made of paint spots, that is actually the canvas's own imprint. In 1982, Simon Hantai represented France at the Venice Biennale and then retired. He worked again from 1994: he cut up his old buried canvases and then reused some details of the pictures. He also illustrated several volumes of poems of his youthful friend, Ferenc Juhász, who was also born in Biatorbágy. The master of abstract died in Paris in 2008. Since his death, his paintings can be regularly seen in Budapest and abroad.



American Head and Hungarian Heart

Zoltán Téglás

He is a Hungarian musician who has been a large part of the of the Hungarian-American music scene for over 30 years. He was born in California in 1969, but brought up as a true Hungarian by his family. His tattoos reflect well how he cherishes his Hungarian roots: he has a “Never forget 1956” tattoo on his arm. He also has tattoos of Matthias Corvinus, Saint Stephen, and the Hungarian coat of arms with the angels. He is an active advocate of environmental and animal protection. He has been saving injured pelicans and other sea birds since 1985 through his California based non-profit “Pelican Rescue”. He fights to protect old growth trees in Hungary as well as in America. His ancestors were among the founders of Veresegyház. He also shares his love for old fashioned furniture and other Hungarian antique items. He moved into his grandmother’s old lake-side family home where he was raised by his grandmother. He has renovated the house, often done with his own hands, but not at all like a “superstar” would do it. After tours are finished his band mates go onto vacation in places like Hawaii, the Caribbean, or Mexico, but for decades now he loves to come home to relax at his 100 year old family home in Veresegyház. He became the frontman of punk-rock band Ignite in 1993, and he has a new rock band called Ocean Hills. He regularly uses Hungarian melodies in his songs. His adaptation of “Under the Mountains of Csitár” is one of the most popular songs on American, Japanese, Western-European, and of course Hungarian concerts as well. He sings part of the lyrics in Hungarian and part of them in English. The chorus is taken from the Kossuth song and has been sung by fans from all over the world: international and Hungarian audiences sing along at the top of their voice: “Long live the Hungarian freedom, long live our homeland!”



The “Demarcator” Ignác Szentmártonyi

The friar, born near Csáktornya, is also mentioned by the contemporary Portuguese sources as the "húngaro", "croata" and "alemao", i.e. of Hungarian, Croatian and German nationality. He joined the Jesuit order in 1735 at the age of eighteen. There he studied natural sciences and mathematics. When King John V of Portugal sought astronomers and surveyors for colonial service, the order recommended Szentmártonyi to the ruler. Father Ignatius arrived in Maranhao, northern Brazil in 1749 to the main headquarters of the Jesuit missionaries. His task was to map the area bordering the Spanish colonies in present-day Peru and Bolivia. The exact route of the expedition is unknown, since the mission was top secret. Ignác Szentmártonyi walked through the jungles and the forest waters of the Amazon for a decade. According to the legend, the Portuguese team met the Spanish team setting up the borders on a river section and a huge dispute ensued between the parties. At this point Ignác Szentmártonyi shouted over in Hungarian to Károly Brentán, a Hungarian Jesuit sitting in the other ship, with whom he managed to reach a peaceful agreement concerning the Brazilian border line, which has probably been in force ever since. He was, however not rewarded but imprisoned for this courageous and steadfast work. After the Portuguese king banned the Jesuit order in 1760, he was captured and locked in the fortress of São Julião near Lisbon. He was imprisoned there for 18 years until he was finally released. After his return home, he lived in Csáktornya for a while, then until his death he was an assistant pastor in Belica, Muraköz.



The Amazon

A stylized map of South America in shades of orange and brown. The Amazon basin is highlighted in a darker shade, and a red line indicates the Amazon river system. The text "Brazil Amazon" is written in red over the highlighted area.

Brazil
Amazon

The Gorgeous Writer

Claire Kenneth

She has already been compared to Margaret Mitchell and Agatha Christie. The author of romantic and crime stories "wrote" the world and her marriages defined her life and art. Claire Kenneth was born in Budapest in 1908 as Klára Kölcsey Kende. At a young age she won the beauty contest in Balatonalmádi. Her first husband did not return home from the Battle at Don, and the second one was executed by the Germans. And her third marriage almost became another "near miss". In 1946, she said yes to the military officer Pál Bárdossy, the nephew of the former prime minister. This choice resulted in persecution and deportation for the family and many years in prison for the husband. Thus, in 1956— what else were they supposed to do? – they fled from the country. By then, Claire Kenneth had written quite a lot of bestsellers, including her novel *Dating in Rome* published in 1947. But popularity could not save her from the communist regime. In the USA, she regularly published in the Western Hungarian press, such as *Illustrated Hungarian World News*, *Hungarian Life in New York*, the *American Hungarian World*, the *Adelaide Hungarian Bulletin* and the *Catholic Hungarian Sunday*. Her works were very successful all over the world, and they were sold in many million copies. Her novels can also be found on the shelves of Queen Elizabeth II. In most of them there are Hungarians, although their plots take place from Hawaii through Cairo to Shanghai. When Claire Kenneth returned home for the first time after the political transformation, thousands of fans were waiting for her in front of a bookstore on Nagykörút (Grand Boulevard). When she was asked what she was the proudest of, she replied "That my grandchildren are singing the *Angel from Heaven* in Hungarian on Christmas Eve in New York."



United States of America
New York

Hungarian, Cuban and an American Freedom Fighter Imre Radnich

Born in 1824 in Káloz, Fejér County, the military engineer fought through the War of Independence. Maybe even a little beyond that. As the commander of sappers at Komárom, he left the impregnable fortress together with György Klapka on October the 5th almost two months after the Surrender at Világos. Under the related agreement he was free to leave, so he arrived in the United States on December the 16th, 1849 on a steamer named Hermann. But he only lived the life of civilians in Davenport, Iowa for a year and a half. Like many other fellow Hungarian emigrants, he also felt obligated to join General Narciso López's army, which set out from New Orleans to liberate Cuba from the Spanish colonial rule. As it turned out later, they were misled because the real purpose of the action was intended to be the handing over of the island to the Americans. Thus, the local population did not support them and they suffered a devastating defeat. The eight Hungarian survivors, including Imre Radnich, were taken by the Spaniards to Ceuta, Africa for forced labour in a lead mine. As a result of American intercession he was released from there after a year and a half and was allowed to return to Iowa, namely to the city of New Buda. He participated in the American Civil War on the side of the North. After hearing the news about the Austro-Hungarian Compromise he returned to Hungary, where he became a railway construction engineer and then the director of the Győr-Sopron-Ebenfurt Railway. Imre Radnich died in his native village of Káloz at the age of almost ninety in 1903.



The Winemaker of Cape Colony

Dezső Pongrácz

Count Dezső Pongrácz with ancestors from the Árpád dynasty was born in 1923. As a freshly graduated agronomist, he was taken to the front in World War II and then he was captured by the Soviets. He could only return home from Siberia after nearly a decade. When the Red Army occupied Hungary again in 1956, he decided to leave. He first went to Namibia, where he began to work on a farm, and then he moved to South Africa in 1958. He obtained his PhD at the University of Cape Town, where his work has become part of the curriculum. He had quite a lot to give. Dezső Pongrácz practically renewed the wine production of his chosen country. The Pongrácz and Desiderius champagnes are made of Chardonnay and Pinot noir grapes, which were not native in that area before, and have by now become South Africa's premium, market-leading brands. At the beginning, the local producers were afraid to import European varieties, but Dezső Pongrácz convinced them. In 2015, the Pongrácz Brut Rose Methode Cap Classique was added to the list of the top ten best champagnes of the world. The close vicinity of the Atlantic Ocean and the mountains make the location, the Stellenbosch wine region inhabited by the Boers perfect for viticulture. Dezső Pongrácz dealt with wine and champagne production with scientific thoroughness, and he wrote several studies and books on the subject. With his love of life and often unexpected ideas, he became a legendary figure of the South African winemaking. As a result of his upbringing, in his free time he listened to Beethoven's music or walked and played with his beloved dachshunds. At the age of sixty-one, he was delivering wine to a friend when he suffered a fatal car accident.



The International Master

Pál Benkő

He won the championships in Hungary, in the United States and also in Canada. He won a bronze medal with the Hungarian team and a silver medal with the Americans at the Chess Olympics. In 1993, he was elected a member of the Hall of Chess Celebrities. He is the only chess player in the world who became a Grandmaster, a multiple world champion candidate and an international master editing chess puzzles. At the Interzonal tournament in 1971, he gave up his spot to Bobby Fischer, who therefore could win the World Championship title against Boris Spassky in 1972. Pál Benkő was born in 1928. In World War II he was captured by the Soviet army and was imprisoned together with his father and brother, and his mother died. In 1945 he became a Hungarian champion. In 1952, due to his attempt to emigrate, he was interned in Kistarcsa and then banned from competing. In 1956 he was a member of the Hungarian national team, which, for the first time in the history of the sport, defeated the Soviet national team at the Moscow Chess Olympics, who later on turned out to be the winners. He finished second in the post-revolutionary Hungarian championship because that way he could compete in the Interzonal tournament in Dublin, while the winner had to go to Sofia. He did not return home from Ireland. In 1962, he became an American citizen, but due to the 1963 amnesty, he could also retain the Hungarian one. During his career Pál Benkő defeated Fischer three times, but Mikhail Tal, Tigran Petrosyan, Vasily Shislov and Viktor Korchnoy also extended their hands as losers. Among his students were Eva Karakas, the three Polgár sisters, and Fabiano Caruana junior, the American Grandmaster and Prodigy to Grandmaster. Pál Benkő died in Budapest in 2019.



United States of America



Boris Spassky and Pál Benkő

Nobel Prize Winning Otologist Róbert Bárány

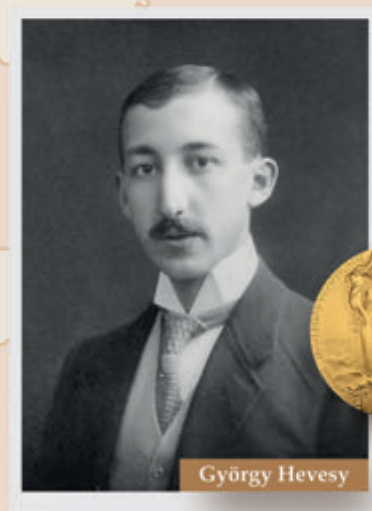
He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine in 1914 for his work on the physiology and pathology of the human auditory system and the vestibular apparatus. He was born in Vienna in 1876 because his parents from Várpalota got a job there. After graduating with a medical degree, he was puzzled by the question of why his patients were dizzy during the post-examination cleansing of their ears. On the basis of the research work of Endre Hőgyes, he observed that this is related to the temperature of the injected liquid. When their ears were washed with body temperature water, the patients did not feel dizzy, but when using colder or warmer water, the symptom occurred. He recognised that the temperature of the lymph fluid circulating in the arches of the inner ear, affecting the sense of balance, was about 37 degrees Celsius. If its temperature is warmer or colder, the patient feels dizzy. With the outbreak of World War I, doctor Bárány volunteered for frontline service despite his disability. Although he worked as a civilian doctor, in 1915, after the fall of Przemyśl, the Russians interned him to a prison camp in Turkestan. There he was informed of his Nobel Prize, so in 1916 he was released on the intercession of the Swedish government. Returning to Vienna, his colleagues expelled him from among themselves in the same way as they did with Ignác Semmelweis a few decades earlier. He therefore emigrated to Sweden, where, until his death in 1936, he was head of the Department of Otolaryngology at the University of Uppsala. Based on his experience in the World War, he developed surgical methods for the treatment of fresh gunshot wounds and proposed a surgical procedure to cure chronic sinusitis. The swivel chair designed by Bárány is still used during the aptitude test of soldiers and pilots.



The Scientist of Europe

György Hevesy

Unlike quite a few of his compatriots of the same career and age, he did not go to America. He did not deal with politics or public life. He wanted to use the results of his nuclear physics research exclusively for the benefit of mankind. The fact that he was not a "celebrity" of science is illustrated by the history of his Nobel Prize. The recognition was awarded by the Committee to Hevesy in 1943 "for his key role in the development of radioactive tracers to study chemical processes". He was nominated for the first time in 1924, and then again and again every two or three years — in vain. In the meantime, of course, he was constantly working, discovering, amongst other things Hafnium, the long-sought-after chemical element No. 72. He named the element in honour of Niels Bohr, referring to the Latin name of Copenhagen. György Hevesy was born in Budapest in 1885. After finishing the Piarist grammar school, he carried on his university studies in Budapest, Berlin and Freiburg. He began his career at the University of Zurich with Richard Lorenz, then he worked with Fritz Haber in Karlsruhe, Ernest Rutherford in Manchester and Henry Moseley in London. He then did research and taught in Budapest, Copenhagen and Stockholm, too. It is safe to say that all the great European scientists of the era were colleagues of György Hevesy – he researched and taught together with almost all of them from the members of the Curie family to Tódor Kármán. In 1959, he received the Atoms for Peace Awards for the peaceful use of radioactive isotopes. György Hevesy died in Freiburg in 1966. At the request of his family, his ashes were laid to rest in Budapest in 2001.



Germany
Freiburg

72
Hf

The Queen of Hungarian Hearts

Zita Szelezcky

Whoever saw her will hardly forget her kind, charming face and jingling, clear voice. In the 1930s and 40s, she didn't even spend ten years as an actress, but that was enough for her to become immortal. She starred in twenty-eight films and 18 plays. She was a real celebrity of her age. In 1945, however, she was forced to flee because in her absence she was convicted by the People's Court of the new regime for publicly reciting Petőfi's poem "*Föl a szent háborúra*" (Up for the Holy War) during the Soviet attack. She lived in Argentina and then in the United States. For decades, she performed for her fellow countrymen all over the world. The audience sang in tears our folk song *Elin-dultam szép hazámból* ("When I Left My Dear Homeland") together with her. Perhaps on one of such occasions she dedicated her beautiful, youthful photograph with the words "To our greatest living 'shaman', Albert Wass, with eternal admiration and love: Zita Szelezcky". In 1993, they were both rehabilitated by the Supreme Court and together they received the Commander Cross of the Order of Merit of the Hungarian Republic. In Budapest, on the wall of the house at Budafoki út 10, below the relief depicting the young actress the memorial plaque reads: "The prominent figure of the Hungarian cinematography and drama, Zita Szelezcky was born in this house. She was a tireless disseminator of our national culture among Hungarians scattered around the world." She returned home in 1998 and died the following year in Érd. Her ashes were laid to rest in the crypt of her family in Nekézseny, Borsod County.



From a Messenger to a World Recorder László Tábori

The father of the athlete, who was born in Kassa in 1931, was a rural railway man. When he had to send an important message to railroad shacks or to railway posts a few miles from the station, he always entrusted the prompt delivery to his son. At that time, the young Tábori might not have even guessed that this was the beginning of his athletic career. He even received a few Pengős of pocket money for some of the harder "workouts". At the beginning of the fifties, the legendary track coach Mihály Iglói became his coach in Budapest. In 1955, László Tábori managed to repeat Iharos's 3:40.8 world record time again in the 1,500-meter flat race in Oslo. As a member of the 4x1500-metre relay, he set two more world records, on both occasions in the company of Iharos, Rózsavölgyi and Ferenc Mikes. At the 1956 Melbourne Olympics, he finished fourth at 1,500 and sixth at 5,000 meters, but did not return home from the Games. He settled in California and became a coach after his retirement. His students were two-time world Marathon champion Jacqueline Hansen and New York and Boston Marathon winner Miki Gorman. He was named Coach of the Year in 1979 by the American runners' magazine the Runner's World. László Tábori did not detach from Hungarian athletics; he regularly helped Hungarian talents. In 2015, the arena of the Miskolc Athletic Centre was renamed as the Tábori László Running Track, the inauguration of which he could attend personally. László Tábori died in Los Angeles in 2018. Since then, the starting bib No. 9 of the former topflight in the mile run and in 1,500 meters has become part of the International Heritage Association's World Heritage Collection.

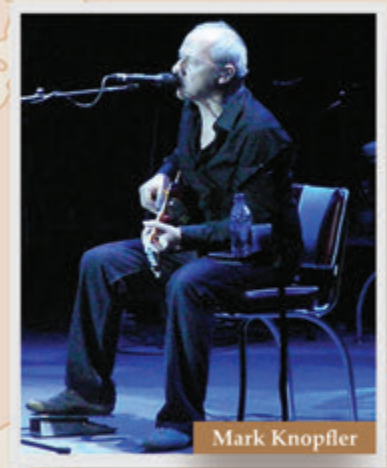
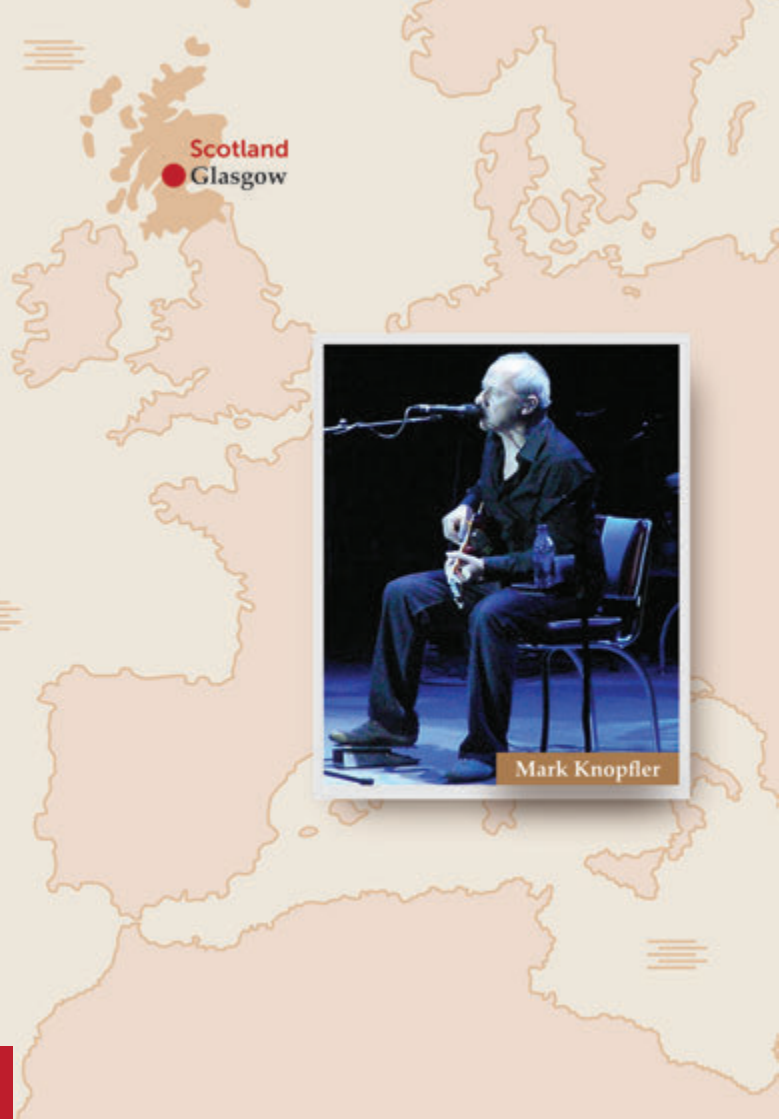
United States of America
Los Angeles



Caressing the Strings

Mark Knopfler

Her heart-breaking song, *Brothers in Arms*, was recorded after the 1982 Falkland War between Argentina and England. The conflict claimed nearly a thousand lives. The last lines of the song read in Tibor Babiczky's translation: "War is a mistake, you are my friend, not my enemy." Mark Knopfler re-recorded the song for the 25th anniversary and offered the proceeds to the veterans. The audience considers Mark Knopfler to be the only "gentleman" in rock music. For him the message, the melody and the sophisticated music is the real value. When, as a beginner, he performed in pubs he lowered the volume so that people could talk while he was playing his music. Even his publisher didn't really believe in his band, the Dire Straits, but the band's first album immediately became a double platinum in the UK and America as well, selling 15 million copies worldwide. Ervin Knopfler emigrated from Hungary to Glasgow in the 1930s. He married there, and in 1949 his son Mark was born, who began playing guitar at the age of sixteen. He learned to play without a pick and has been playing like that ever since. His music is instantly recognisable by the way he taps the strings with his fingers. His brother, David Knopfler was also a member of Dire Straits' first formation in 1977. The team performed worldwide for almost twenty years. They performed in front of a full house in the Budapest Sports Hall for four consecutive evenings in 1985. *Money for nothing*, *Walk of Life* or *Communiqué* are still amongst the most popular hits today. Mark Knopfler, an officer in the British Empire, a multiple Grammy Prize winning musician, is still active beyond the age of 70 and his audience is passionate about his songs.



Her Role Model is Mónika Szeles

Tímea Bacsinszky

The parents of the tennis player born in Lausanne in 1989 are Hungarians who had already lived in Switzerland when they met. The family of the dentist mother comes from Szeged, and the tennis coach father is from Szatmár County in Partium. Tímea has three siblings. Daniel is a member of a popular Swiss progressive rock band, Sophie and Melinda are also musicians. Her childhood role model was Mónika Szeles from Novi Sad. As a little girl, Tímea Bacsinszky spent a lot of holidays with her grandparents in Szatmárnémeti. In addition to Hungarian, she also speaks French, English, German and Italian. She grabbed a tennis racket in her hand for the first time at the age of five, and soon defeated those older than her. She was nine years old when she won the Swiss age group championship among 12-year-olds and then the 14-year-olds' world championship the following year. Until then the family had Hungarian passports, but the Swiss Association noticed her success. Thus, the Bacsinszky family received citizenship and financial assistance from their new homeland. In 2004, Tímea became a professional. She won four WTA tournaments in individual and she won five times in doubles. Her best world ranking was the ninth place in 2016 and the 36th place in doubles in 2011. Tímea Bacsinszky achieved her best result in the Grand Slam tournaments individually in 2015, at Roland Garros in 2017, where she reached the semi-finals. At the 2016 Olympics in Rio, she won a silver medal for Switzerland in pairs with Martina Hingis, who is also of Hungarian origin.

Switzerland
Lausanne



Tímea Bacsinszky

The "Engineer of the Engineers" Leslie Vadász

The above statement was made by Craig Barrett, Intel's President and CEO, when he himself announced the retirement of his senior executive in 2003. The sentence sounded exactly like this: "Les Vadász, the engineer of the engineers, who guessed with great sense where the industry was going and where we need to go to achieve success. Intel owes much of its market leading position in the semiconductor industry to the achievements of Les Vadász." That sounded loud and clear. Intel is a top player in the world of IT, with many tens of billions of dollars in annual revenue, a factor affecting even the NASDAQ U.S. stock index. László Vadász was born in Budapest in 1936. He left his homeland in 1956 and had already been living in Canada when he obtained his degree in electrical engineering in 1961. Besides Robert Noyce, Gordon Moore and András Gróf, he was a member of the team that founded Intel in 1968. Les Vadász led the team that created 4004, the world's first commercially available microprocessor. He coordinated the development of the first dynamic RAM with a high degree of -integration and the first EPROM chips. In 1975, he became Vice President of Intel. Les Vadász founded Intel Capital, a venture capital firm in 1991, which has helped more than a thousand companies in dozens of countries around the world. Since his retirement he has been an emeritus member of the Intel's Board of Directors. He is in regular contact with Hungary and gives lectures to university students.



A Proud "Hungarian American" Zsuzsanna Francia

The rower, who was born in Szeged in 1982, spoke about her dual identity in an interview after winning her second Olympic championship title. Her mother, the biochemist Katalin Karikó, the patentee of the first new coronavirus vaccine, successfully applied for a job in the United States in 1985. So the three-year-old Zsuzsanna moved to Philadelphia with her family. The girl, who reached a height of 188 centimetres, started rowing at the age of eighteen as a college student after trying out several sports. She was member of the American Eight, which won Olympic gold medals in Beijing and London, and was invincible for eleven years. She was received by American presidents, invited to TV shows, and could get to know the stars of the American sports world. Prior to the success in the Chinese capital, U.S. units had been unable to win the Olympics since 1984, for 24 years. Therefore, before the race their coach sprinkled their boat with water taken from the lake in which they had obtained their previous gold medal. In addition to her Olympic gold medals, Zsuzsanna Francia is a five-time world champion and two-time world cup winner. She graduated as a sociologist and a criminologist. Her plans include working for the FBI one day. After the London Games, she moved to California, where she coaches rowers. She has starred in a promotional film for one of the American sporting goods manufacturers and holds motivational trainings. Kisújszállás, where Zsuzsanna Francia spent her years in Hungary with her parents, and where she still often goes for holiday to her grandmother, accepted her as an honorary citizen.



The Rebel Painter

Amrita Sher-Gil

The fate of the artist was almost predestined. Her Hungarian mother arrived in India as the lady companion of the daughter of the Sikh Maharaja in 1911. There, however, she fell in love with the princess's fiancé, Prince Umrao Singh Sher-Gil, whom she immediately married and moved to Hungary. Their daughter, Amrita Sher-Gil, was born in Budapest, in Szilágyi Dezső Square in 1913, which is commemorated by a plaque on the wall of the house. His uncle, the famous Orientalist Ervin Baktay, began to deal with the little girl, who was skilful in drawing the world of folk songs and folk tales. The family lived in Dunaharaszti, where Amrita and her sister Indira grew up as Hungarian children, but they could also learn everything about the great wide world from their highly educated parents. Amrita personally knew Bartók, Karinthy and Dezső Szabó. in the 1920s she continued her studies in Paris. Her painting, the *Young Girls* received the gold medal at the Paris Salon in 1933. As a successful painter, she lived the life of a libertine in France, in India and in Hungary. She painted the misery in India and the countryside in Hungary, but the denial of conventions and the free representation of the body were omnipresent in her works. Amrita Sher-Gil died at the age of 27 in Lahore, where she lived with her Hungarian husband, doctor Viktor Egán. Navjot Randhawa, an Indian actress wrote a play about Amrita's life and played the leading role thereof. She also presented the play in Hungary. Amrita Sher-Gil is the greatest Indian painter of the 20th century, her paintings are sold at a high price. The major part of her life's work is exhibited in the Gallery of Modern Art in New Delhi.



The "Chef" Louis Szathmáry

"I have never met anyone who doesn't like the smell of freshly baked bread. The reason I named my restaurant "Bakery" is that this name is only going to win me friends." Lajos Szathmáry was born on a train in 1919, while his parents were fleeing from the Romanian occupation of Transylvania to Budapest. He graduated from Pázmány Péter University and also obtained a degree from the College of Journalists, which was opened at that time. After the re-annexation of Northern Transylvania, he became a correspondent of the MTI (Hungarian News Agency) in Székely Land. The end of World War II found him as a soldier in the American occupation zone of Germany, from where he emigrated to Chicago. There he became a chef and opened his legendary restaurant, the *Bakery*. He soon started his own radio and television show, and his gastronomic writings were published in more than a hundred papers. He supported the Western Hungarian book publishing: more than 30 volumes were published with his help. He met his American-born Japanese wife thanks to the 1956 revolution. He learned that the book about 1956 written by Imaoka Juiciró, his personal acquaintance had been published in Japan. He ordered the book and his future wife was offered to him as a Japanese interpreter. His first bestseller was *The Secrets of a Chef* in 1971. He discussed his kitchen experiences in five more cookbooks. He edited two series of historical books and regularly published in the *Magyarság* (Hungarians) of Pittsburgh, in *Nemzetőr* (the National Guard), *Szivárvány* (The Rainbow) and in *Új Látóhatár* (the New Horizon). Lajos Szathmáry died in Chicago in 1996.



United States of America
Chicago

The Creator of a New Science

Ferenc Krausz

The scientist, who is working in Germany, is a member of the External Advisory Board of the Wigner Research Centre for Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and an external member of the Academy. His field of research is the physics of ultrashort pulse lasers and high intensity light-matter interactions. Ferenc Krausz was born in Mór, Hungary in 1962. He graduated from the Faculty of Electrical Engineering at the Budapest University of Technology in 1985. He obtained his PhD from the Vienna University of Technology in 1991, where he habilitated in 1993. Ferenc Krausz's research group in Vienna was the first in the world to generate and measure attosecond light pulses and use them to map the motion of electrons within an atom, laying the foundation for the science of attophysics. Since 2004, he has been the Director of the Max Planck Institute for Quantum Optics and Head of Department at the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich. He has nearly 400 scientific publications, several dozens of which were published in Nature and Science, a scientific journal. His work also has a significant impact on Hungarian scientific life. Under his leadership, many Hungarian doctoral students and researchers have worked in Vienna and in Munich, several of whom earned Hungarian or foreign professorships or PhD-s at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Physicist Ferenc Krausz received, among others the In memoriam Gábor Dénes Award, the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Carl Zeiss Research Prize, the Otto Hahn Prize, the King Feisal Award, the Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz Prize and the Arany János Award of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.



A Mature Child Prodigy

Jenő Ormándy

When the Philadelphia Orchestra's recordings are announced in classical music programs, Jenő Ormándy will most likely be mentioned by the announcer. The Hungarian musician guarded the so-called "Philadelphia sound" for forty-four years. This emotional sound is primarily "flown" by the strings, but it is also "coloured" with surprise and tension by the brass. Such a long time at the head of an orchestra is almost unparalleled in the music culture. Jenő Ormándy was born in Budapest in 1899. At the age of fourteen, he graduated at Jenő Hubay as a violinist at the Academy of Music. At the age of seventeen, he regularly gave concerts in major European cities. He arrived in America in 1921, where he found his new homeland. In New York, he played the accompanying music to silent films. His career as a conductor began in 1931, when he was conducting the Philadelphia orchestra for the first time, substituting Toscanini. From 1936 he had become the permanent conductor of the orchestra, and two years later he took over the position of music director. Among the contemporary authors, Shostakovich, Britten, Rachmaninoff and Bartók also gladly entrusted the presentation of their works to Jenő Ormándy. In 1973, during the Cultural Revolution he was the first American to perform with his orchestra in China. He had a legendary memory, he regularly conducted without sheet music, and sometimes even without a baton. He retired in 1980 and then died five years later in Philadelphia at the age of 86. Jenő Ormándy could take over the Presidential Freedom Medal of Merit from Richard Nixon in 1970, and in 1976 Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom has conferred a knighthood on him.



United States of America
Philadelphia

The "Father" of the American Cavalry Mihály Fabriczy Kováts

He was born in 1724 in a family of lower nobility in Karcag. During the War of the Austrian Succession, he was the ensign of the Jászkun Hussar Regiment. At the age of twenty-two he enlisted in Prussian service, where he became a lieutenant. In the Seven Years' War, he fought against Austria for which he received the highest military honour in the Kingdom of Prussia, the Pour le Mérite Order from Frederick the Great. He was later captured in Hungary, but was released and promoted to the rank of Major by Maria Theresa. Despite all this, he did not trust the Habsburgs. According to his letter written in Latin in 1777 he offered his services to Benjamin Franklin "as a free noble man of Hungarian nationality". He soon arrived in Boston, where he joined the US Army. He reported himself to General George Washington. In 1778, on the proposal of the Congress, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief. It was Mihály Kováts, who prepared the first army regulations for the cavalry. He first fought against the English in the North-Western part of New Jersey and then he was sent to South Carolina to provide support to General Lincoln. On May the 11th, 1779, he fell at the siege of Charleston, where his heroism is commemorated by a statue. The news of the death of Mihály Fabriczy Kováts reached his homeland a few months later. Franciska Szinyei Merse mourned her husband who died in a foreign land and had a chapel built in his memory. The equestrian statue of Mihály Fabriczy Kováts stands in the garden of the Hungarian Embassy in Washington. His memory is commemorated by a plaque at the Charleston Military Academy. The drill-ground of the institution, the *Michael Kováts Field* bears his name to this day.



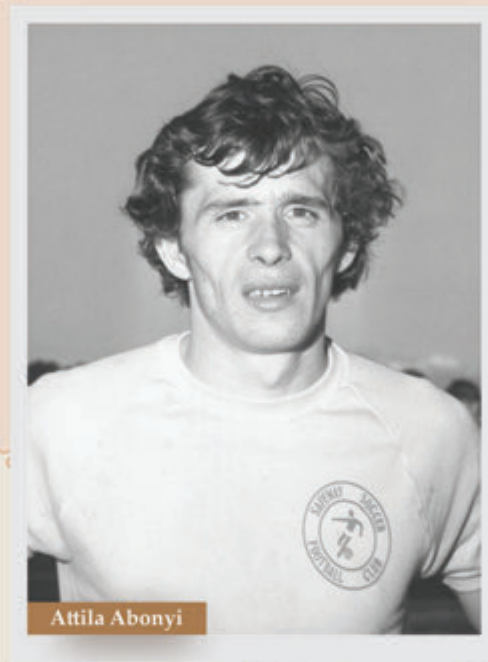
United States of America
Charleston



The Hungarian Footballer of the 1974 World Cup

Attila Abonyi

One of the biggest football stars of his new homeland – this is how Attila Abonyi, born in Budapest in 1946, is considered. When he was a child, his family emigrated to Australia in 1956. He started playing football in Melbourne at the age of ten. He wasn't even 16 when, as a talented, extremely fast right-wing he could introduce himself at the forefront. His first professional club was Melbourne Hungaria, the team of Hungarian emigrants, where he played between 1962 and 1968. From 1969 he played in the other Hungarian team, St. George-Budapest, for seven years, then he signed for Sydney Croatia for his last two seasons. In 1971, he made his debut in the Australian national team against Scotland, when his opponent was the later legendary Manchester coach, Sir Alex Ferguson. One of his most memorable matches was the zonal final of the World Cup qualifier against Iran, when he scored the second goal of the home team in front of 90,000 spectators, gaining a 3-0 victory against the guests. In 1974, the Hungarian national football team did not make it to the World Cup, but Australia was there in the FRG. In this match, the Australians, with Attila Abonyi in the frame were defeated by the GDR, then by the later world champion FRG, and they played a draw with Chile, with a team that also said goodbye after the group matches. During his ten-years' career in the national team he scored 36 goals in 89 matches between 1967 and 1977. With this achievement he is tied for the third place on the Australian List of top players. Attila Abonyi retired at the age of thirty-three and built a new career as a coach, and led a total of seven clubs in Australia.



The "Fire-fighting Pasha" Count Ödön Széchenyi

If he had not been born as the son of the "Greatest Hungarian", he might have received this honourable title. His name is associated with, amongst others, the First Hungarian Travel Company, the Budapest Ship Association, the Buda Folk Theatre, the Hungarian Trade and Industry Association, the Hungarian Horticultural Society, the Pest Chess Circle, the Buda Cable Car, the Buda Cogwheel Railway, the Újpest Shipyard, and the First Hungarian Hotel Incorporation. In 1858 his father wrote to his friend Antal Tasner the following about this young man, who was born in Bratislava in 1839: "Ödön wants to be a sailor! I don't mind. What else could he be?" He was first faced with the destruction of fire in Nagycenk and Fertőszentmiklós at the age of eighteen. According to the reports, "The brave Count Ödön immediately appeared, exposing himself to danger, his dress began to burn on his body. The next day he fed the hungry with bread." He got acquainted with the English fire brigade at the London World Expo in 1862 and on his return home he took immediate action. In 1867, on a steamboat called the *Mermaid*, he sailed to Paris on the Danube, the Main, the Rhine, the Marne and the Seine rivers, where his enterprise is commemorated by a relief and a marble plaque, and for which Emperor Napoleon III awarded Széchenyi the Legion of Honour. The Count arrived in Constantinople in 1870 just after a devastating fire. He immediately offered to organise the city's fire department, which was accepted by the sultan. He later settled in the Turkish capital, where he died at the age of 82, in 1922. Ödön Széchenyi was held in the highest esteem in his new homeland. He was given the rank of General and became the first Pasha to retain his Christian faith.

A stylized map of Europe and the Middle East, rendered in shades of orange and yellow. The map shows the outlines of the continents. A red dot is placed on the western coast of Turkey, indicating Constantinople. The text "Turkey" and "Constantinople" is written in red below the dot.

Turkey
Constantinople

The "Adventurer" Scientist

Baron Ferenc Nopcsa

His family's ancient estate was in a good location. Thus, in Szentpéterfalva in southern Transylvania, he and his sister found dinosaur bones. At the encouragement of a Viennese professor, the then barely twenty years old young man sorted the findings, and published it in the press, and then gave the name *Magyarosaurus* to the remains from the Cretaceous period. This inspired him so much that, leaving his military studies, he began a career as a research palaeontologist. Science owes him the discovery of a total of nine new species. Baron Ferenc Nopcsa, born in Deva in 1877, was a palaeontologist, geologist, albanologist, secret agent and an ordinary member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He explored Albania at the beginning of the 20th century. But to such an extent, that thanks to his Hunyadi kinship – János Hunyadi fought against the Turks together with Skander bey – his person was also considered as the future ruler of the nascent Albanian kingdom. During the Great War, masking himself as a Romanian shepherd, he was engaged in intelligence activities. After the Romanian occupation of Transylvania, Ferenc Nopcsa was forced to flee. Following the proclamation of the Soviet Republic, he forced the pilot of a plane flying from Budapest to Sopron to change course to Vienna with a gun. This was the world's first hijacking. In 1920, the Romanian government offered the Baron the position of Director at the Institute of Geology in Bucharest, which he refused, as a result of which he lost his estates. He returned to Hungary and became the Director of the Institute of Geology, but he had financial difficulties and he was tormented by severe nervous seizures. In 1933, he first killed his Albanian confidante and then committed suicide. His scientific collections, travel notes and books are kept in Budapest, Vienna, London and Tirana.



Albania

From Mayor to Governor

George Pataki

The grandfather of this Hungarian lawyer and politician, János Pataki was born in Aranyosapáti, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County. In 1908 he emigrated to America, where he worked in a hat factory. His son, Louis, was a postman and volunteer fire-fighter in Peekskill, at the mouth of the Hudson. George was born there in 1945, and in addition to his good command of English, Spanish, French and German, he also understood Hungarian. He graduated from the Yale University and then joined conservative political circles. In 1981, he became mayor of his hometown and then entered the New York State House of Representatives, later the Senate. He won the gubernatorial race in 1994, so for three terms, until 2006, he was the Governor of the State of New York. He supported the presidential campaign of his former university fellow, George W. Bush. In 2004 the Republican Party's nomination convention was held in New York through his intercession. After his governorship, he represented his country in the UN. In 2015 he became a presidential candidate, but his party eventually nominated the eventual winner, Donald Trump in the election. In 2005 George Pataki received the Báthory Prize, and in 2008 he could take over the Commander Cross With Star of the Order of Merit of the Hungarian Republic from President László Sólyom. In 2012, George Pataki announced that he would assume Hungarian citizenship. The former governor is the initiator of a program that organises trips to the motherland for young Hungarians in North America, who, besides their American and Canadian identity, can thus build their Hungarian affiliation, too



United States of America
New York

The Hungarian Actor of New-Zealand Marton Csókás

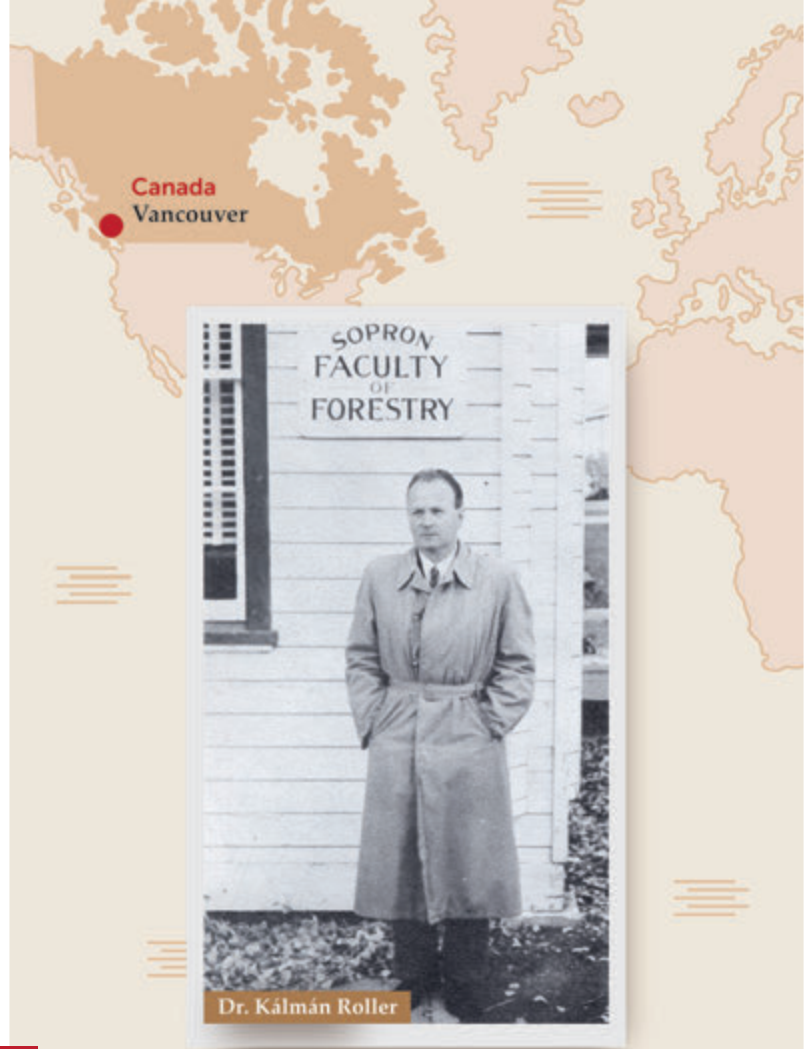
"I really feel that I more or less come from here. Today, for example, my first thing was to walk from Gellért to the Market Hall and buy a pair of sausages and goose greaves" he said in an interview during one of his visits to Hungary, which have happened more than once, indeed, over the past decades. The actor, whose alias, Paul Csokas appeared on the cast list of Hollywood films was born on the South Island of New Zealand in 1966. Hungarian cinephiles could may know him from the movies *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy, the *Kingdom of Heaven*, *The Bourne Supremacy*, *Xena*, *Hercules*, *Alice in Wonderland*, *Noah*, *the Attack of the Clones*, or the *Revenge of the Sith*. Her mother is a nurse of Danish and Irish descent, her father, Márton Csókás Senior is a mechanical engineer. After finishing secondary school, their son, Márton Csókás, came to Hungary alone from the money he saved up to find his roots. Returning home, he was admitted to The New Zealand Drama School. In 1992, he got a role in a New Zealand soap opera and then his film career began. At the age of twenty-four he assumed the Hungarian citizenship. "My father didn't want to go back after the war. Although he had many beautiful memories of Hungary, he was overwhelmed by the sad experiences that he no longer wanted to face. When I first came here with my father, it was a pleasure to see him rediscover the streets where he once lived" Marton Csókás remembered. If only in translation, but he likes to read the works of Márai, Kosztolányi and Ady. In an interview he recalled those happy days when he rode alone in the Hortobágy, slept in abandoned stables, enjoying the sight of the stars on the deeply dark nights.



New Zealand
Invercargill

The "University Saver" Dr. Kálmán Roller

He led the forestry students and their teachers from Sopron to Canada after 1956, for which he was called a "traitor" at home for decades. Dr. Kálmán Roller was born in Borsodnádasd in 1913. He of course graduated from the Forestry Academy, which was relocated from Selmecbánya to Sopron after the Treaty of Trianon. As a fresh graduate, he worked on the afforestation program of the Great Plain. In 1949 he was appointed Head of the then established Forest Research Institute in Budapest. Two years later, in Sopron, he became the head of the Department of Forest Plantation and Afforestation of the Faculty of Forestry, and then the rector of the institution. Dr. Kálmán Roller introduced the ten-semester education. After the 1956 War of Independence, some of the instructors and most of the forest engineering students emigrated to Canada with his leadership, where they continued, or finished their forest engineering studies in Hungarian. In the following decades, Dr. Kálmán Roller became Dean of the University of Vancouver, an Honorary Research Professor at the University of Manitoba, and an Honorary Doctor of the University of British Columbia. He also worked as a consultant in the Netherlands and Colombia. He was specialised in the cultivation of poplar and wrote several books on the subject in English. His Alma Mater, which was already called the University of West Hungary, elected him to be an honorary citizen. Dr. Kálmán Roller died in Toronto in 2004.



Ecologist and Politician

Nándor Tánczos

He worked in the Green Party of the New Zealand Parliament from 1999 to 2008. He represented his fraction in the Environmental Committee. Nándor Tánczos engaged in fierce debates with the Minister of the sector on industrialisation, sustainability and business interests. According to his famous saying he does not need a watch to tell the time. He is no longer a member of the legislature, but takes an active part in politics. Nándor Tánczos' father, Péter Tánczos is Hungarian, and his mother is from South Africa. The parents married in England after the husband left Hungary following the 1956 revolution. As a second child, Nándor was born in London in 1966. The family settled in New Zealand seven years later. Nándor Tánczos obtained a degree in sociology from the University of Waikato. He is one of the most colourful political figures in New Zealand, due to his critical character and appearance. He has long dreadlocks that are wrapped around his head like a turban. If he let them out, the dreadlocks would reach his knees. He is a teetotaler and a believer of the Rastafarian movement. His wedding application was refused several times, but in 2016, for the first time in the history of New Zealand he finally received permission to have a Rastafarian wedding in the nature. Nándor wrapped his hair in a long white sheet, his bride wore a floor-length lace, and she also held an umbrella made of lace. Several times he got into an argument with the police as he travelled on the roads without a bicycle helmet because of his long hair. By now, he has been given a permission to ride the bike without a helmet. He is determined to create an environmentally friendly, waste-free New Zealand.



Nándor Tánczos

The "Passionate" Doctor

Dr. Gábor Máté

He was born in Budapest in 1944. According to him, on the 22nd of October, 1956 after hearing the news, he asked his father if he had to go to school the next day. The answer was "of course yes", but the reality turned out differently. Gábor Máté, then 13 years old, never went to school in Hungary again, because when the Russians returned, he fled to Austria on foot with his family at the beginning of November. From there he got to Canada, where first he obtained a teaching degree of English language and literature and then graduated as a physician. After twenty years of working as a general practitioner, he began to deal with the terminally ill drug addicts. He knew their situation. His own addiction was shopping, mostly the unrestrained collection of CDs, which cost him a lot of money. He recognised that addiction always stems from pain, most often from childhood traumas. Using drugs, for example, is a way to suppress such pain. He is dealing with those in need in some of Vancouver's most infected neighbourhoods. Many of them are native Indians who were taken away from their parents before 1981 and were kept in public institutions. He describes his own experiences in his books, which can also be read in Hungarian. He clearly presents the social causes of addictions. In his book, *The Rebellion of the Body* he states that an effective cure for these traumas can only be found if the secrets of childhood and their subsequent consequences are revealed. In 2018, Dr. Gábor Máté received a high-ranking Canadian state award. The researcher-doctor is a recognised scientist in Hungary, too. His Hungarian language lectures and writings can help fighting against addictions. As he put it: "To let us free ourselves from the forces that dominate our emotions and behaviour."



From a Hungarian Actor to a Kenyan Farmer

András Domonyai

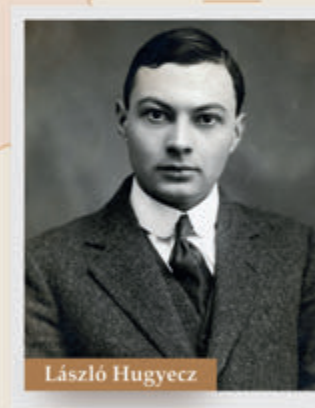
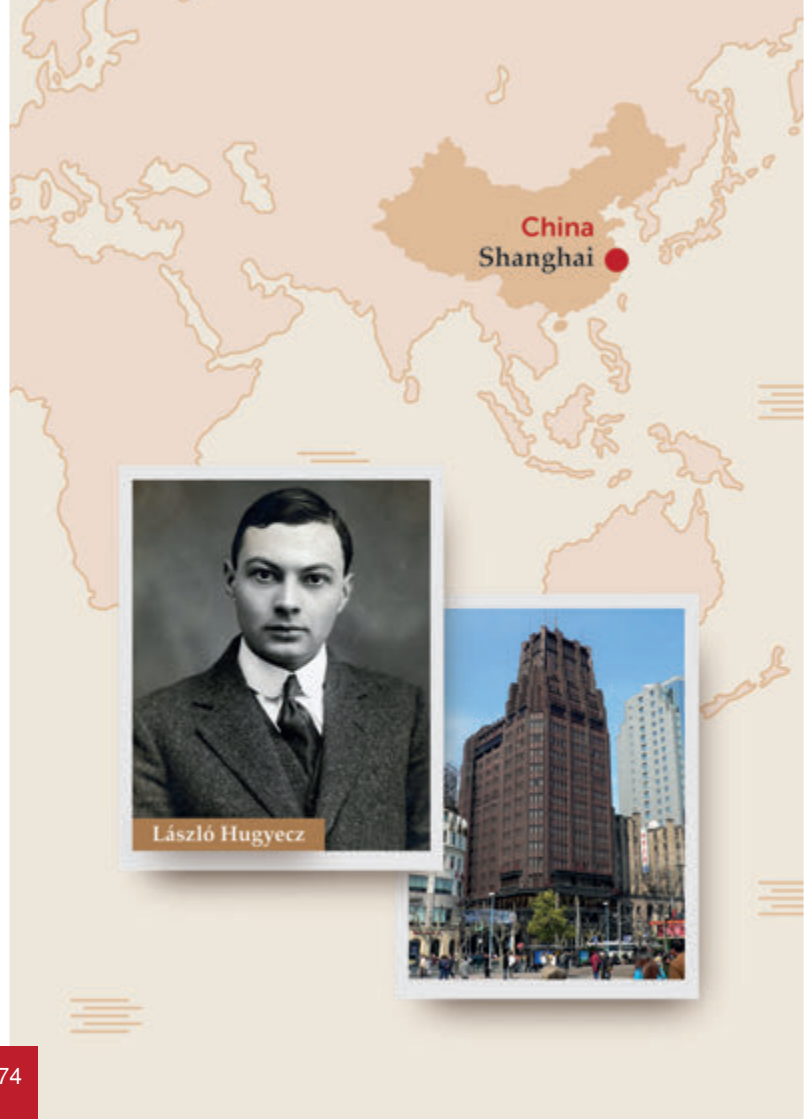
He was born in Szekszárd, but ended up far from the stage. His attention turned to plants. He started to work with special vegetables and fruits, he studied their properties and shared his experiences on the Internet. This became so successful that he went to Kenya to look for specialties. He came into contact with the Taita St. Joseph Orphanage, which is supported by Hungarian volunteers through their donations and personal work. The institution has its own farm, where children learn to care for animals, to grow plants. In 2013, András Domonyai became the gardener of the orphanage. Since then, he has dealt with the most suitable varieties and methods amongst Kenyan circumstances, using local and Western knowledge. The conditions are great, some crops can be harvested two or three times a year. He has been experimenting with several hundreds of plants and has achieved excellent results with tomato, corn and mushroom varieties. But Kenya needs this, because the country is developing rapidly, its population is growing. That is why "Papa" Andrash, as his Kenyan friends call our compatriot, also organises expeditions to the jungle to rediscover, along with the locals, long forgotten but edible plants. András Domonyai turned to wild fruits as a gastrobotanist and is being successful in East Africa. His slogan is efficiency. With an almost decade-long experience, with the "flourishing" of the orphanage, by opening the eyes of the locals to the values of their own country, András Domonyai has become a white African, a true white-black man.



The Architect of Shanghai

László Húgyecz

"Whether I am a Hungarian or a Slovak (Tót), I don't know. I cannot cut myself into two, as my country was. No one asked me in old Hungary of St. Stephen whether I was a Tót or a Hungarian. I love both, since my mother was Hungarian, my father was Tót, and I was both" confessed László Húgyecz, who was born in Besztercebánya in 1893. He graduated from the Budapest University of Technology in 1914 and then joined the Royal Hungarian Chamber of Architects. Injured in the Great War, he was captured by the Russians and taken to Siberia, from where he escaped to China. After the Treaty of Trianon, László Húgyecz's family lost their entire fortune in the new state formation of Czechoslovakia. His father died and his relatives moved to Budapest. Although he wanted to return home to Besztercebánya, László Húgyecz stayed in Shanghai, where he opened his own office and supported his family from there. He invited his two younger siblings, Magda and Géza, to join him. During a quarter of a century he designed nearly fifty buildings in Shanghai, most of which are still standing today. The most famous of these is the 200-room Park Hotel, which was the tallest building and symbol of the city until 1984. The style of the theatres, banks and residential buildings designed by him vary from eclectic neoclassical to modern Art deco. In 1942, he was appointed Honorary Consul of Hungary in Shanghai. After the Communist takeover, he had to flee. He finally settled in California, where he died in 1958. Architect László Húgyecz was laid to rest in Besztercebánya.



The Pride of America

Tim Howard

"Once, when I was a kid, a dad shouted to his son during our match: Don't let that giant in the green suit pass you! He meant me. I looked at my mother, whose eyes told me: 'Never mind him, just keep playing football'. But then this parent was already shouting: 'Don't let the Puerto Rican giant get the ball! Then I yelled back: I'm not Puerto Rican, I'm HUNGARIAN!" – writes Tim Howard, the football captain born in New Jersey in 1979 in his autobiography. His mother is Eszter Fekete, his father is the coloured Matthew Howard. His grandparents, Pál Fekete and his wife Eva, who emigrated in 1956 were the founding members of the Hungarian Alumni Association and the Hungarian American Coalition. Tim Howard played a total of 8 matches for the US national football team at the 2010 and 2014 World Cups. He presented 15 excellent saves against Belgium, which is a world record in a World Cup match. Afterwards, President Obama congratulated Howard by phone, asking if his mother had survived the excitement. The goalkeeper, who also has Hungarian citizenship, played in 45 games in the Manchester United, 413 in Everton and 115 in the US national team. In a video message sent on the 60th anniversary of the 1956 revolution, he said that he had heard a lot about Hungary and the revolution from his grandfather. Their house and the wonderful smell of their food is a happy memory from his youth. Tim Howard is proud of his Hungarian origin, since he personally saw how his grandparents helped their fellow countrymen who fled to America until the end of their lives.

United States of America
New Jersey



Tim Howard

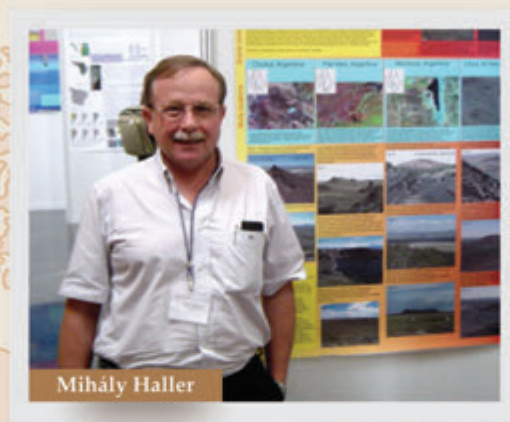
Canadian Hockey Star Shannon Szabados

A hockey player of Hungarian origin became a legend in the homeland of the sport. This fact is worth savouring for a while. Born in Edmonton in 1986, Shannon Szabados won two gold and one silver medals in the last three Winter Olympics as goal-keeper of the Canadian women's hockey team. She collected one gold, four silver medals and a bronze one from World Championships. The 176-centimeter tall hockey player weighing 68-kilo has a unique career path. Since the age of fifteen, with the exception of the Canadian women's national team, she has only played in men's teams. She gradually transferred to leagues with increasingly higher profiles, where she was the first woman having earned her contract. She is usually included in the team of the season and had been voted the "Best Player of the Year" several times. In her hometown campaigns launched by her fans and the media were twice to have the NHL-listed Edmonton Oilers sign her up as an emergency reserve. As a result, Shannon Szabados – obviously as the first female player – could take part in the training of the five-time Stanley Cup winner team, which received wide press coverage. Canada won the final of the 2010 Vancouver Winter Olympics with clean sheets to 2-0 with Szabados. Four years later, the Canada-United States final in Sochi was the best women's match ever. Its permanent attribute could have been "euphoria". At the end of the almost unstoppable excitement, after 2-2, Canada won with a sudden death, in the hockey goal with the dazzling Szabados, who was voted the "Player of the Decade" by the Women's Hockey Life portal on the 31st of December, 2019. In 2020 Szabados didn't play because of the birth of her daughter, but she wasn't bored at all. That was the year when she published the storybook written and illustrated by her: *Every Bunny Loves to Play*.



Hungarian Explorer of Argentine Mountains Mihály Haller

Prof. Dr. Miguel Haller, that is geologist Mihály Haller, was elected a correspondent member of the Buenos Aires Academy of Sciences in 2020. The researcher comes from a historical Transylvanian family, his ancestors were influential personalities from the time of the Principality, amongst them there were aristocrats, politicians, commanders, writers and, of course, scientists. Mihály Haller was born in Switzerland in 1948, but he became fascinated with the mountains in Argentina. Even in the remote Southern American country he chose a Hungarian wife, Katalin Bartha. He spoke about this in an interview with Anna Kágási-Kovács, a Kőrösi scholarship holder: "I am very proud of my dual identity. I think that my Hungarian origin, and my growing up and being educated in Argentina are part of my personality. All this helped me in my intellectual and professional development. Furthermore, the fact that I married a woman of Hungarian descent also gave my whole family a special character. "One of Mihály Haller's daughters, dr. Sofia Haller is a historian and teacher whose child is one of the little pre-schoolers of the Hungarian kindergarten in Buenos Aires. The proud grandfather, a Professor at the National University of Patagonia, was driven to the volcanoes by his desire to travel and love of geography, and chemistry. He could not have found a better place for this than his new homeland. He could ride through the Andes on horseback, while he could admire nature and the people living in the mountains. He is also researching the secrets of volcanoes with his Hungarian colleagues participating in international expeditions. With his results, he contributed to the scientific recognition of the hitherto undiscovered landscapes of Argentina.

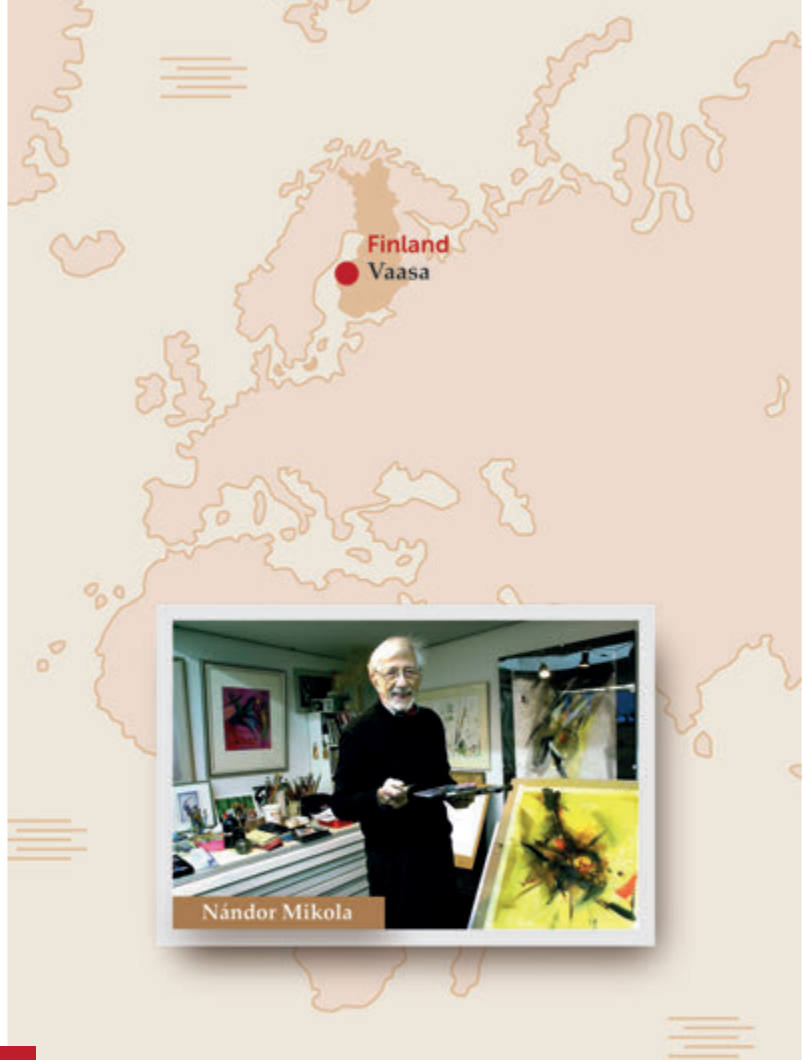
A stylized map of South America, specifically focusing on Argentina. The country is outlined in a light orange color. A red dot marks the location of Buenos Aires. The text "Argentina" and "Buenos Aires" is written in a bold, sans-serif font, with "Argentina" in red and "Buenos Aires" in black. The map is set against a light beige background with decorative horizontal lines on the left and right sides.

Argentina
Buenos Aires

The Hungarian Painter of the Finnish Landscape

Nándor Mikola

His fresh perspective, a kind of new interpretation of the world, which is natural to the Northerners, made him a predominant figure of Finnish art of the 20th century. Nándor Mikola was born in Budapest in 1911. His father was a printer, perhaps that is why he chose to study lithography at the Budapest University for Art and Design. Gyula Rudnay, the painter, who became his teacher at the Budapest Free Art Academy, noticed his talent. Mikola went to Finland in 1936. He settled in Vaasa, on the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia, where the Mikola Museum opened in 1994, when he was still alive. Most of his paintings are large watercolours. Nándor Mikola regularly appeared in television programs in the Northern countries dealing with art, advertising and design. In 1979, he received the title of professor from Urho Kekkonen, the legendary President of the Republic of Finland, and then received the Grand Prix of the Artists' Association of Finland. In 1971 Nándor Mikola had the opportunity to introduce himself to the Hungarian audience in Debrecen. His paintings can be found in European and American public collections, including the Hungarian National Gallery, but private collectors around the world also like to buy "Nándor Mikola". In 1982, he took part in the exhibition at the Budapest Hall of Art presenting the works of Hungarian artists living abroad. Nándor Mikola died in Finland in 2006 at the age of 95. In 2017, as part of the "Suomi 100" series of events the Hungarian public could see the joint exhibition of the Hungarian-Finnish Nándor Mikola and the Finnish-Swedish Carl Wargh in the Castle District Gallery in Budapest entitled "*Northern Landscapes with Hungarian and Finnish Brush*".



The One Who also Wrestled with Bud Spencer **Joe Bugner**

How many people would have been glad to get a single slap from him! Well, Joe Bugner got not only one, but a hundred; what's more, he also gave some of them back! József Kreul, who was born in Szőreg in 1950, fled with his mother from Hungary in 1956. The boxer and actor already known in the West as Joe Bugner first lived in England and then settled in Australia. In his new homeland, his nickname is "Aussie Joe". He was a professional boxer for thirty-two years. He fought with the icons of the era, Muhammad Ali, Joe Frazier and Frank Bruno. He played his second match against Ali in Kuala Lumpur in 1975 in front of 22,000 spectators, which was broadcast in 60 countries. After 15 rounds the world champion reached a scoring victory, but Bugner didn't come off badly either, earning half a million dollars with the defeat. In 1998 he won the WBF Heavyweight World Championship Belt by defeating James "Bone Breaker" Smith. After the match, he retired at the top. He fought eighty-three matches, of which he won 69, 41 times with KO, lost 13, and the judge declared a tie only once. He measured his strength with Bud Spencer, although in vain, in the movies *I'm for the Hippopotamus*, *Buddy Goes West*, *The Sheriff and the Satellite Kid*, and *They Called Him Bulldozer*. Joe Bugner played in Jean-Claude Van Damme's action film *Street Fighter*, but his name also appeared on the credit roll of *The Lost World or Journey to the Centre of the Earth*. He regularly appears in the media in England and in Australia, and he is often invited to reality shows, TV series and talk shows.



Australia

Japanese Gold Medals With Hungarian Help Koji Murofushi

His features and stature make him special among his compatriots. He inherited his athletic genes from his parents, of course. The father of the 187 centimeter tall and 95 kilos athlete, born in 1974 was also a hammer-thrower and a Japanese record holder, until his son achieved even better results. His Hungarian mother from Transylvania, Serafina Móritz, won the junior European championship and the adult Romanian championship in javelin throwing. At the turn of the millennium Koji Murofushi's younger sister, Yuka, was one of the best athletes in Asia not only in hammer throwing, but also in discus throwing. Olympic and world champion Koji Murofushi speaks Japanese, Hungarian and English. The first Japanese top-ranked sportsman in hammer throwing came second at the Asian Games at the age of twenty, which he won twice later on. At World Championships he won all three medals. In 2004, he won the gold medal at the Athens Summer Olympics with a throw of 82 meters 91 centimetres. For this achievement he was awarded the "Medal of Honour with Purple Ribbon" in his home country. He finished fifth in Beijing, because although the two Belarusian athletes who had finished before him were ruled out first, but two years later their results were still recognised. In London, Krisztián Pars won the gold medal and Murofushi could stand on the lowest platform of the Olympic podium. In 2011, his country delegated him to the IOC Athletes Committee. In 2014, he retired from competition.



Koji Murofushi

Japan
Numazu

The Ophthalmologist Yachtswoman Elizabeth Rakoczy

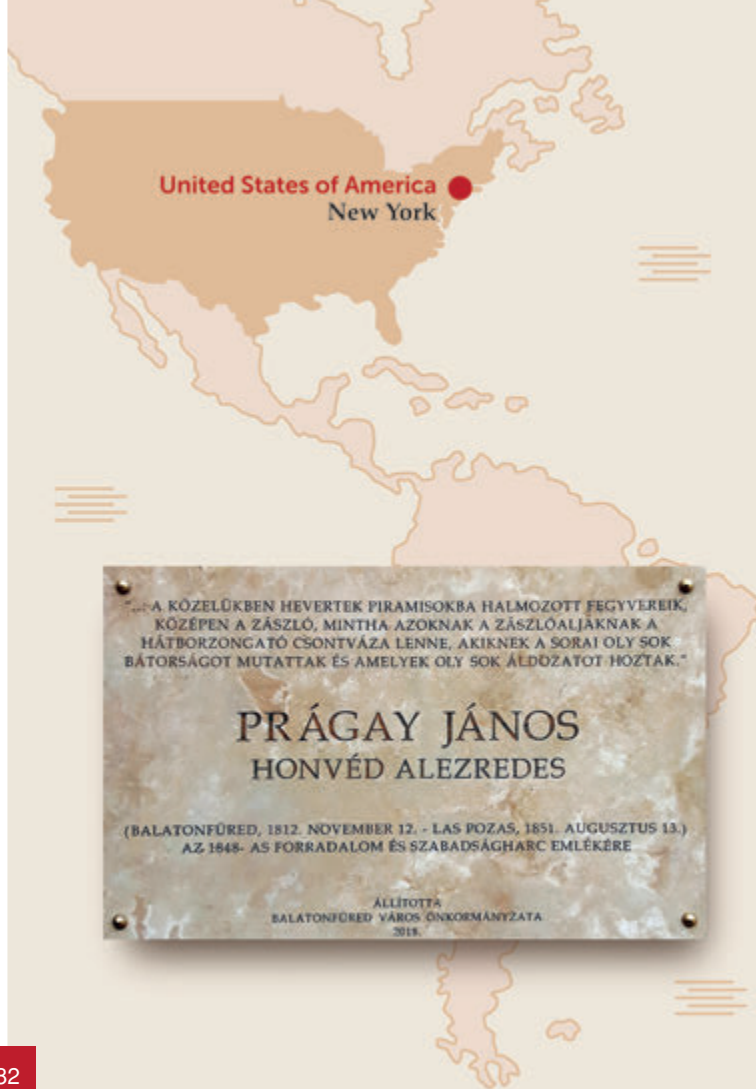
"Imagine being able to reprogram the viruses so that they can cure diseases" – Elizabeth Rakoczy introduces us to her work. The researcher developed a method that enables the cells of the eye to restore themselves, thus eliminating the need for frequent, painful and costly eye surgeries. Elizabeth Rakoczy, née Erzsébet Piroska Szepessy was born in Miskolc and became interested in science in her childhood during the 1950s. Having luckily recovered from infantile paralysis affecting tens of thousands of children around the world, she recognised the importance of medicine. Her parents always supported her willingness to experiment, even when one of her tests ended in an unexpected explosion. After graduating from the Petrik Lajos Vocational School of Chemistry she studied microbiology and biochemistry. She wrote her doctoral dissertation on theoretical organic chemistry at the Technical University of Budapest. She has been the Professor of The University of Western Australia since 1985, where she and her colleagues are working on the healing of macular degeneration in the Centre of Ophthalmology and Visual Science. This eye disease impairs the reading, writing, driving and face recognition abilities of the elderly. She raised 300 million dollars in grants for her work. In 2017, Elizabeth Rakoczy received the Florey Medal, named after the Australian Nobel Prize-winning scientist Howard Florey. The scientist, researcher is a passionate sailor who travels the world with her husband, Stephen. Elizabeth Rakoczy's special personality appears in her books, writings, and entries, in which she writes about her work and travels in an entralling way.



Australia
Perth

Hungarian and Cuban Freedom Fighter János Prágay

He was already a veteran officer when he enlisted to serve György Klapka at the age of 38. At the end of the war of independence he was lieutenant colonel. In October 1849 he was exempted from being court-martialled, since he laid down his arms at Komárom, after which he settled in New York. Together with Major Kornél Fonet he wrote the history of the War of Independence. The work was published in 1850 in America in English and German. His book caught the attention of the Cuban revolutionary Narciso López, who was living in emigration. János Prágay and the Hungarian emigrants living around him felt obliged to help the Cubans' fight for freedom and joined the expedition under preparation. In the army, János Prágay received the rank of general and the position of chief of staff. The former Hungarian military officers had no way of knowing that the action was not really intended to liberate Cuba, but to promote the supremacy of the USA over Cuba. The landing force did not get any assistance from the Cuban population. The Spanish army defeated the attackers near Las Pozas. López was captured and executed by the Spaniards. In the battle Prágay's both thighs were shot through, and in order to avoid his inevitable fate he shot himself in the head. In his hometown, Balatonfüred, a memorial plaque pays homage to the heroic life of János Prágay.



The Secretary of Kossuth

Károly László

The governor wrote the following about his faithful companion: "I count him among the few for whom I feel obliged to be grateful not only as a patriot, but also as a man. If given the chance, I would never let him leave, because I am convinced that he would not put his allegiance to me before any other more comfortable and rewarding position." Károly László was born in Kecskemét in 1815. He became a lawyer and a theologian in Debrecen and then an engineer in Pest. At the beginning of the war of independence he was a private soldier with the artillery, and at Világos he was already a captain. After the Surrender, he followed Kossuth to emigration, becoming his secretary and the custodian of his records. He wrote detailed accounts of the internal crisis of the first period of emigration and of the theoretical-political conflicts that divided the emigrants. Károly László stayed by Kossuth's side throughout his American journey. He said goodbye to him on the 14th of July, 1852, when the governor returned to Europe. Károly László remained in America, where he worked as an engineer on canal and railway constructions. In 1853, he was granted American citizenship. For two years he conducted the survey of state estates in Mexico, later on he was trading with mahogany and Brazil wood. His reports about his travels and about the Indians were published in the Vasárnapi Újság. In 1867 he returned home with his creole wife. In 1892 he visited the old Kossuth in Turin, and died two years later in Bács.



United States of America

Lights, Shadows and Buildings

Lucien Hervé

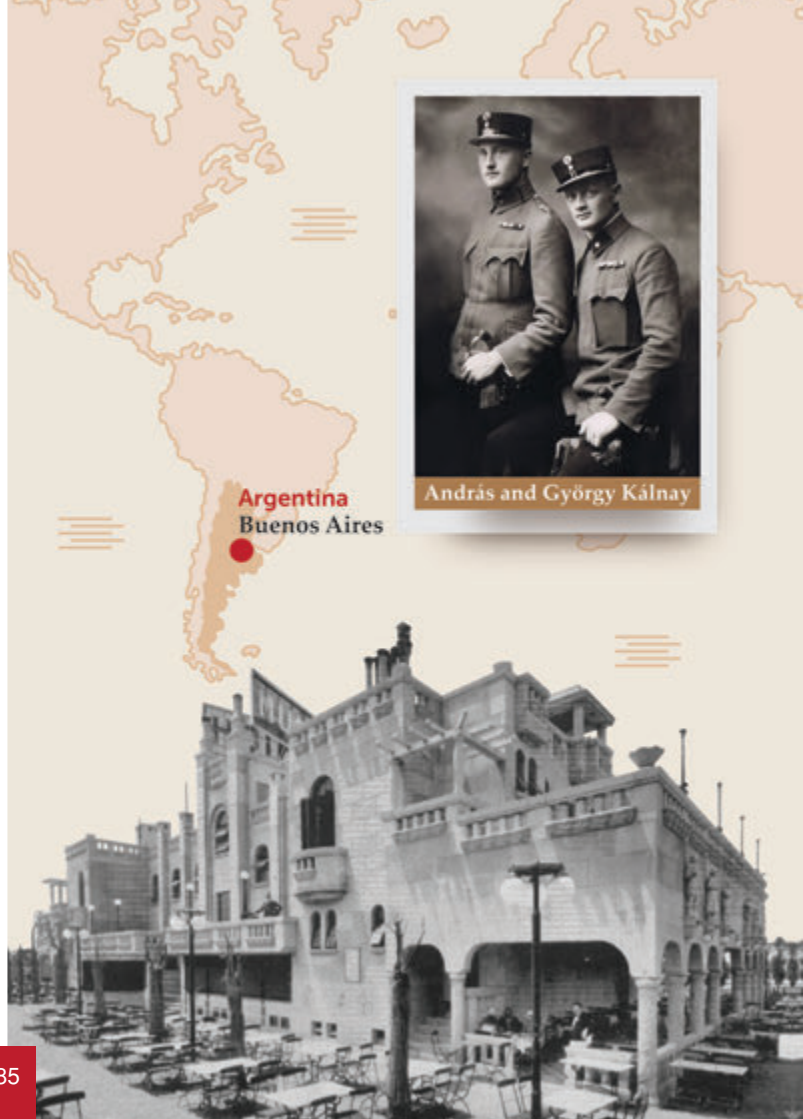
In his book *Architecture and Photography* Lucien Hervé, born as László Elkán in Hódmezővásárhely in 1910, almost "sells out" his method and thinking about photography in a few sentences, according to which "The photographer cannot be satisfied with the beauty of the sight: he must also stick to the truth, because without it everything – even beauty – is a lie. The truer the picture, the more beautiful it is." So, according to Hervé, honesty is the key. This human quality of his helped him to find his true path. After World War II, he took several hundreds of photographs about the construction of a house built by the world-famous Swiss architect, Le Corbusier in Marseille. He photographed the reality, not the idea, and this was the reason why this series of photographs was not accepted by the newspapers. The photographer, for lack of anything better, sent the photos to the designer, who wrote in his reply, "You have the soul of an architect." The two artists became friends and worked together from there on. Le Corbusier asked our compatriot Lucien Hervé to document all his works, including his buildings, sketches and paintings. After that, almost all the famous architects of the era followed him, including Alvar Aalto, Marcell Breuer, Walter Gropius, Tange Kenzo and Pier Luigi Nervi. He had more than a hundred solo photo exhibitions around the world, but the number of books about him and his art is also over a hundred. Lucien Hervé died in Paris in 2007.



Architects of Buenos Aires

András Kálnay and György Kálnay

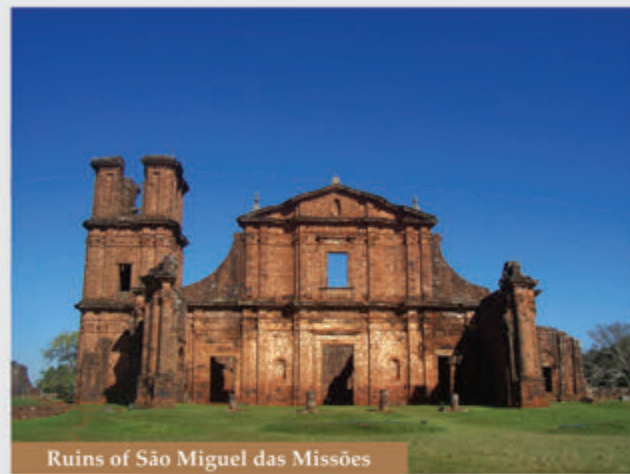
Education at the Hungarian Royal Joseph University was excellent. Both Kálnay brothers, András, who was born in 1893 and his younger brother, György graduated from there. In the first half of the 20th century, the brothers left a long-lasting mark on the image of the Argentine capital. Their most famous buildings include the former editorial office, the Art Deco-style *Diario Crítica*, which is now the Police Headquarters, the *Gran Cine Florida*, the first cinema in Argentina, in one of the first floor apartment of which György Kálnay lived with his wife and eight children. Their other renowned buildings are the Munich pub (now a Museum Directorate), the *Cine-Teatro Broadway* cinema, or the *Estadio Luna Park*, where a basketball World Cup was also held. The architects arrived in South America in 1920. They originally wanted to go to the United States, but the ship they secretly boarded in Naples ended up in Argentina. András and György Kálnay opened an office together in Buenos Aires. Although their paths parted in their mid-twenties, they were able to remain successful on their own, too. András Kálnay is regarded one of the “most productive” architects in Argentina, with at least a hundred buildings associated with his name. Many of these are still used today. From the 1940s he retired, devoting his time to painting and writing philosophical works. In 1968 he returned to Hungary. György died in Argentina in 1957, where the *andres y jorge kalnay* blog presenting their work is still accessible.



The Evangelizer

Ferenc Limp

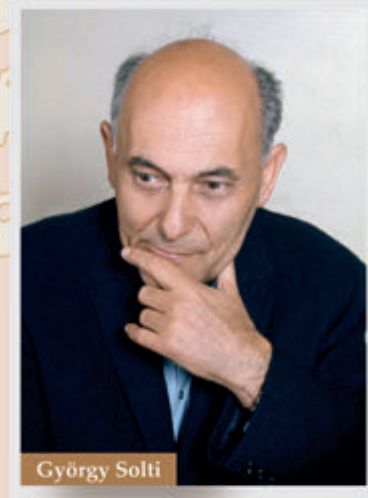
The Jesuit pastor, born in Óvár, County Nógrád in 1696, joined the order at the age of seventeen, in Trenčín. In those decades, missionaries started off to continents newly discovered for the Europeans. There were a lot of Hungarians among them. Certainly, these people were not attracted to these distant countries by colonisation and the magic of gold, but by their best intention to propagate love emanating from Christ. Ferenc Limp also heard the news about the South American missions. During his years as a novice the young friar he already decided to study liberal arts and theology in preparation for the great journey. At the age of 30 he volunteered for service. Together with László Orosz, he got to the territory of present-day Argentina, to the Río de La Plata colony. From there he went to the interior of the continent, to Paraguay, to the Guarani Indians. His Hungarian brothers in the order met him in Apóstoles in 1740. Because the Jesuits treated the Indians as free people and not as slaves, the Portuguese king, keeping in mind his own economic interests, expelled them from the continent. Father Ferenc Limp was not deported because of his illness. He died far from his homeland, in 1769. He left only one letter for the future generations. And this is one of the first documents which gives an account on the geography of Paraguay and the life of Jesuit missions.



A Hungarian in Chicago

György Solti

Anyone who could gain admission to the Academy of Music between the two world wars almost certainly became a world-famous musician. Born in 1912, George Solti had a chance to study under Bartók, Leo Weiner and Dohnányi. In his autobiography, the conductor writes: "The training at the Academy was difficult and at times very tough: those who succeeded graduated as true musicians." This knowledge helped George Solti to achieve resounding success. As a conductor, he first appeared before the Budapest audience in 1936 with *The Marriage of Figaro*, which established his reputation. The critical reviews of that time already recognised his talent. After the Second World War, he was appointed music director of the Bavarian State Opera, and then conducted in London, Salzburg, Edinburgh and Frankfurt. During the ten years that he spent as head of Covent Garden, he made the institution "the best opera house of the world" according to the British. For twenty years from 1969, his name became "intertwined" with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. It was during that period that the major record companies recorded masterpieces of Wagner, Mozart, Beethoven and Bartók conducted by George Solti. He received a total number of 31 Grammy Awards and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II, the British Monarch. He died in Antibes in 1997 and his ashes were laid to rest in Farkasrét Cemetery, next to Béla Bartók's grave. The tombstone of George Solti, the globetrotter reads: 'He came home'.



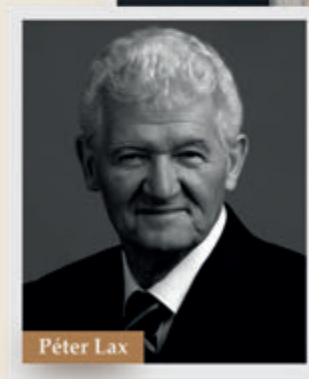
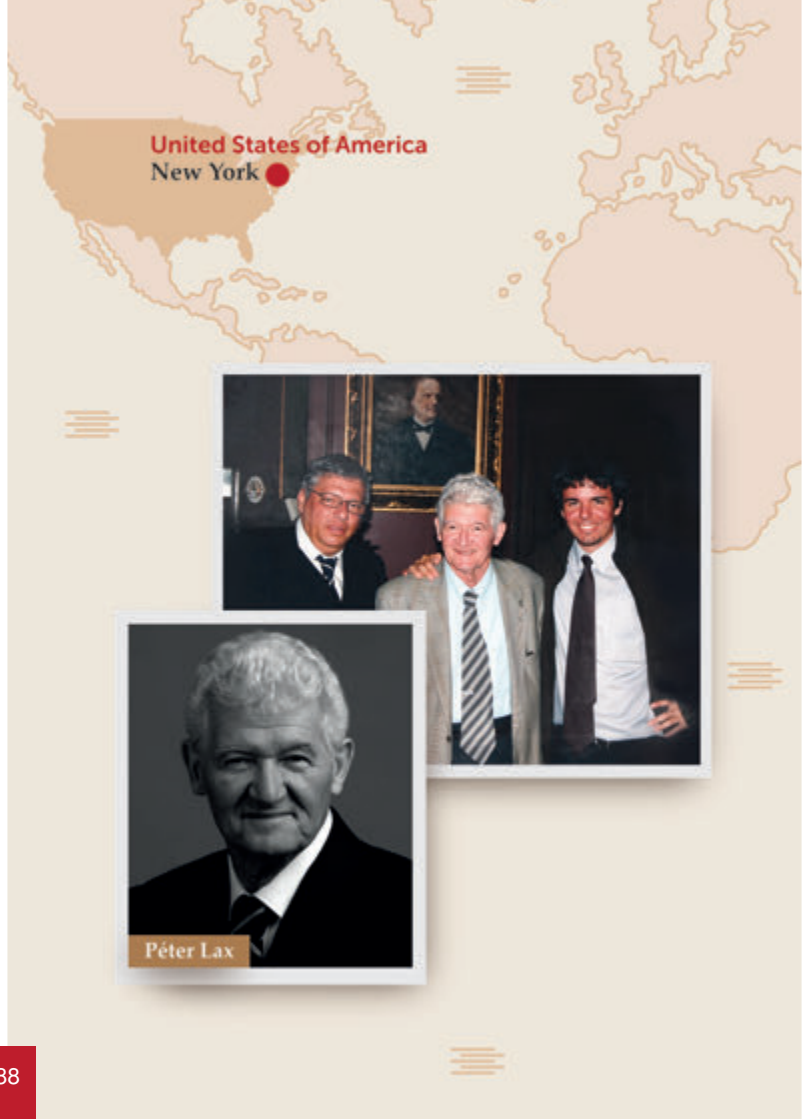
György Solti

United States of America
Chicago

Preceded by His Reputation

Péter Lax

Although the then 15-year-old Peter Lax emigrated to America in 1941 with his family, his future master, John Neumann, already knew who he would meet soon, since he was informed from home that the excellent student of the Eötvös mathematical competition was on his way to the New World. Peter Lax graduated from the New York University with a doctorate. In Los Alamos, in the American "atomic city" he worked on the continuation of the Manhattan Plan. There were also fellow countrymen among his fellow scientists, so he met János Kemény, the creator of the Basic programming language there. His work basically focuses on applied mathematics. He was also elected an honorary member of the Soviet, French and Chinese Academies of Sciences. Since 1962 he has been regularly giving lectures in Budapest. His nephew, the scientific historian István Gazda, wrote about Péter Lax: "His literacy is amazing, he cites Berzsenyi and János Arany as if he has just graduated from a faculty of Hungarian literature of a Hungarian University in Budapest. In 2005, he was awarded the Abel Prize for his scientific and teaching career, including his fundamental achievements in the theory of partial differential equations and the application thereof. We are delighted and proud that the Norwegian Prize established to commemorate the bicentenary of the birth of the world-famous mathematician Niels Henrik Abel, and which is in fact the Nobel Prize in Mathematics, was granted to a scientist from Hungary by the Norwegian heir to the throne."



The Hungarian Soldier of the Finns

Aladár Paasonen

His linguist father met his wife in Hungary. Their son was born in Budapest in 1898. The 1918 civil war found the family in Finland. Aladár joined the Whites against the Reds. After the victory, he chose Finland as his homeland and his military career as his profession. Aladár Paasonen worked as a military attaché in Moscow and Berlin and in the League of Nations he was member of the Finnish delegation. As an adjutant of the Finnish President, Kyösti Kallio he took part in the development of the Hungarian-Finnish relations. He fought against the Soviet Union in the Winter War of 1939, and from 1941 in the Second World War. As head of the Finnish intelligence service, he decoded a series of radio messages of the Allied forces. Perhaps exactly because of that he already knew as early as in 1942 that Germany was going to lose the war. He planned a joint attempt to quit the war with Hungary, but failed to achieve a breakthrough. After 1945, using the surname of his wife, Ilona Flóra Barta, he fled from the Soviet intelligence with his family and eventually settled in the United States. From 1955, already as a CIA agent, he uncovered Soviet spies across Europe. After his retirement he died in Pennsylvania in 1974. His bust is in the hometown of his wife, Nagykovács, which he visited several times. According to the inscription thereon Colonel Paasonen did valuable work to ensure the independence and future of both Finland and Hungary.



The First Filmmaker Who Became a Knight Sir Alexander Korda

Literature, history, real art. This is the secret of Sándor Korda's, i.e. Sir Alexander Korda's success. The film director and producer was born in Pusztatúrzásztó in 1893. After his family moved to Budapest and his graduation from high school, he went to Paris to study film production. After returning home he became a "film journalist", and the first Hungarian movie review was written by him. In the 1910s he also published special journals. Among the authors of the *Pesti Mozi*, the *A mozi* and the *Mozihét* were Frigyes Karinthy and Mihály Babits. His first direction was the silent film *White Nights*. He cast Lujza Blaha for the leading role of *The Grandmother*, with the starring of whom this is the only movie that remained. After 1919, Sándor Korda began a new life in England with the founding of the London Film Studio. He worked with many Hungarian filmmakers, including the composer Miklós Rózsa and his brothers, director Zoltán Korda and visual designer Vince Korda. He conquered America with *The Private Life of Henrik VIII*. The lead actor, Charles Laughton, received an Oscar for it. Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier started their career with him. In 1942, King George VI knighted him for boosting the British film production. The British Film Academy Award, which is awarded to the best film of the year also bears his name, together with the Korda Studio in Etyek (which was built from an investment of 90 million Euros), that is named after him as well.



"The Australian of the Year" 1987 Sir Peter Abeles

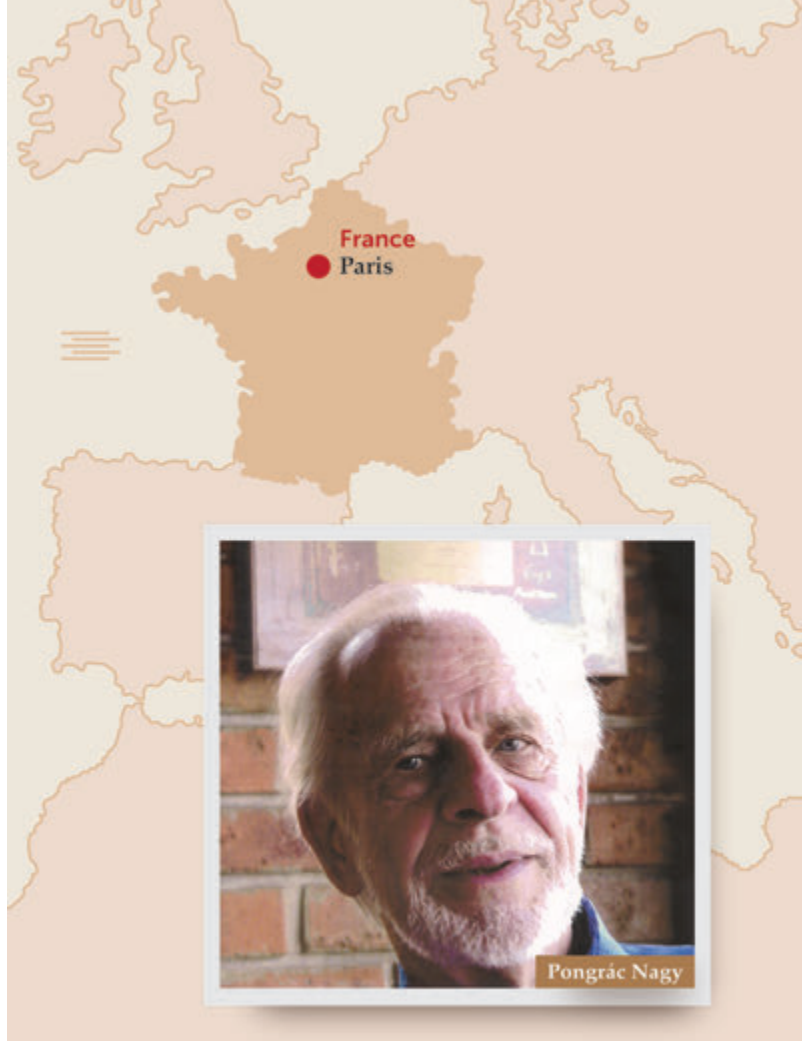
It is no exaggeration to call him a magnate. His highly successful transport businesses ventures elevated him to the highest circles in Australia. Péter Ábeles was born in Vienna in 1924, but grew up in Hungary. He cut into business already at a young age, running a cabaret theatre in Transylvania. There he met his wife, the singer Claire Dan. Due to nationalisations, they left their homeland in 1949 and sought new opportunities in Australia. Peter Abeles started as a door-to-door salesman and then bought two second-hand trucks, which he named Samson and Delilah, and founded the Alltrans company. He recognised the business potential in the transportation sector of the vast country. One and half decade later, the company was operating with 500 vehicles, then merged with Thomas Nationwide Transport and soon conquered the world as TNT-Alltrans. One by one, it bought companies with similar profiles around the world, and by the 1980s, TNT-labelled vehicles were flying, rolling, or floating in 180 countries. His extensive ventures were repeatedly accused of U.S. mafia connections, but Abeles denied such affiliations and he had no business with the police. In 1972 he got a knighthood and in 1987 Sir Peter Abeles became the "Australian Man of the Year". The businessman, who managed the Australian Cancer Research Foundation, died in Sydney at the age of 75.



He Understood Finances

Pongrác Nagy

"After forty-three years in the West, an economist who knows the market economy well and the communist command economy well enough, returns home to help the professional transition from the latter to the former. One after the other the governments, refuse his services, so he watches the transition from the "side line". The transition is orchestrated by the International Monetary Fund, which knows nothing about command economies and with the help of World Bank and Hungarian "experts" who know nothing about market economies." – This is written in the summary of Pongrác Nagy's book *Change of the Economic Regimes As Seen from the Bench*. And maybe that's all there is to it. Pongrác Nagy was born in 1925. He graduated from the Cistercian high school and then earned his Ph.D. in political science at the University of Pécs. In the second half of the 1940s, he was various jobs as a miner, day labourer and even as a navy. Under the Rákosi regime he emigrated to France, where, in addition to his legal studies, he was a car factory worker and a butler. He obtained a degree in economics from the London School of Economics and Political Science. In the 1950s, he became an economist at the OECD in Paris, worked for American banks, and he was an economic adviser to the International Monetary Fund and to the United Nations in Africa. His professional books are basic works in economics and are university textbooks. His publications are used as a reference in his profession. Pongrác Nagy returned home after the change of the regime and died in 2015, at the age of 90.



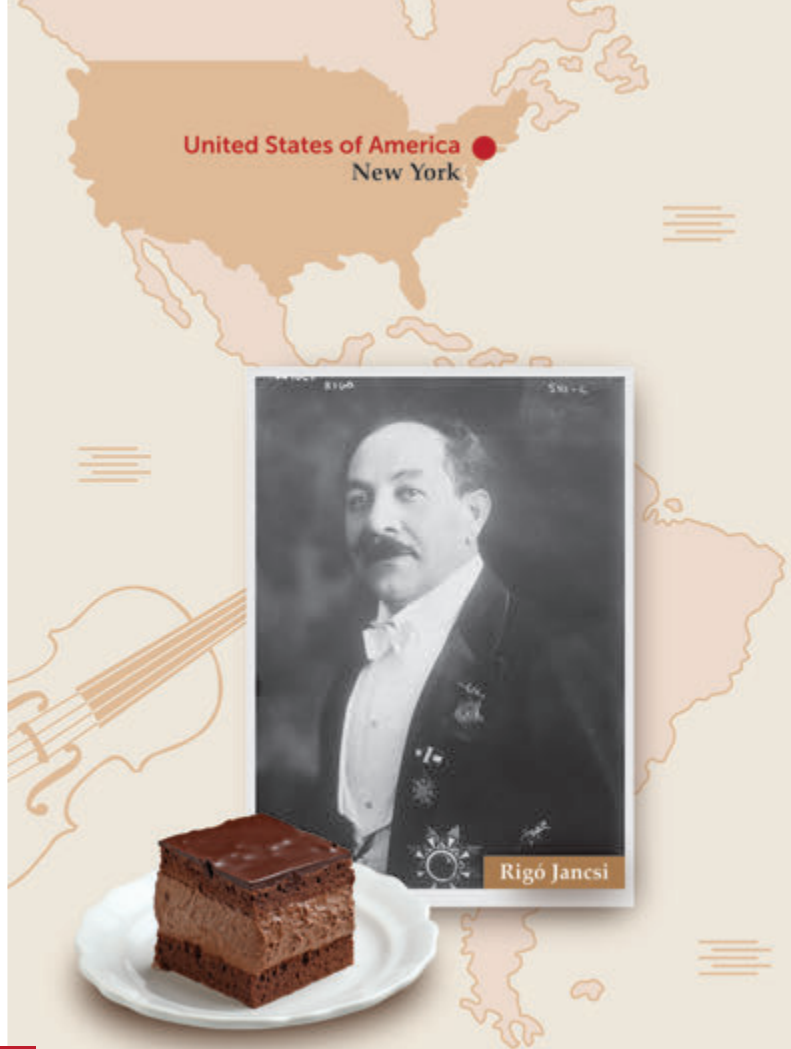
Jenő Gerő a.k.a. S. Z. Sakall (Szőke Szakáll, in English: Blond Beard)

The way he protects and defends Humphrey Bogart in Casablanca is unforgettable. The director, Mihály Kertész perhaps portrayed the figure of Carl, the waiter after a "head waiter" of a Budapest café. Even in Hollywood he couldn't give this role to anyone other but the Sakall. The result was an Oscar. This jovial, kind figure was a natural born "cabaretist". The young man, who had formerly been working as a clerk, entertained the audience first on the Modern Stage in Budapest at the age of 25. Then the world of Budapest night life opened out before him. He performed in the Beer Cabaret, the Crystal Palace, the Black Cat, the Winter Garden, the Palace, the Little Comedy, the Apollo, and the Royal Theatre. What a nightlife there was at that time in Pest! S.Z. Sakall wrote, directed, announced and managed. His farce, the *String Quartet* was the pinnacle of the genre. He started filming in 1915. He appeared in a total of eighty-eight Hungarian, Austrian, German and American films from the silent period until 1951. Frigyes Karinthy offered Sakall the leading role in his movie *A Friendly Face, Please*. He worked in Vienna and Berlin in the 1920s and returned to Budapest for the next decade. He finally left Hungary in '38 and died in Los Angeles in 1955. The title of the Sakall's autobiography, which was also published in Hungarian is *The Story of Cuddles: My Life under the Emperor Francis Joseph, Adolf Hitler and the Warner Brothers*.



The Sweet Life of the fiery-eyed gypsy violinist Rigó Jancsi

The man, whose name became immortal in the world of music and gastronomy, did not live in vain. The little boy, born in Pákozd in 1858, started playing the violin at the age of five. He stole the strings to the instrument, for which he was pardoned later on. Thus, he could practice almost all day. After joining the family band, everyone in the area talked about the talented Jancsi. His master was Józsi Simplicius Barcza, who played in the Hungarian King, a tavern in Székesfehérvár. The growing lad fell in love with his boss's daughter and married Mariska, with whom he did not stop until they got to Budapest. In a patisserie, he bought to her lover a brown cake covered with chocolate. The owner immediately named the candy *rigójancsi*, which became very popular. In the cafés, the female guests adored Jancsi's romantic, heartfelt play. The nationally renowned Rigó Jancsi gathered the best gypsy musicians and tried his luck with them abroad. In Paris, the American wife of a Belgian prince immediately fell in love with the violinist with a perky moustache. They both left their spouses and travelled around the world together. Kálmán Mikszáth himself reported on Rigó Jancsi's divorce in the *Országos Hírlap*. During the ten years of their marriage they wasted eight million dollars, and then the woman left Rigó Jancsi for an Italian waiter. Our musician did not recover from this blow, and he died forgotten and in poverty in New York in 1927.



Born to Rescue

Dr. Árpád Lengyel

In the Fiumei Road Cemetery the following can be read on the tombstone erected by MAHART Maritime Operations Directorate: "Dr. Árpád Lengyel was the chief medical officer of the ship Carpathia, who earned the recognition of the whole world for his rescue and medical work when the Titanic sank." He triaged exactly 705 survivors. "We could hardly manage the lot of work and need for consolation" – he wrote in his book *The Sinking of the Titanic*. Dr. Árpád Lengyel served as a doctor on the ship Carpathia en route from Rijeka to New York. On its board they detected the SOS signals of the Titanic on their way back in the Atlantic Ocean and immediately headed for the scene. Since he had already been a member of the Budapest Voluntary Rescue Association for eight years at the time, he started to work with great routine. The catastrophe caused a lifelong psychological trauma to Dr. Lengyel. The physician, who was born in Pilismarót in 1886 never went to sea again. For his heroism he received a gold medal from the rescued passengers of the Titanic, a silver medal and a certificate of honour from the Liverpool Society of Shipwrecks, and an Iron Medal from the Budapest Rescue Service. He served as a military physician during the Great War, receiving the Signum Laudis, a Military Merit Medal for his bravery. After finishing military service, he worked as an ambulance doctor and as a laryngologist, and then he became the occupational physician of BESZKÁRT. Dr. Árpád Lengyel died in 1940, at the age of 54.

41°3.4'N 49°56.8'W
15 April 1912



Dr. Árpád Lengyel

Our Mother Tongue is Our Only Homeland

Rózsa Dancs

It is definitely safe to call a person who feels at home in as many as three different parts of the world a cosmopolitan. However, Rózsa Dancs always thinks of her nation, whether she is in her homeland, Transylvania, or in her long-awaited Hungary, which in the 1980s did not take her in, or in her chosen homeland, Canada. She acts, organises, writes and travels to preserve and even grow our culture. That is why she won the Jenő Servátiusz Prize, the Árpád Prize of the Hungarian Congress in Cleveland or the Ex Libris Award. Rózsa Dancs was born in Érmihályfalva in the Partium, but spent her childhood in Háromszék, Sepsimagyarós. She graduated as a high school teacher in Hungarian language and literature in Marosvásárhely, then she worked as a teacher in Sepsiszentgyörgy. In 1987 she left Transylvania with her two children, Katinka and Tamás. Today she lives in Toronto, where she supplemented her knowledge with library and computer sciences at the Seneca College and at the University of Toronto. Her husband, György Telch, University Professor is from the Southland and was born in Canada. Working in an English-speaking environment, the professor spoke poor Hungarian when they met. Rózsa, however, “re-Hungarianised” her partner, who since then has been translating from one language to the other. They founded their book publishing house in 1998. They publish the Kalejdoscope cultural magazine and the Bóbita children’s magazine. Rózsa Dancs is the editor-in-chief of these bilingual publications.



Mr. Universe from Kőbánya Mickey Hargitay

Born in Budapest in 1926, Miklós Hargitay reached the top. He became a bodybuilder and an actor, Mr. Universe, who married the sex symbol of his age, a Hollywood star, and whose daughter is an Emmy and Golden Globe-winning actress. A fairy-tale story in a single sentence. Miklós played football as a child and he was skating and even performed as a circus artist. He emigrated to America after World War II, where he worked as a plumber, a carpenter, and as an acrobat. The sight of a ripped Hercules on the cover of a magazine led him to the gym. In 1955 he became Mr. Universe as Mickey Hargitay. He starred in movies and Jayne Mansfield, the blonde demon ended up in his arms, who bore him three children: Miklós, Zoltán and Mariska. The stormy marriage ended in divorce six years later. Later on, Mansfield died in a car accident, which their children survived. In the film about the life of Jayne Mansfield, Mickey Hargitay was played by Arnold Schwarzenegger. György Szomjas shot a movie with Mickey Hargitay in 1988, about whom the director told: "He is not just a body-builder, but a complex sportsman who was able to accurately estimate his own strength. He was the embodiment of integrity." He was proud of his origin, his children learned Hungarian. At the 2005 Awards gala of the American-Hungarian Foundation, Mickey quoted his parents' teaching that "don't forget to include the name of your sweet homeland in your evening prayers!". Mickey Hargitay died in 2006 at the age of 80 in Los Angeles.



The Swimming King of the Jungle

Johnny Weissmuller

He was born in 1904 in Szabadfalva, County Temes as János Weissmuller. Early the next year his Swabian family from the Bácság (together with him, of course) emigrated to America. As he was suffering from respiratory distress syndromes, he began to swim for medical reasons, and he turned out to be very good at it. At the age of twenty the 190-centimetre-tall lad weighing 95 kilos won the 100- and 400-metre freestyle, as well as the 4x200-meter relay and also won a bronze medal as a member of the American water polo team at the Paris Olympic Games. Four years later, he defended his title in Amsterdam at 100 meters and in the relay as well. He swam a total of 67 world records, one of which is the legendary hundred meters in less than 1 minute, making him one of the immortals of the sport. In 1928, he gave up the sport and became a Hollywood star as Tarzan. In twelve episodes he is seen swinging from one tree to the other on a rope ladder in the African jungle and terrifying his enemies with his unmistakable cry. His permanent companion was Jane, the woman, and Chita, the monkey. He then brought to life the character of the cartoon hero, "Jungle Jim," in 13 episodes. He appeared in a total of 34 films. He considered himself a swimmer rather than an actor. Between two films, he also worked on beaches and saved the lives of 11 drowning people. He married five times and ended his life sick and poor. He died in 1984. His coffin was lowered into the sea and his Tarzan cry was played three times from a tape. On his final journey, his faithful companion, the then more than 50-year-old chimpanzee, Chita also accompanied Johnny Weissmuller.

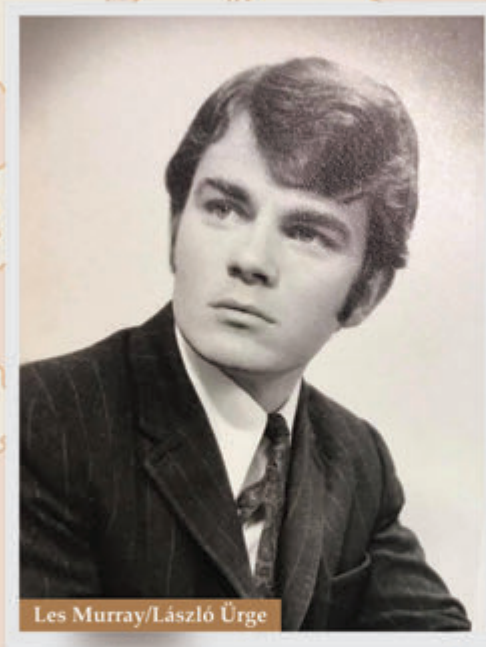


Johnny Weissmuller

United States of America
Hollywood

"The Voice of Football" Les Murray, alias László Üрге

"He was not only a football icon, but also the embodiment of a great Australian story," said Michael Ebeid, former CEO of SBS TV channel about him. László Üрге was born in Pápa in 1945. After the Revolution, he emigrated with his parents to Australia as a child. He became a journalist at the age of twenty-five. He began working for the national media empire SBS by writing Hungarian subtitles for various programmes, but his talent was soon recognised. In his homeland he was the commentator of the World Cup matches and even every important match between 1986 and 2014. He was nicknamed "Mr. Football" for his contribution to reviving the Australian football and to the unparalleled success of the 2000s. He had his own shows, his colourful personality made him extremely popular in Australia. In 2014, on his last trip to Hungary, he received the Commander Cross of the Order of Merit of Hungary and he retired from television that year. Les Murray was a member of the FIFA Ethics Committee. He received the highest award in his country for his services to football and became a member of the Order of Australia. In February 2017, he was still able to attend the unveiling of the statue of his favourite player and late friend, Ferenc Puskás in Melbourne, but a few months later he was overborne by his serious illness. His death shocked Australia. The Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition also said goodbye in a personal message to Les Murray, i.e. to László Üрге.

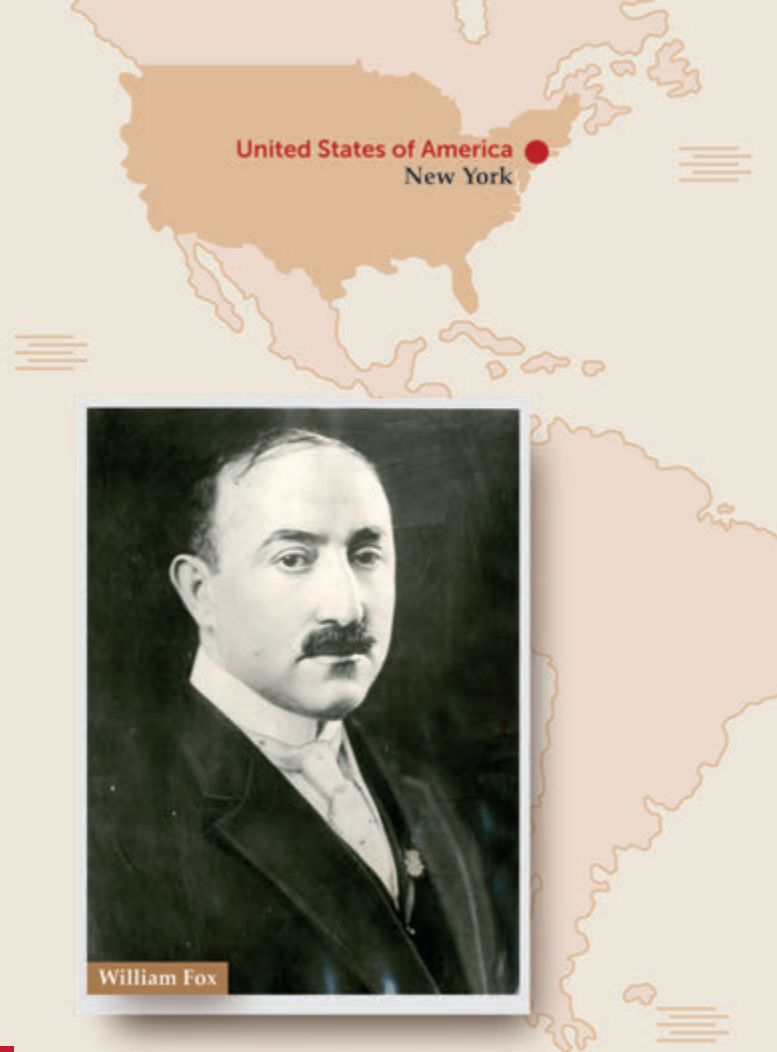


Australia
Sydney

He Put an End to "Silence"

William Fox

There is hardly any moment when his name does not appear on a movie or television screen somewhere in the world. The Fox News stations broadcast day and night. Its former parent company, the 20th Century Fox Studio in Hollywood made several thousands of films, including the Star Wars, The Titanic or the Avatar. The headquarters of the media empire, reorganised in 2019, is the 150-meter-high, 34-storey skyscraper, the Fox Plaza. But its roots go back to Hungary. Vilmos Fried was born in Tolcsva in 1879 and came to America with his family when he was only nine months old. There, using the English version of his mother's surname, he was named William Fox. Starting as a laundry assistant, he worked his way up founded the Fox Film Corporation in 1915. His company was the first in the world that kept film production in one hand from screenwriting to the presentation. He made "stars" from the actors, for whom the audience flocked to his movie network. Another bold move of his also brought him success, since he was the first to project "talkies", that is sound movies. William Fox suffered a serious traffic accident in 1929 and while he was absent, the economic crisis destroyed his thriving company. Finally, in 1935, Twentieth Century Pictures acquired Fox Film, and this is how the legendary 20th Century Fox, the giant of the film industry was born. Amidst his complicated business manoeuvres, William Fox ended up in prison for six months for a bribery case. After his release he retired and died in New York in 1952.



I Take out My Pocket Radio and Search for This on the Waveband

Dezső Korda

He was interested in almost every field of the technical world. Telecommunications, river regulation, railway construction, transport, metallurgy. The construction of the first experimental electric car is connected to Dezső Korda, together with a small but indispensable radio device, the variable capacitor, which was not considered to be a sensation when it was first made. Its real value came to light some years later, when several transmitters were already broadcasting and the variable capacitor helped selecting the different wavelengths. The turn of the 19th-20th century was the golden age of technical development and a period that suited Dezső Korda very well, who was born in Kisbér in 1864. He graduated in engineering in Budapest and then worked in France and Switzerland. In Basel he dealt with electrochemistry and he was the director of an electricity plant in Paris. He prepared regulatory plans for the Danube and also wrote mathematical studies. After the outbreak of the Great War Dezső Korda could not stay in France, although the National Order of the Legion of Honour of the French Republic had previously been pinned on his chest. In 1914 he moved to Switzerland, where he became a professor of physics at the University of Zurich. He died there in 1919. The news about Dezső Korda's death were only published in printed form in Hungary, since radio broadcasting started only six years later in Budapest. He was keeping in touch with the Hungarian Academy of Sciences throughout his entire career, and his colleagues could read his publications in Hungarian.



Warbler

The Uncrowned King of Volleyball

Karch Király

Who Michael Jordan is in basketball, Wayne Gretzky in hockey, that is Karch Király in volleyball. The player, who was born in America in 1960, said the following about his life on the website of the Hungarian Volleyball Association: "My father, László Király played in the Hungarian youth national team. After fleeing Hungary in 1956 because of what was happening that year, he continued his career overseas. For many years he played both traditional volleyball and beach volleyball in the United States. Of course, he was the one taught me how to play this game. He was terribly committed to the sport and infected me with that passion." Having grown tall with a height of 188 centimetres, Karch Király is a three-time Olympic champion in the sport, the only one in the world who was able to win in both disciplines. He reached the top in 1984 in Los Angeles, then four years later in Seoul in indoor, and in 1996 in Atlanta in beach volleyball. He won the World Championship in 1986. In addition to numerous other titles of the International Volleyball Federation he was elected the "Best player of the 20th century". After his retirement, he won an Olympic bronze medal and a world championship as the federal captain of the American women's national team. Karch Király also conquered the media with his special personality. As an expert on ESPN and NBC Sport in America, his name is almost synonymous with volleyball.

United States of America
San Clemente



This Guy is Awesome!

Mark Spitz

Although he was born in America in 1950, he is aware of his father's Hungarian origin. Perhaps that is why he knows our swimmers so well. He is fascinated by Katinka Hosszú's being best in her class, and Kristóf Milák may even be his successor in butterfly swimming. And that would be a huge achievement, as along with two gold medals in relay Mark Spitz won a silver and a bronze medal in this stroke at the Mexican Olympics in 1968, and then two gold medals four years later. And five more, because he won with world record in Munich in every event in which he competes, altogether seven times. So, all in all, he could stand on top of the podium on nine occasions, which makes him tie for second in the world on this ranking. Perhaps his name could be even higher on the list had he not retired from swimming at the age of 22, at the peak of his success. In 1972, he was voted "Athlete of the Year". He attributed the secret of his success to his legendary moustache. He originally intended to shave it off for the Olympic Games, but because of his record-breaking swims during the preparatory period the facial hair remained, which he had already been growing and grooming carefully for six months. Apparently, he also benefited from his unmistakable look as an actor, because he often appeared in movies and TV shows. Later on he had a taste of the advertising business and was also involved in real estate industry in Los Angeles. Mark Spitz is a member of the Hall of Fame of Swimmers. In 2020 he was the guest of honour at the M4 Sport Athlete of the Year gala organised in Hungary.



The "Book-man" Sándor Püski

Many passengers departing from the Budapest South Railway Station prefer to get to the station a little earlier. After buying tickets, they walk over to the Püski Bookstore, where every member of the family can get a nice book they can read during the train journey. The founder, Sándor Püski was born in Békés in 1911, from where he went to Budapest to study law. He began writing notes and reproducing them during his undergraduate studies. Sándor Püski did this work together with his future wife, Ilona Zoltán, from whom only death could separate him after 71 years of marriage. He opened his bookstore in Szerb Street in Budapest in 1938 and founded the *Magyar Élet* (Hungarian Life) Publishing House. Until the nationalisation in 1950, he published 150 volumes. The authors included Gyula László, László Németh, János Kodolányi, István Sinka, Dezső Szabó, Józsi Jenő Tersánszky and Péter Veres. Sándor Püski spent the communist decades in prison and under persecution, then he emigrated in 1970. He resumed publishing in New York, and his business was the intellectual centre of Hungarians in the West. The family could return to Budapest in 1989 and could open a bookstore on Krisztina Boulevard. From the 1990s he re-published pre-war and "American" books, but some new works of Zoltán Bíró, Sándor Csóri, Kornél Döbrentei, Lajos Für, Gyula Fekete and Gáspár Nagy were also published by Sándor Püski. Sándor Püski died in 2009 at the age of 98. His intellectual legacy is carried on by his sons and grandchildren.



United States of America
New York

Stepped Out of His Brother's Shadow

Cornell Capa

He is the man, who could also make something of himself with the same name and profession of his successful brother. Very few people get this opportunity. Cornell Capa was born as Kornél Friedmann in Budapest in 1918. At the very young age of twenty he followed his brother, Robert to Paris, who had already been a photographer for some serious papers there. They also changed their name to Capa there. According to their recollections, they were looking for an American sounding name that could be pronounced in all languages. Cornell soon went to New York, where he worked for the Life Magazine. During World War II he served in the U.S. Air Force and then returned to photography and became well-known with his front pages on which he introduced celebrities of that era, Jack Paar, the television comedian, and talk show host, Grandma Moses, the painter, approaching the age of one hundred years, and the Oscar-winning actor Clark Gable. His photo of Henri Matisse is memorable. On this the painter, wearing slippers, is painting on a huge canvas with a two-meter long brush. Politicians from all around the world were also happy to stand in front of Cornell Capa's camera, even the Soviets and the Israelis liked him. His photos about President Kennedy's first one hundred days in office were published in a book. He toured in the dictatorships of Latin America. He photographed in jungles, prisons and presidential palaces. He is the founding director of the International Centre for Photography, ICP, the website of which features the works of Cornell Capa among the best photographers of the world. He died in 2008 at the age of 90.



Researcher of the Infrared Beam

János Polányi

He comes from a family where it was simply a "must" to rise high. His father, Mihály Polányi, was a physicist and chemist and PhD supervisor of Jenő Wigner. His uncle, Károly Polányi was an agronomist and his aunt, Laura was a historian. The members of the elite of Europe were frequently invited to the "Cecil Salon" of her grandmother in Budapest. The child, János Polányi could also "get a taste of" this circle, because he spent the summer holidays in the Hungarian capital. He was born in Berlin in 1929 as his father was a research fellow at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. In 1933, due to the political changes, his family moved from Germany to England. János Polányi obtained his degree in chemistry there, and he worked at the University of Toronto from 1956. He was a lecturer, an assistant professor, an associate professor, a professor of chemistry and then the Director of the Institute from 1974. In 1958 he announced his first scientific result in the field of chemiluminescence. Therein he discussed the light emission from an atom in an excited state. In 1982 he was awarded the Wolf Prize and in 1986 he received the shared Nobel Prize in Chemistry for "for his contribution in the development of methods concerning the dynamics of chemical elementary processes". He is member of the Canadian, American and British Academy of Sciences. He has been an honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences since 2001. The bust of János Polányi stands in Eger, at the Jenő Wigner Vocational High School, in the memorial park of the Nobel laureates of Hungarian origin.



By Reading and Listening to Him We Become Part of History

John Lukács

"Hungary is my motherland and America is my home. I am the son of Hungary. But I will go even further: I say I feel in Hungarian. This feeling is something that one can only get from one's mother. From this point of view, Hungary is my mother, America is my wife." The historian was born in Budapest János Albert Lukács 1924. After graduating from the Pázmány Péter Catholic University and surviving the horrors of the war, he did not want any of the Soviet rule. Since at that time America was "hunting" for scientists, he moved to Philadelphia in 1947, where he was a professor of history at Chestnut Hill College for nearly fifty years. John Lukács also taught as guest professor at the Columbia, Princeton, Hopkinson and at Hungarian universities from the 1980s. He specialised in the 20th century. He wrote more than two dozen books on that period. His volume *Budapest, 1900* was basically intended for foreigners, but his peculiar "city portrait" became a bestseller in Hungary as well. He is an excellent acquaintance and documenter of the careers of Churchill, Hitler and De Gaulle. Based on his research and personal experiences, he immediately warned of the communist danger in Europe after World War II. John Lukács, who died in 2019 at the age of 95, received an honorary degree from the Faculty of Arts of the Pázmány Péter Catholic University. The historian also received the Hungarian Corvin Chain, the Hungarian Heritage Award and the Széchenyi Prize.



The "Business Woman of the Century" Estée Lauder

"Discover your limitless possibilities, the real beauty lies in self-confidence" the "perfume queen" said. In her autobiography *Estée, A Success Story*, published in 1985, she described her mother as: A real Hungarian beauty. Her mother was a French Catholic and her father was a Hungarian Jew." Her first name can also be owed to her ancestors in Sátoraljaújhely, as she became Eszti after her mother's favourite aunt. That is what everybody called her during her long life of 97 years. She got acquainted with the world of ointments and chemicals as a little girl in the New York laboratory of her uncle of Hungarian origin and that is where she learnt how to do business. And this became her way. She promoted the blended creams and held presentations wherever she could. With her husband, Joseph Lauder, they opened their first beauty salon in 1944 and introduced the "Estée Lauder" brand name. The breakthrough came with a bath oil called "Youth dew". Her family business became a world empire in the beauty industry. Estée Lauder's marketing strategy was as much a key to success as the products themselves. She put gifts into boxes to advertise her new products. In 1998, she was the only woman on the Time magazine's list containing the names of the most influential businessmen of the twentieth century. When Estée Lauder died in 2004, the value of her company was estimated to be worth billions of dollars.



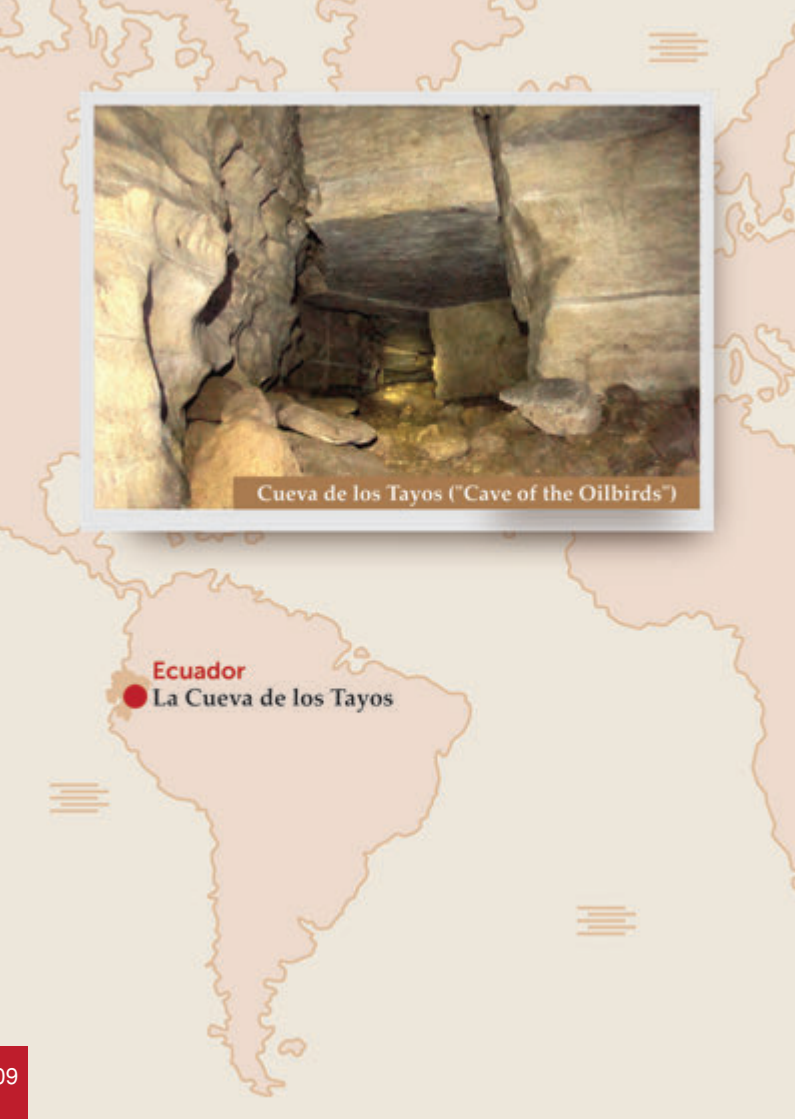
History Written in Gold

János Móricz

The researcher of ancient history, who was born in Horvátnádajla, County Vas, emigrated in 1954 at the age of 31. Commissioned by a German company, he began searching the gold mines of the former Inca Empire in Peru and Ecuador. They wanted to re-exploit the old mines with modern technology. Finally, János Móricz opened a total of seven mines. In the meantime, he got acquainted with the Shuar tribe belonging to the Jivaro people, in the language of whom he found words and elements similar to the Hungarian ones, and they mutually believed to understand each other. He described his discovery and arranged those expressions into tables. At that time, he descended into the Tayos cave system in the Morona-Santiago province of Ecuador. The natives believe that the passages made by their ancestors crisscross the entire Andes Mountains. According to him deep down the Shuars showed him the Metal Library with its several rooms. This is where the history of the world written on gold plates is safeguarded. He did not prove all this with photos or objects, but wrote detailed letters about it. He had only one publication on the subject, titled *"The American Origin of the Peoples of Europe"*. True to his promise that he gave to the Indians, János Móricz did not determine the exact location of the gold treasures. But before circumstances would have allowed him to do so, he died in Ecuador in 1991. Numerous studies, articles, films, books written by Hungarian and foreign authors deal with the research of János Móricz. In 2016, a fascinating Ecuadorian documentary film *La leyenda de Tayos*, was also released on the subject.



Cueva de los Tayos ("Cave of the Oilbirds")



Ecuador
● La Cueva de los Tayos

25 Years in Paraguay

János Dániel Anisits

“With his unparalleled passion, he discovered a great number of new plant and animal species. Some of them were named after him. Anisits made research work in almost all fields of botany and zoology. He studied cacti, palms, trees and shrubs and herbaceous plants of Paraguay, both in their live and herbarium versions. From the species of the fauna he collected the lower species, mammals and birds with full devotion. “The results of his work in Paraguay were processed by Hungarian, German, Spanish and Portuguese scientists”, wrote Lajos Nemes in his introduction to the special edition of the journal of the Debrecen Cactus Collectors' Association dedicated to János Dániel Anisits. The scientist was born in Zalaegerszeg in 1865 and graduated as a pharmacist at the University of Budapest. In 1883 he emigrated to Paraguay. In Asunción, he became head of the Laboratory of Chemistry and Bacteriology and Professor and Head of Department of the Zoology and Botany Department at the National University of Asunción, Paraguay. He did exploratory research along the Paraguay River and in the Mato Grosso region of Brazil for more than two decades. His collections were housed in museums in Stockholm and Berlin, as well as to in the Botanical Collection of the Natural History Museum in Budapest. After returning home, he worked as a bacteriologist at the Budapest Ampelological Institute, and he died in Berlin in 1911. The Association of Hungarian Cactus Collectors founded the János Anisits Medal in 1991, which has been awarded to two prominent figures of the profession every year since then.

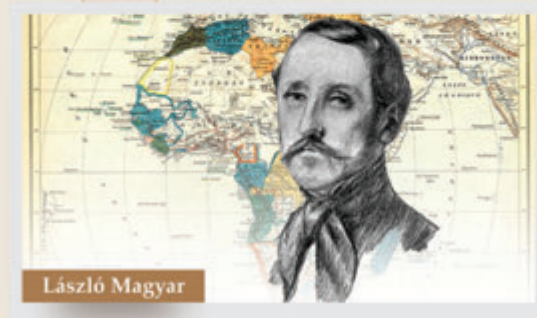


Paraguay
Asunción

The Lover of Africa

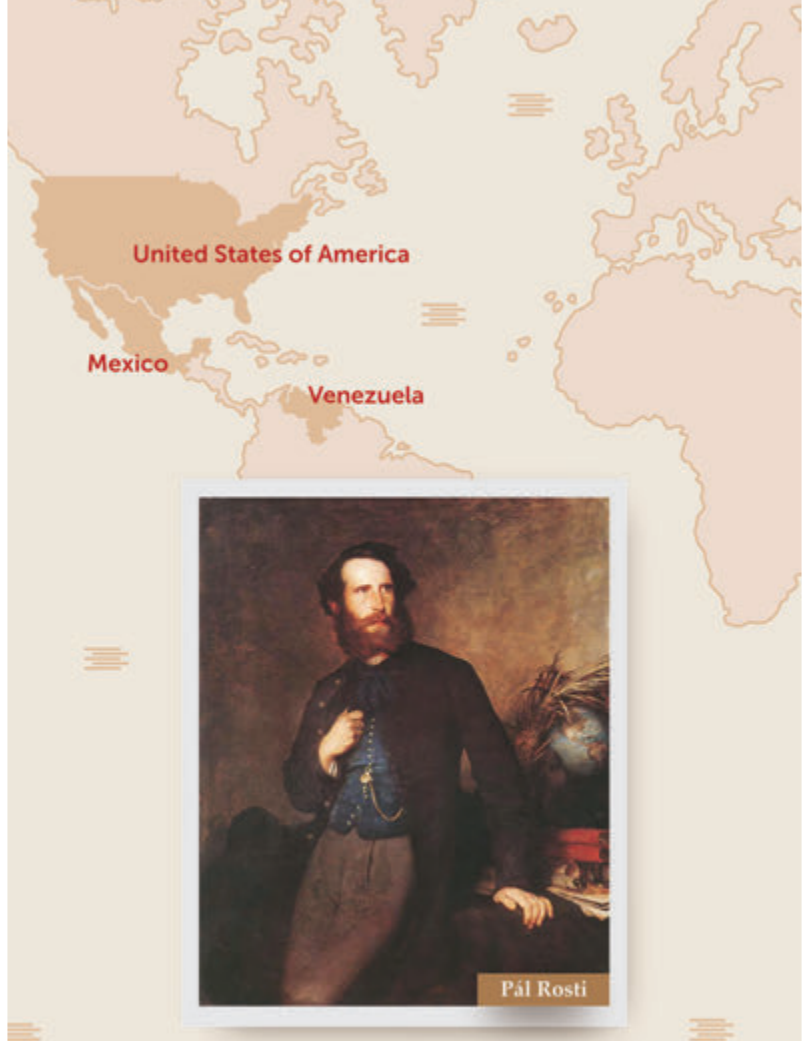
László Magyar

"I always regarded it my sacred duty to promote the best and brightest of my dear homeland in any way I can." We can read these lines on the sculpture created by Sándor Mészáros commemorating László Magyar and unveiled in 1988 in Dunaföldvár. On the sculpture the silhouette of Africa emerges from a huge bronze circle behind the traveller. László Magyar, who was born in 1818, spent his childhood in Dunaföldvár where he first heard about Africa at school. He finished his studies at the Piarists in Pest and then he studied to be a sailor in Fiume. In 1843, he sailed to Latin America on board of a mail ship. He travelled throughout the Continent from the Caribbean Sea to Argentina. He fought in wars, he was a second-wheelman on a smuggling ship that sailed to Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, and he served on a slave ship that sailed between Madagascar and Brazil. In 1848, in present-day Angola, he became fleet commander of a local chieftain. That was when he reached the territory of the present-day Congo. At that time he decided to dedicate his life to the exploration of the unknown parts of Africa. He married the daughter of the Prince of Bié, who gave birth to his sons. During his trading journeys he made geographic and ethnographic observations. He travelled to regions where no European had ever been before him. He made maps of his expeditions and sent regular reports to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. László Magyar died at the age of 46 in Benguela, Angola.



The World Travelling Photographer Pál Rosti

“There is hardly a more efficient means of disseminating the knowledge of the Earth than providing clear images of the landscapes, cities, buildings and plants of the different climates. Therefore, I considered one of the main tasks of my wanderings to produce such images by means of photogenic drawing.” Born in 1830, Pál Rosti served as a hussar in the War of Independence. After the Surrender at Világos he managed to get abroad. He studied natural sciences in Munich and became a photographer in Paris. In 1856 Pál Rosti sailed to America and during the years that followed he visited the United States, Mexico, the Caribbean archipelago, and Venezuela. After returning home, he compiled five photo albums of his photos, one of which he gave as a present to Alexander von Humboldt, who encouraged his journeys, one to the Hungarian National Museum, and one to each of his sisters, Ágnes, Ilona and Anna. He wrote about his experiences in his book titled *Travel Memories from America*. For his work he was elected a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. In 1862 he made a boat tour from Rotterdam to Pest, which attracted international attention. Pál Rosti died in Dunapentele in 1874. In 2018, an exhibition featuring the photos from the album he gave to Humboldt was opened in the Ludwig Museum in Cologne. With the Pál Rosti Prize founded in 2019, the jury awards the author of the best photo album of the previous five years.



Leader of the Slaves

Elemér Mayer

The Hungarian-American freedom fighter, writer, translator and politician was born in Argentina. His father was a typographer in Buda, who emigrated to Argentina at the beginning of the 19th century. His son, Elemér Mayer – Edelmiro in Spanish – was born in Buenos Aires in 1830, and went to New York at the age of 18 to study, but soon returned home to Argentina, because he received his draft notice. After completing his military service, he became an instructor at the Military Academy in West Point and then studied law at the University of Springfield. Elemér Mayer earned the tuition fee as the innkeeper of the lawyers' club. During the American Civil War, Lieutenant Colonel Elemér Mayer became the commander of a battalion of liberated slaves. War historian Ward Hill Lamont described that Mayer's unit had literally slaughtered the enemy in the first battle at Richmond. He fought with his black soldiers until the end of the war. Elemér Mayer was present in the Appomattox Valley on April 9, 1865, where General Lee of the South capitulated before the armies of Commander Grant of the North. After the fighting was over, he settled in Chicago and wrote a book about the American Civil War, and translated all of Edgar Allan Poe's poems and his biography into Spanish. He later became a member of the Revolutionary Commission for the Liberation of Cuba. Elemér Mayer returned to Argentina in 1880, where he was governor of the province of Santa Cruz until his death in 1897.

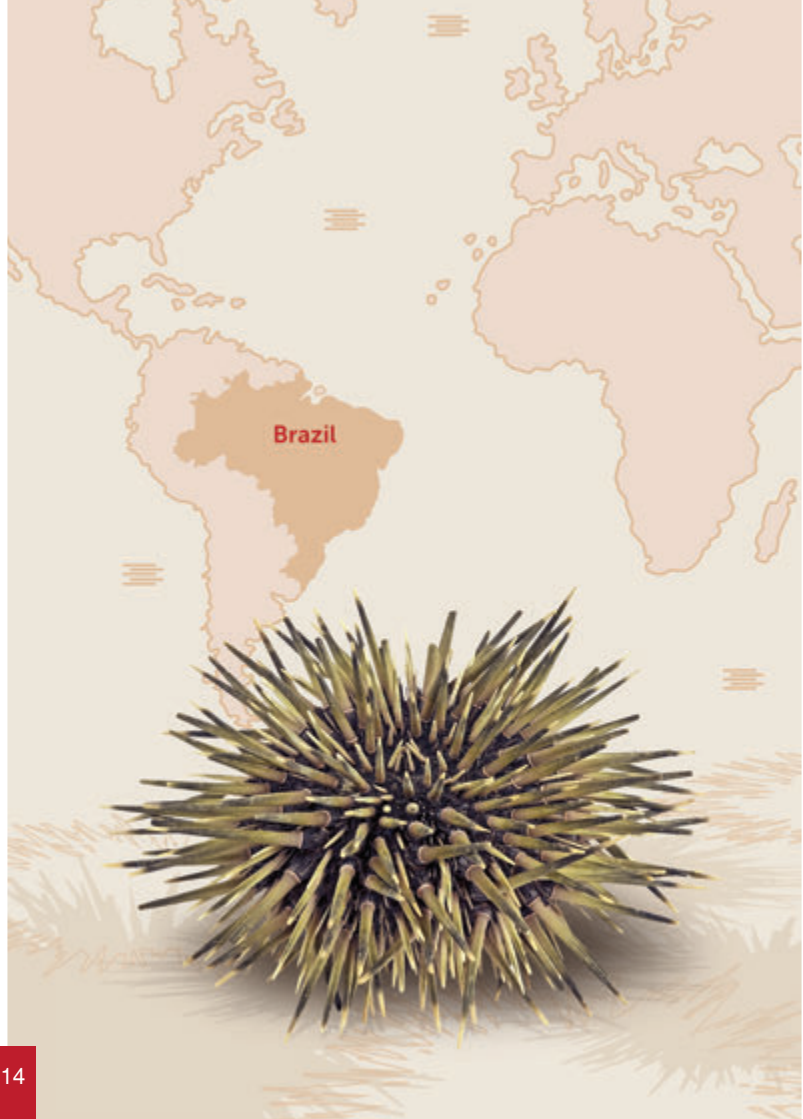


United States of America
Chicago

A Student from Selmec in Brazil

Elek Pávai Vajna

At the suggestion of Alexander von Humboldt, the geologist took part in a South American expedition. From there he returned home through the West Indies. From 1870 he worked in Pest as a cartographer at the Royal Hungarian Geological Institute. Elek Pávai Vajna was born in Nagyenyed in 1820. After graduating from the once deservedly famous Mining Academy in Selmecbánya, he studied in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, London and even in America, which was unusual at that time. He became an outstanding natural scientist. He was an internationally renowned expert of sea urchins. He established the literature of this special field in Hungary. His rich knowledge and brilliant language skills contributed to the recognition of his activities. As a doctor of chemistry and natural history, he became the “guardian of the naturals’ repository” at the Museum of Transylvania. An important work of Elek Pávai Vajna is his dissertation titled Geological Conditions of the Kolozsvár Region, published in 1871. In the paleontological part of this work he described a number of new species, most of which he himself illustrated with excellent graphics and also enriched the related Hungarian vocabulary. He named the Eocene-age chief fossil “Gryphaea Esterházy” after Count Kálmán Esterházy. Elek Pávai Vajna expressed firm belief in the doctrines of Darwin and applied them as well, thus getting ahead of many of his contemporaries. The progressive palaeontologist died in Budapest in 1874.



The "Hungarian Voice" of New York Gyula Apatini

Hungária Rádió (Radio Hungária) began broadcasting in 1966 to the more than 200,000 Hungarians living in and around New York. This week-end program was prepared under the direction of Gyula Apatini, the architect and performer. The editor said the following about the content in a program of the Hungarian Television at the beginning of the 1990s: "We lost our country in '56, our children and grandchildren already grew up there. But we take great care of making them speak and think in Hungarian, insomuch as if they become someone highly valued, and we do our best that they do, they still remain Hungarians." Gyula Apatini also said that via the radio program "*Hungarian, help the Hungarians!*" thousands of newcomers found work, so that our compatriots did not need any handouts. One of the most popular programs was, of course "*From Heart to Heart*", and our fellow Americans listened to the Hungarian sports news, church programs and news from the Hungarian business world abroad with keen interest. József Mindszenty, Robert Kennedy, Rudy Giuliani, George Pataki, Ede Teller, Katalin Karády, Zsazsa Gábor, József Simándy, Ferenc Puskás, Pelé, Franz Beckenbauer, Wayne Gretzky, together with Hungarian politicians gave interviews in the Manhattan studio. Gyula Apatini sang in Hotel Gellért in the 50s. He often stood in front of an audience as an athlete as well. He was the founder of the NY Hungaria Table Tennis Team, at the matches of which some 1,500 fans cheered at the World Trade Centre.

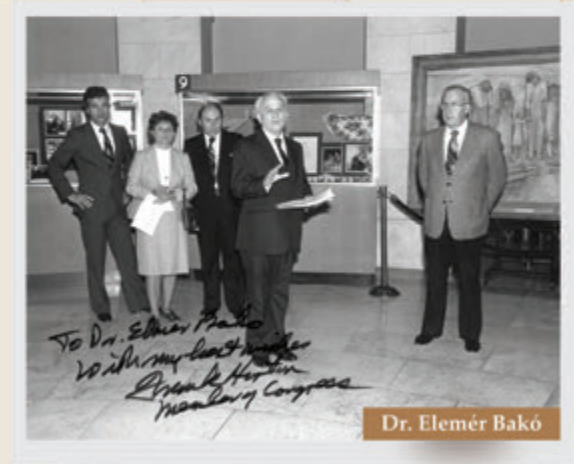


The Researcher of our "Americanised" Language Dr. Elemér Bakó

"More than 40 years ago, an enthusiastic Hungarian vernacular dialect researcher, dr. Elemér Bakó set out to visit the old American Hungarians with the aim of recording the still existing but peculiar "Americanised" Hungarian dialect spoken by Hungarians who emigrated to America from different parts of historic Hungary before the First World War and settled there permanently" wrote Dr. Elemérné Bakó in the foreword to the book of her husband titled *On the Research of the Language of American Hungarians* published after his death. The invaluable audio tapes contain more than three hundred interviews recorded during the decades after World War II. These are the last lines of Elemér Bakó's poem *Hungarian words, Fly*:

So they say here, even after a hundred years,
Repeat and echo, again, again, again,
The Hungarian word that lives between
Shores of the oceans spread out and scattered,
Like flower of a seed fallen from faraway land.
You could even say: poor, what an orphan it is...
But rather say, because that's the truth, what a miracle
That it still lives and echos and effuses everywhere,
If in new forms and new tones, but still
Lives! It praises your abandoned homeland
And this new one, which is already the land of your son...
Hungarian words, fly far away,
Out of my hand, into space.

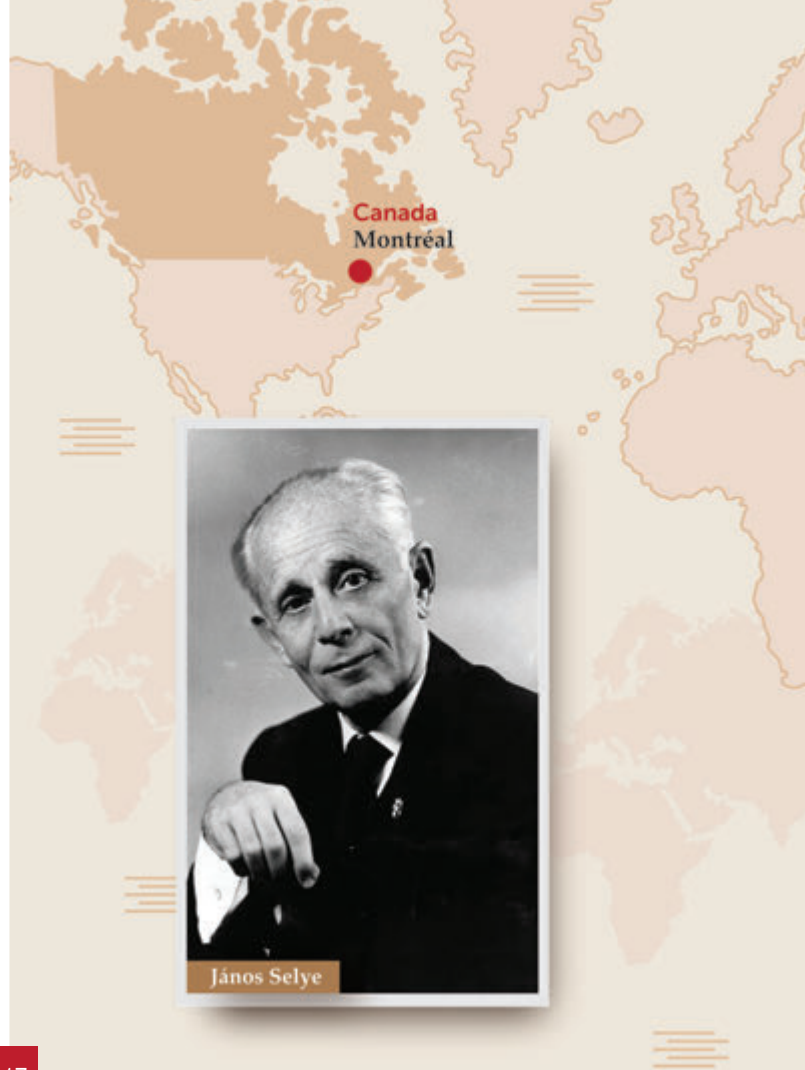
Dr. Elemér Bakó was born in Hencida in 1915 and died in Washington in 2000.



The Stress Man

János Selye

“Pain, sorrow, nervousness or suffering is bad stress. But there’s the stress of creation, of dealing with things in a self-healing way. Stress is always there, the only thing we have to take care of is to make it useful for ourselves and others” this is how János Selye, a physician and chemist summed up the results of his research work. His mother was an Austrian woman and his father was Hugó Selye, a Hungarian military doctor who served in Komárom. Thus János Selye, who was born in 1907, grew up on the northern bank of the Danube. In the city, where barely a hundred years later the university, the hospital and his alma mater, the former Benedictine grammar school were named after him. He has a bust in Komárom, on the wall of his former residential house, and a memorial plaque in Határőr Street. He studied at the German University in Prague, then in Paris and Rome. He settled overseas in 1931. He was a university professor and researcher in Canada for four and a half decades. János Selye proved stress is the cause of many diseases. His book *Our Life and Stress* was published in Hungarian in 1964. He regularly visited and gave lectures and interviews in Hungary. János Selye received an honorary degree from eighteen universities and died in Montreal on October 20, 1982. The Hans Selye Hungarian Society of Behavioural Sciences and Behavioural Medicine bears his name, and in 1997 Magyar Posta (Hungarian Post) issued a stamp with a face value of HUF90 on the 110th anniversary of the birth of János Selye.



The Benjamin of Oscar Winners

Adrien Brody

He received the recognition for his acting in *The Pianist*. The New York-born actor won the Oscar for Actor in a Leading Role in an unprecedented way at an age under thirty. Adrien Brody earned this success. He lived as an ascetic, lost 13 kilos and learned to play Chopin on the piano. Earlier, he learnt ventriloquism and puppetry before filming *Puppet*, and shredded up for *Predators* directed by Nimrod Antal. He certainly inherited the talent of his mother, the Budapest-born photographer Sylvia Plachy. He could show this talent as a child, as he always organised birthday party programs. At the age of thirteen, he played the younger brother of Mickey Rourke in *The Bullet*. Adrien Brody starred in TV movies in the 90s and then he entered the world of movie stars. He was given a role in the war drama *The Thin Red Line*, in which he was the war comrade of Sean Penn, Jim Caviezel, George Clooney, John Cusack and Nick Nolte. Woody Allen assigned him the role of Salvador Dali in his Oscar-winning direction, *Midnight in Paris*. Adrien Brody's name already had a brand value when playing in *King Kong* generating \$ 550 million revenue and in the comedy *The Grand Budapest Hotel*. He also played the role of our compatriot, Houdini, in a TV series. In 2015, in the Chinese historical film *The Eagle and the Dragon* Adrien Brody appeared as Tiberius, the Roman emperor.

United States of America
Hollywood, Los Angeles



Adrien Brody

The Magical Realist Painter of New Zealand

George Balogy

The artist, who was born in Budapest, arrived in New Zealand with his family at the age of seven after the 1956 revolution. He obtained a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree at the University of Auckland in 1977. He introduced himself to the audience at the age of twenty-eight. Since then, he has had dozens of solo exhibitions in New Zealand and Australia. His pictures were also featured in group exhibitions in America. George Balogy lives in the country's largest city, in Auckland on the North Island, and has his studio on the coast. He often paints what he sees from his window. For example, he has painted the volcanic cone of Mount Eden several times on canvas from different angles. He likes referring to other painters. In his series Picasso in Auckland, he also presents the diversity that is so characteristic of the landscapes of his homeland. The sea, the sometimes snow-capped mountain peaks and the almost untouched nature with national parks are within easy reach from New Zealand's cities. He often repaints and reinterprets well-known works. In 1980, he received the Tokoroa Art Award and he was awarded the QE2 Art Council Studio Grant on several occasions. His artistic style containing unexpected elements is described as a particular kind of realism. His artworks can be found in almost every major museum of New Zealand, such as the Te Papa National Museum or the Auckland City Gallery. The work of George Balogy is included in the curriculum of contemporary fine arts of the New Zealand universities.



New Zealand
Auckland

American–Hungarian Film Director Nimród Antal

“Budapest gave me a lot of gifts. My profession, my family, my friends and my personality. I am grateful to Hungary” said Nimród Antal, who was born in Los Angeles in 1973 as a son of Hungarian emigrants. He graduated from the Academy of Theatre and Film Arts in Budapest in 1995 with a degree in directing, and went on to shoot commercials and video clips. Nimrod Antal worked with Quimby, Sub Bass Monster and Ganxsta Zolee. One of his popular clips is set in a morgue where the singer is taken to an autopsy. His first feature film was *Kontroll* in 2003, which won him numerous awards. Nimród Antal makes films, which are neither “popcorn commercials,” nor just experimental ideas for the jury. The director seeks value somewhere in between. Nimrod Antal introduced himself in America in 2007. He directed the thriller *Vacancy* featuring Kate Beckinsale and Luke Wilson. His next film, *Armoured*’s cast list included names like Laurence Fishburne, Matt Dillon and Jean Reno. His sci-fi film, the *Predators* stars the Oscar-winning Adrien Brody. His special work includes a 3D concert film with Metallica. His crime story about Attila Ambrus, *The Whiskey Bandit* (Hungarian: *A Viszkis*), presented in 2017 is one of the most watched films of Hungarian film production after 1990.

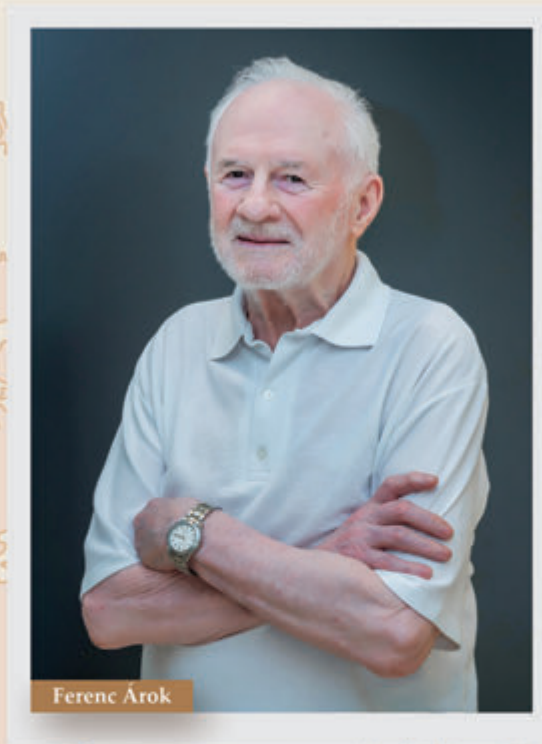
United States of America
Hollywood, Los Angeles



The Captain for Life of Australia

Ferenc Árok

He was born in Magyarkanizsa, in the Southland of Hungary in 1932. He graduated from the College of Physical Education in Belgrade. He was teaching only for a short time, because he had already been a football coach in Novi Sad at the age of 28 and also worked as a sports journalist. Ferenc Árok was first invited to his second homeland, Australia, in 1969. With interruptions, he sat on various small benches of the distant continent for nearly thirty years. In Sydney, he was the coach of the Saint George Club for three times, which was founded by Hungarian emigrants in 1957. He then worked for the South Melbourne FC, where earlier Ferenc Puskás was the trainer. Frank Arok, as the locals called him, was the federal captain of the Australian national team for seven years between 1983 and 89, setting a record in the country. With his team he played a draw twice with England and defeated 4:1 the reigning world champion, Argentina in 1988. At the Seoul Olympics, he successfully pushed Australia into the quarterfinals with victories against Yugoslavia and Nigeria. Between two contracts, he always lived in Novi Sad and was a staff member of Magyar Szó. It was Ferenc Árok who gave the first tennis racket as a gift to Mónika Szeles, the daughter of his cartoonist colleague Károly Szeles. After his final return to Hungary he became a sports journalist in Novi Sad once again and was the honorary president of the football team in Topolya, which reached the Serbian first division with a Hungarian background. Ferenc Árok died on January 12, 2021 in Subotica due to a coronavirus infection.



Australia
Sydney

The Oscar Winning Hungarian Actor Paul Lukas

The small boy, born in Budapest in 1894, and his sister, Júlia, were adopted by his mother's second husband, János Lukács, an advertising specialist. The young Pál Lukács fought in the Great War and then made his debut on stage in Kassa. At an early age, the audience could see him in Shakespeare's plays as Othello and Shylock. In 1918 he got to the Comedy Theatre. In 1927 he married Gizella Benes, with whom he lived together for many decades. Already in agreement with her, he accepted the offer of Adolf Zukor, the President of the Paramount film company, and they went to America together. He started playing in silent films and then, after improving his English, he was also invited to play in talkies. He starred in more than 60 films as Paul Lukas. In 1943 he finally made it to the top. He could take over the Oscar Academy Award for his role played in *Watch on the Rhine*, preceding not just anyone but Humphrey Bogart, who was also nominated for his role in *Casablanca* that year and Gary Cooper, the main actor of *The Pride of the Yankees*. That year Paul Lukas was also awarded the newly founded Golden Globe Award. In 1960, he received a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. In 1963, accompanied by Elvis Presley and Ursula Andress, he starred in *Fun in Acapulco*. In 1971 he went for a holiday to Morocco, when his wife unexpectedly died. Paul Lukas had a heart attack the next day, and he also died. His final resting place is in a cemetery in Malaga, Spain.



The Humanist Photographer Sylvia Plachy

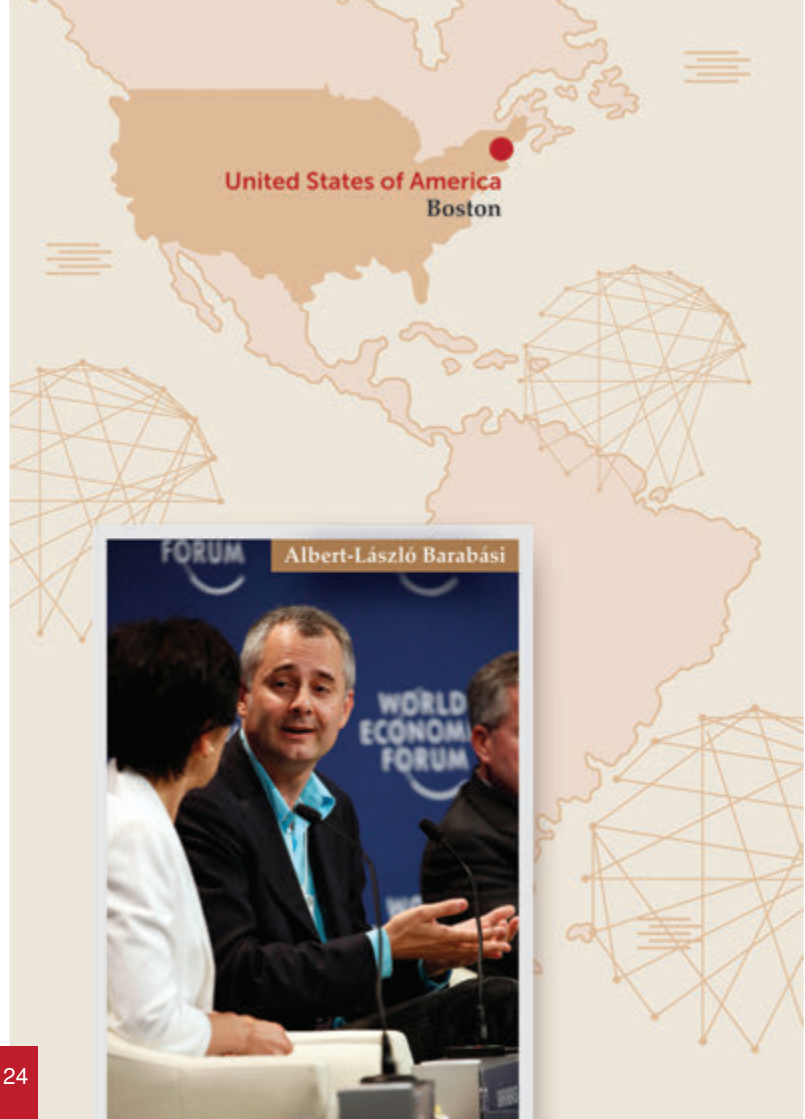
The family of the photographer, who was born in Budapest in 1943, left Hungary in 1956 and eventually settled in New York. Sylvia Plachy began studying photography at the age of twenty at the famous Pratt Institute. She met her master André Kertész there. The photo, which André Kertész took of her can be seen in her book *Self-Portrait with Cows Going Home* mainly presenting Hungarian and Transylvanian themes. The book also includes Sylvia Plachy's photos taken after the Romanian Revolution, among them one about László Tőkés who was persecuted at that time. This album, to which director Jim Jarmusch wrote the foreword, won the Golden Light Award. Sylvia Plachy married Elliot Brody, a history teacher and then her son, the later Oscar-winning actor Adrien Brody, who became her mother's favourite model was born in 1973. Sylvia Plachy's first photo album, *On an Unknown Road*, won the Infinity Award for Best Publication of the Year in 1990. Her album, *the Red Light*, published in 1996 showcases the American sex industry. Sylvia Plachy received the highest professional accolades, her pictures can be found in the modern art collections of the world's leading museums. She had numerous exhibitions in Budapest, and her photos got to Székely Land, too. She made a series of historic value about the collapse of the twin towers of the World Trade Center. As she said, "Everyone was running away from it, but I ran towards it. Because that's the job of a photographer."



United States of America
New York

Networked Albert-László Barabási

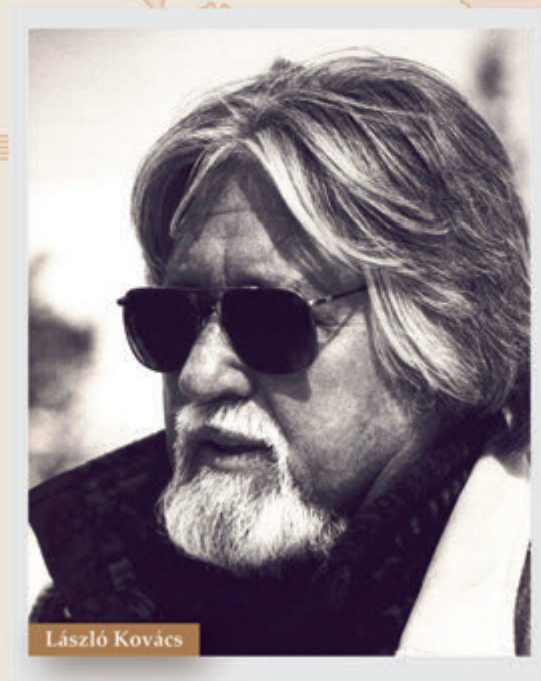
"What kind of networks exist?" asks the researcher in his lectures. The best known is the Internet, Albert-László Barabási answers immediately. He then goes on saying "We almost never think of an extremely important network, and that is the system of our cells as our genes being connected to each other. This is the basis of life. If this network fails, we become sick. But this world also has the answers to all our questions." Albert-László Barabási was born in Karcfalva, Székely Land in 1967. He was one of the best in physics at the legendary Márton Áron National College in Csíkszereda. He graduated from the University of Bucharest as winner of student competitions, and then obtained his master's degree at the Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest. He got his PhD at the Boston University. Albert-László Barabási is an external member of the American Physical Society, the Hungarian and Romanian Academies of Sciences, and the Academia Europaea. He is the Head of the Complex Network Research Centre at the North-eastern University in Boston, and he is a Professor of Harvard. He set up the Barabási – Albert model together with his student, Réka Albert, which describes the development of networks. With the help of the networks he can even show athletes or artists the path to future success. With his research group, he also determined the "diameter" of the web, confirmed the global village theory and the Six Degrees of Separation law.



Easy Rider

László Kovács

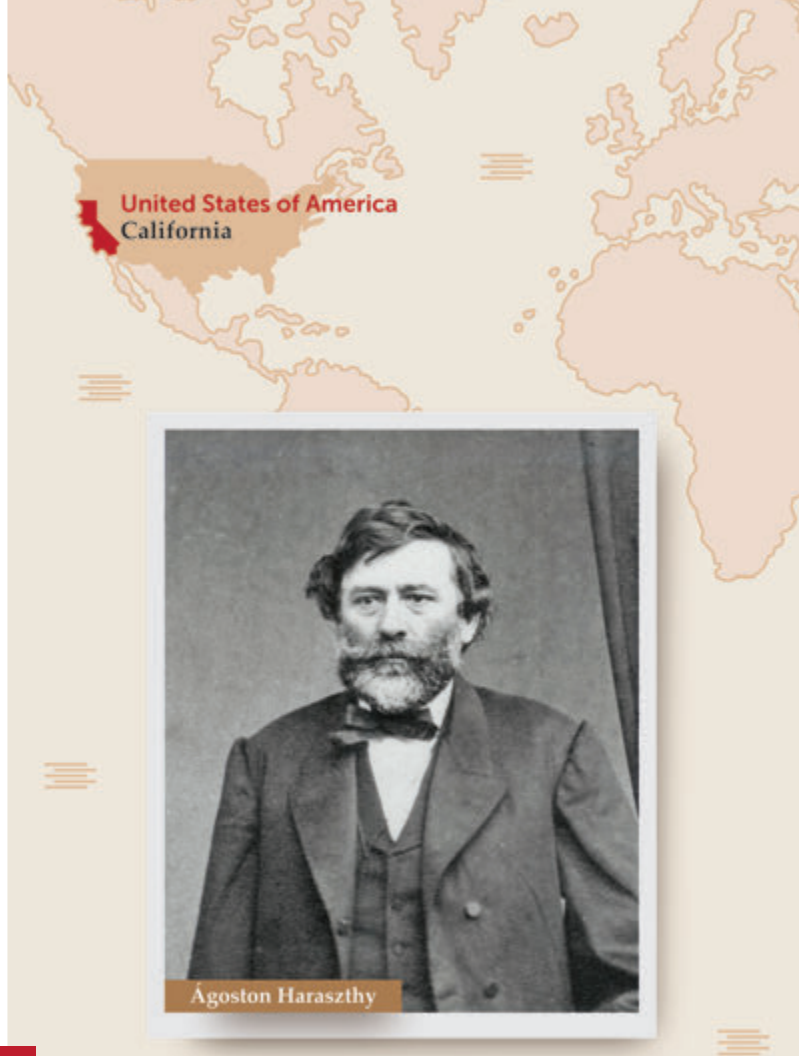
Whether he had to show a race, ghosts, or just a beauty contest, he always found an original solution. László Kovács was born in Cece in 1933, where he watched every film in the cinema from the age of ten. He graduated from the Film Academy in 1956 as a cinematographer. He shot several hours of film footage about the revolution in 1956 together with his fellow student, Vilmos Zsigmond. They took the material with them to America, where their film was shown on CBS. He got his first serious opportunity in Hollywood in 1969. The rebellious generation can be seen through the camera of László Kovács in the legendary film *Easy Riders*. The cameraman became a worthy companion of Dennis Hopper, Peter Fonda and Jack Nicholson, who later on shot more than 70 films. He photographed Liza Minnelli and Robert De Niro in *New York, New York*, Sigourney Weaver and Bill Murray in *Ghostbusters*, not to mention Sandra Bullock and Michael Caine in *Miss Congeniality*. His last work, the *Torn from the Flag* was a documentary commemorating the 1956 revolution. László Kovács died in Beverly Hills in 2007. In 2009, the film *Laszlo & Vilmos: The Story of Two Refugees Who Changed the Look of American Cinema* was presented. In this film, among others, Martin Scorsese and Dennis Hopper talk about the two Hungarian cinematographers. Since 2018, the László Kovács – Vilmos Zsigmond Cinematography Award has been dedicated to their memory and is awarded every year to the best in the profession in Hungary.



Winemaker of California

Ágoston Haraszthy

In 1961 the California State Senate declared in a resolution: Ágoston Haraszthy is the father of viticulture and turned California into the vineyard of the United States. Thanks to him, 85 percent of the wine consumed in the U.S.A. comes from California. The world traveller was born in Pest, Hungary in 1812. His family had estates in Futak in the Southland, and as the parliamentary envoy of County Bács he met Kossuth and Wesselényi in Pozsony. He heard of the Western world from them and felt a desire to get acquainted with it. He travelled through Great Britain and the United States. He also spent longer times with various Indian tribes. His adventures were published in his book *North American Travels* in 1844. In 1840, Ágoston Haraszthy emigrated permanently to the United States with his wife and seven children. He first settled in the state of Wisconsin, where he founded "Haraszthvill", also known as Széptáj (Beautiful Landscape), now known as Sauk City. Later on he moved to California, where he first became chief of police in San Diego and then founded the Buena Vista, or "Beautiful Landscape," winery in the Sonoma Valley. Ágoston Haraszthy was probably the victim of an alligator attack in Nicaragua in 1869, where he crossed a river alone on his sugar cane plantation. In 2007 the American Culinary Institute registered Ágoston Haraszthy in the Winemakers' Hall of Fame.



The Animator of Animal Farm

John Halas

The graphic artist and film producer was born as János Halász in Budapest in 1912, as the seventh son of his family. He learned to paint from László Moholy-Nagy, the leader of Bauhaus. At the age of twenty, he founded a film studio with Gyula Macskássy. They made commercials for Hunnia Film Factory. In 1936 János Halász had the opportunity to make colour cartoons, for example about the life of Ferenc Liszt. At that time, he was already known as John Halas. That is when he met his wife, Joy Batchelor. In 1940, they founded together the world-famous Halas and Batchelor cartoon company, which has been operating ever since. During World War II, they made 60 films for the London Department of Information and Defense. John Halas developed a number of new techniques, from 3D stereoscopic animation to the application of computer technology. He conquered America with his work *The Magic Canvas*. In 1953, John Halas directed the first puppet film titled *The Figurehead*, which adapted the story of *The Little Mermaid*. His most famous film was *Animal Farm* in 1954 based on the novel of George Orwell. This was the first animated feature film in England. In 1990, his studio presented the art of László Moholy-Nagy in a cartoon. John Halas was President of the International Animation Film Association for ten years. After his retirement, until his death in 1995, he was the Honorary President of the organisation.



The Travelling Schoolteacher

Jolán Jósa

The website of the Urban Protection Association of Nyíregyháza commemorates the life of Jolán Jósa in an article titled *"An undeservedly forgotten writer from Nyíregyháza"*. According to this, the newspaper Nyírvidék wrote on October the 18th, 1908, in its issue that the General Assembly of County Szabolcs thanked Baron Babarczyné Jolán Jósa, schoolteacher from Kótaj for the donations to the museum. The children she taught must have been lucky because she told them stories about a distant world they had never heard of before. That was because their teacher spent an extended period of time in Paraguay. Born in Nagykálló in 1881, Jolán Jósa had five sisters. Their father, András Jósa was a renowned physician and archaeologist. All six girls were gifted with intellect and artistic talent by "family heritage". Jolán travelled with her husband, the military officer Baron Jenő Babarczy to Paraguay for a mission extending over several years. Jolán Jósa learned taxidermy, so she sent a total of seven crates of stuffed animals home to the Hungarian National Museum. She regularly published articles in the Hungarian press. In these she reported on her own life, the Indians, the languages spoken, the customs and the fauna and flora of South America. She wrote a juvenile book about her monkey, titled *"The Adventures of Mono"*. After returning home Jolán Jósa did not give up writing. During and after the Great War, she acted on behalf of poor children, and condemned the Red Terror. In the 1930s and 1940s the Hungarian Radio broadcast several of her audio plays. Jolán Jósa died in Nyíregyháza in 1950.



András Jósa with his six daughters

Paraguay

The European- American Rachel Weisz

The actress was born in London in 1970. His father, György Weisz, emigrated from Budapest to England with his family, at the age of nine. In his new homeland he became a physicist and an inventor. In the last years of his life he lived in Hungary, where his daughter visited him several times. "He was so Hungarian", Rachel Weisz told *The Guardian* of her father, who died at the age of ninety-one. Rachel's talent was recognized very early, but even though she could have played together with Richard Gere in the film *King David* at the age of 15, her father didn't let her go to Hollywood. After graduating from the University of Cambridge, being already on her own path, she appeared in television series. She got her first movie role in the film *Chain Reaction* alongside Keanu Reeves. She played in the drama, *Sunshine* by István Szabó and Lajos Koltai. The real breakthrough came for Rachel Weisz with the super-production *The Mummy* as the partner of Brendan Fraser. Later on, she starred in films such as *Constantine* and *The Constant Gardener*. The latter won her the Academy Award and the Golden Globe for Best Supporting Actress. She also received the BAFTA Award and the London Film Critics' Award. Rachel Weisz is the leading star of the Spanish film *Agora*, which takes place in ancient Egypt. In 2011, she said yes to her second husband, Daniel Craig, an English actor. It is said about Rachel Weisz that although she lives in America, she thinks as a real European.



The First Hungarian Female Engineer Eszter Pécsi

She was born in Kecskemét in 1899 and graduated from the Royal Technical Academy in Charlottenburg, Berlin. The diploma was accepted by the Royal Joseph University (later on the Technical University of Budapest), so Eszter Pécsi was the first woman in Hungary to work as an engineer. Her significant work was the articulated reinforced concrete arch of the Alfred Hajós Swimming pool in Margitsziget and the foundation of the turbines of the Bányhida power plant. She specialised in the design of floating reinforced concrete slabs and tower foundations, as well as in higher-than-usual steel frame structures. After World War II, she inspected the damaged buildings of Budapest, so she directed the reinforcement works on the cracked roofs of the National Theatre and the People's Theatre. From 1949 she was a structural chief engineer in the Design Office of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Mechanical Engineering. As a result of the fact that in 1956 the revolutionary committee of the Ministry elected her as a commissioner, she was fired. She first emigrated to Vienna, where she designed the first multi-storey car park of the Austrian capital, but she finally settled in New York. There she drew up the structural plans of several buildings of the New York University and of the Columbia University and the tower buildings of Hotel Americana. At that time the latter was the tallest reinforced concrete frame structure in the city. She developed a special foundation method for high-rise buildings on the banks of Hudson River, for which she was awarded the title of "Best Structural Engineer of the Year" in America in 1965. Eszter Pécsi died in 1975, her ashes were brought home and laid to rest in Farkasrét Cemetery.



Hungarian Archaeologist in Australia

Sándor Gallus

The Aboriginals of the continent have been living in Australia for at least 20-30 thousand years. Sándor Gallus confirmed his findings with the carbon 14 isotope age determination method used at his excavations. For a long time, the official Australian archaeology was not willing to accept his findings. The young man, born in Sopron in 1907, with a degree in law and humanities, became an employee of the Prehistory Department of the Hungarian National Museum at the age of 27. At that time, Sándor Gallus worked on excavations in almost every region of the country. In this way he could learn the methods of exploring the past hidden in the ground. In 1949, he emigrated to Australia with his family, where he received citizenship in 1955. For decades, he was a language teacher at the Victorian Education Department. From 1966 Sándor Gallus took part in the work of the Árpád Academy. As one of the most influential personalities of the social life of the Hungarians in Australia, he played a decisive role in the establishment of the Hungarian Centre in Melbourne. Sándor Gallus also worked as a journalist and he was the editor of the journal *Studies for a New Central Europe*. In recognition of his archaeological achievements, he was accepted as a member by the Australian Anthropological Society and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. Sándor Gallus died in Melbourne in 1996. Between 1939 and 1987, the researcher published 18 works – in English, German, Spanish and Hungarian – about the past of our nation and of the Australian aboriginals.



Sándor Gallus

Australia
Melbourne

The Vagrant Spirit

László Cs. Szabó

His intelligence, kindness and relationship with people were impressive; this is how the literary historian, Mária Illyés Mrs. Kodolányi remembered the writer. László Cs. Szabó was born in Budapest in 1905. The Cs. in his name refers to his Székely origin, and it is the abbreviation of Csekefalvi. His friends simply called him “Csé”. He grew up in Kolozsvár. After the Great War, in 1918 he fled to Budapest with his family. In 1931 he received his doctorate in economic history. From 1935 he was the head of the Literature Department of the Hungarian Radio for ten years. At that time writers and poets visited the studios and audio plays were made. In the meantime, the Nyugat published the writings of László Cs. Szabó, who received the Baumgarten Prize for his short stories and essays. He emigrated in 1948 and eventually settled in England. From 1951 he was a co-worker of the Hungarian program of the BBC for decades. 14 volumes of his were released abroad and he regularly published in the Western Hungarian press. László Cs. Szabó began his note written for the BBC, which was broadcast on the 1st of November, 1956, on All Saints’ Day: “From now on, the peoples of the world, remembering the living souls of the dead at the graves, will remember the Hungarian men, women and children, students, workers, soldiers and writers who witnessed with their bloody sacrifice the eternal freedom of the soul and restored the meaning of a wonderful Hungarian expression: contempt for death”. László Cs. Szabó died in 1984, his ashes are buried in Sárospatak.

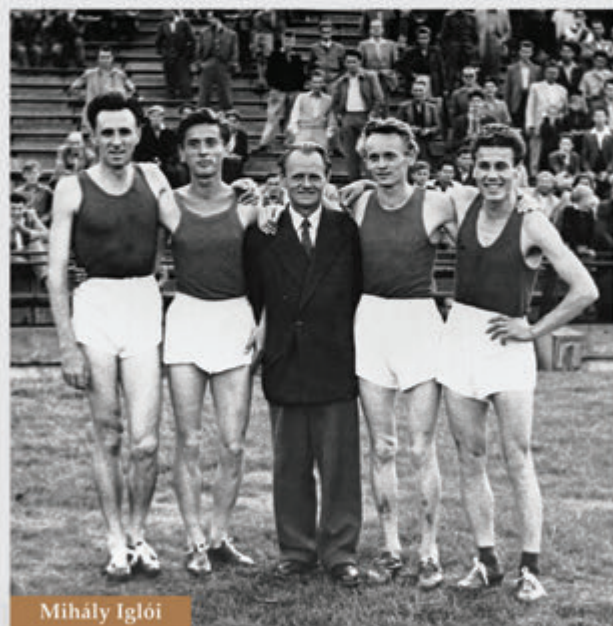


The Pope of Middle Distance

Mihály Iglói

By the mid-1950s, his athlete students held all world records from 1,500 to 10,000 meters. The Hungarian and international public was waiting for a Hungarian home competition at the Melbourne Olympics in the middle-distance races. However, the revolution and then the defeated struggle for freedom changed everything. István Rózsavölgyi and László Tábori performed poorly without proper training and in uncertain mental state, and Sándor Iharos could not travel to Australia. The legendary master, Mihály Iglói was born in Budapest in 1908. He took part in the 1,500-meter flat-race at the Berlin Olympics, but failed to achieve any ranking. He, however, proved himself as a coach. Commonly known as “Uncle Náci”, he took over the mid-distance runners of Honvéd in 1950 and radically changed the training methods. During training sessions, Mihály Iglói divided the competition distance into several short sections, so the athletes were able to run significantly faster with a similar, sustainable heart rate. As a result, both their stamina and their speed improved. Mihály Iglói did not return home from the unsuccessful Olympics in 1956. He worked in the United States and then in Greece. In America he trained Bob Schul, who became an Olympic Champion on 5,000 meters in 1964 and the multiple record holder Jim Beatty. His athletes made 31 world records, 25 European, 45 Hungarian and 49 American records, together with 154 Greek championship titles. Mihály Iglói returned to Hungary in 1993, where he died at the age of 90.

United States of America
Los Angeles



The Queen of Albanian Hearts Countess Geraldine Apponyi

Who is Sissi for us, that is Geraldine Apponyi for the Albanians. The news and pictures of the wedding of the 22-year-old Hungarian countess and the Albanian King Zogu I were on the front pages of world newspapers in 1938. Governor Miklós Horthy sent Lipizzaner horses as wedding present. The head chef and the gypsy band came from Budapest, the bride's Chanel wedding dress was from Paris. The father of the young queen, Count Gyula Apponyi de Nagy-Appony was a politician, her mother was the American Gladys Virginia Stewart. The countess, who lost her father early, worked at the information desk of the Hungarian National Museum before meeting her future husband. Based on a photograph and after collecting some information, the Albanian ruler invited Geraldine to a New Year's Eve party and then instantly proposed to her. The new Queen quickly learned Albanian, adapted to the country's life and gave birth to Prince Leka, the heir to the throne. In 1939, however, due to the Italian occupation, they had to flee Albania. After living in Turkey, Greece, England, Egypt, France, Spain, and South Africa, the already widowed queen could return to Albania in 2002, where she died at the age of 87. In 2017, the Hungarian National Museum, together with the Albanian Embassy in Budapest, presented a temporary exhibition entitled *"The White Rose of Hungary"* about the life of Countess Geraldine, Queen of Albania.



Albania
Tirana

The First Female Doctor of Physics

Magdolna Barnóthy Forró

“The industrial-commercial relations of her wealthy family apparently facilitated what would otherwise have been almost impossible. Namely, the launch of a new physical research project in Hungary between the two world wars” wrote physicist Ottó Haiman in his obituary of Magdolna Barnóthy Forró in the journal of *Fizikai Szemle (Physical Review)*. Magdolna Forró was born in Zsámbok in 1904. She graduated from Pázmány Péter University and then became a staff member of the University's Institute of Experimental Physics. In 1928, she was the first woman to write a doctoral dissertation in physics on measurements of the dielectric constant of shortwaves. She built a telescope measuring cosmic radiation together with her classmate, her later husband, Jenő Barnóthy. With it they examined the extent with which the magnetic field of Earth absorbs cosmic rays. They carried out the same experiment with a Geiger-Müller counter below the earth's surface in the coal mines of Dorog. After the war they could not continue their research work, so in 1948 they emigrated to the United States. Magdolna Forró conducted successful biophysical experiments in Chicago: she studied the biological effects of magnetic fields while teaching physics at the Medical University of Illinois. Magdolna Forró, a member of several international scientific societies, died in America in 1995.



Magdolna Barnóthy Forró

The Punk Drummer

Tommy Ramone

The following can be read on his memorial plaque in Budapest: "Tamás Erdélyi, i.e. Tommy Ramone, the drummer of the legendary band The Ramones, was born in this house in 1949. So far, he is the only musician of Hungarian descent who is included among the music legends of the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. The plaque was erected in 2016 in remembrance of the 60th anniversary of the 1956 Revolution and War of Independence by the Municipality of District V of Downtown-Lipótváros." As a child, Tamás Erdélyi often went to concerts on Margaret Island. He found drumming the most spectacular. Therefore, he fabricated a drum set out of the "stuff" he found at home. He could not practice on his own instrument for too long, because he emigrated with his family to America in 1956. Tommy grew up in New York. In the early '70s he founded The Ramones, a punk band. This genre was unknown at the time, as rock and roll was still popular, and rock and disco were already spreading their wings. The members all added the stage name "Ramone" to their first name. Between 1976 and 1996, the band released 21 records and gave two thousand two hundred concerts. According to the Rolling Stone magazine, The Ramones is one of the "50 Best Performers of All Time." The band was awarded a Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award in 2011. Tamás Erdélyi was the last of the founding members when he died in New York in 2014.



The Artist of Improvisation

Ernie Kovács

Although he was already born in America in 1919, he never forgot his roots. In fact, he got inspiration from them. In one of his famous scenes, which is still available on video sharing today, Miklós Molnár cooks as a chef and is making “stand-up”, using a lot of Hungarian words while speaking. When the actor-comedian, Chevy Chase received his Emmy Award in 1976, he said a special thanks to Ernie Kovacs and he also praised his role model in the 1982 documentary *Ernie Kovacs: Television's Original Genius*. Ernie Kovács received the Emmy Award in 1962 posthumous, and a quarter of a century later he was taken into the Hall of Fame of the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. He received a star in Hollywood, on the Walk of Fame, and the Radio and Television Museum organised an exhibition in his honour in 1986. Pulitzer Prize-winning critic William Henry wrote the following in the exhibition's visitor's book: “Kovacs was more than a confiding, self-delusional clown. He was the first major video artist of television. He was the first surrealist of TV. Its bravest and most creative writer.” His career ended unexpectedly and tragically when he lost his life in a car accident. At his funeral, the pallbearers were, among others, Frank Sinatra, Jack Lemmon and Dean Martin.

United States of America
Los Angeles



The Architect of Manhattan

Imre Róth

Anyone who ever walked in Central Park was surely amazed by the elegance of the Beresford House and of the Eldorado Palace, or perhaps by the sight of the towers of San Remo or of the Ritz. These monumental buildings still dominate the atmosphere of New York City's historic district. Their designer, Imre Róth, was born in Gálszéc, County Zemplén in 1871. After his father's death, his family sent the then 13-year-old boy to America. He was an apprentice in a design firm when he got acquainted with architecture. Initially he was a draughtsman, but he was already making design work at the company of his university dean. Imre Róth opened his own office in 1898. His first orders came from Hungarians in New York, his first work was the renovation of Cafe Budapest. He designed the steel-framed Hotel Belleclaire in 1903, which was already regarded as a skyscraper with its ten floors. When drawing the First Hungarian Reformed Church in 1915, Imre Róth also used Art Nouveau and folk elements. Ten years later, he dreamt up the Ritz Hotel, which, with its 42-storey height, became a symbol of the city's wealth. In the first half of the 20th century, Imre Róth, who created in beaux-arts and art deco style, designed a total of 48 buildings, which became emblematic residential buildings, hotels and skyscrapers of New York. Imre Róth died in 1948. The company business was continued by his sons. Emery Roth & Sons can be associated with buildings such as the General Motors Building, the World Trade Centre, or the Citigroup Centre.



Crown Saviour, City Unifier

Ferenc Házmán

The newspaper Vasárnapi Újság wrote the following about him in its obituary in 1894: "In Buda, he was the leader of the Hungarians, and based on the laws of 1843/44, the first Hungarian word was uttered by him in the council hall of Buda." Ferenc Házmán was born in the Újlak district of Buda in 1810, in a German family. In 1833, as a newly graduated lawyer, he went into the service of the city of Buda. From a clerk he became a chief prosecutor, a chief clerk, and then a parliamentary envoy. In the first responsible government he was the head of the department of city affairs next to Bertalan Szemere, Minister of the Interior. Later on he became a Secretary of State. At the session of the National Assembly on April 7, 1848 he was the first to raise the idea of uniting Buda and Pest. After the Surrender at Világos, he was one of those who buried the Holy Crown in Orsova, Hungary, while fleeing abroad. Ferenc Házmán, was sentenced to death in his absence as a "main culprit" and was symbolically hanged by the Habsburg governance. He spent the next almost twenty years in exile. He attended refugee events in America. In 1853, hearing about the Russian-Turkish War, at the general assembly of Hungarians hoping to resume the war of independence, he also became a member of the electorate whose task would have been to organise his return. He finally returned with his wife and two children after the Compromise. Ferenc Házmán was the last mayor of Buda before the unification of the city in 1873.



United States of America
New York

A True „Golden Treasure” Goldie Hawn

The actress' mother of Hungarian descent ran a dance school and a jewellery store in Washington. She gave something from both “professions” to her daughter, who was born in 1945. Her name Goldie was created from the translation of the name ‘Aranka’ coming from the Hungarian word for gold. She taught the skilfully moving child ballet from the tender age of three. It was worth it. Little Goldie danced in the *Nutcracker* at the age of 11 and then performed in *Romeo and Juliet*, too. She then became a professional dancer and also studied acting. In the '60s, she also worked as a ballet teacher and go-go girl in New York. Soon she found herself in front of the camera. She first appeared in television comedies and then she immediately “exploded” into Hollywood with her first film role. In 1969, she co-starred with Ingrid Bergman and Walther Matthau in the romantic comedy *Cactus Flower*, for which she received both the Oscar and the Golden Globe awards for “Best Supporting Actress”. Since then Goldie Hawn has played in classics such as *The Sugarland Express*, *Foul Play*, *Seems Like Old Times*, *Bird on a Wire*, *Death Becomes Her*, or *The Banger Sisters*. All three children of her became actors. The father of Kate Hudson and Oliver Hudson is the comedian Bill Hudson, and Wyatt Russel's father is the actor Kurt Russel, who has been the partner of Goldie Hawn since 1983. The actress's biography, *Lotus Grows in the Mud*, was published in 2005.

United States of America
Washington

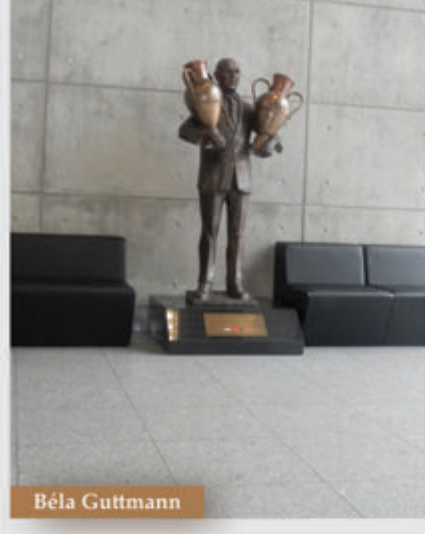


Goldie Hawn

The Anathematiser

Béla Guttmann

When Benfica, the Portuguese football club plays a European Cup final, the public is guessing whether the curse, which the former legendary coach sent upon the team in 1962 still persists. That year the Lisboners, led by Béla Guttmann, won the European Cup for the second time in a row. Although in the final the striker of Real Madrid, Ferenc Puskás scored 3 goals, the final result was 5-3 for Benfica. The coach then asked for a pay rise, but the stingy club president turned him down, saying that this was not included in his contract. Then Béla Guttmann quit and cursed the club with not winning a European Cup for a hundred years. Since then, Benfica reached the finals eight times and lost all of them. Béla Guttmann, who was born in Budapest in 1899, was one of the great players of the football world even without the curse. He played four times in the Hungarian national team. After his retirement, he was the coach of Újpest, Vasas and Kispest at home, and then he worked abroad with the club teams of a total number of ten countries. As the coach of São Paulo, he pioneered the 4-2-4 formation in Brazil, winning with it the country's first world championship title in 1958. He was the one who discovered Eusebio, the Portuguese "Black Pearl" for the football world. Since then, they have tried prayer, hex removal, voodoo magic, but all in vain. The statue of Béla Guttmann is standing in the Benfica stadium of 65,000 since 2012, but the master has apparently not forgiven yet...



Portugal
Lisbon

Brazil
São Paulo

The Man Who Introduced Soccer to America

János Pál Gyékényesi

After World War II, when he was seven years old his family emigrated from Hungary and they ended up in America. This is how János Pál Gyékényesi recalled this period in an interview: “Wherever we arrived as refugees, be it Austria, Switzerland, Germany, and later the United States, when they heard that I was Hungarian, the first question was whether I could play football. That way, I always found my place and was able to fit in easily.” János Pál Gyékényesi could not have found a better place than Cleveland. In the city and around it, in Buffalo, Toledo, Youngstown, Elyria, and Akron there were Hungarian churches and communities, and their number only grew with the refugees of the '56 revolution. Among them was, for example, Ernő Herédi from Kispest, who played with Puskás in Honvéd. Those were the decades when football teams Szent István, Cleveland Hungarians Turul, Akron Magyars, Hungarian Freedom Fighters and Cleveland Hungarian Athletic Club were playing. As a NASA engineer, János Pál Gyékényesi also enthusiastically played football in the Hungarian amateur league founded by the Hungarians of Ohio, then he became a co-owner of the Cobra, Cleveland's professional team, and he has been the President of the Ohio State Football Association for decades. The American Hungarians organise the Árpád Cup every year, which was hosted by Cleveland in 2019. János Pál Gyékényesi was inducted into the American Sports Hall of Fame in Florida in 2007.



United States of America
Cleveland

The Partner of Rudolph Valentino

Vilma Bánky

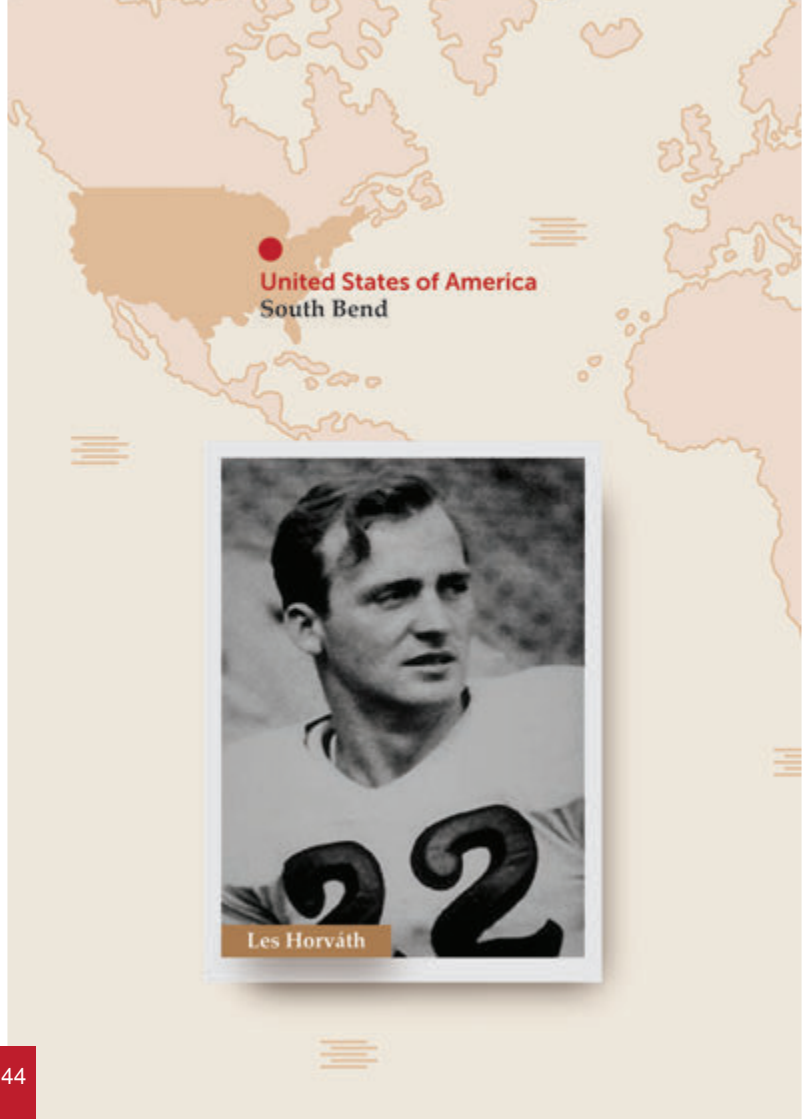
Overseas, the little Hungarian girl became one of the biggest stars of American silent films, a real diva. Vilma Bánky was born in Nagydorog, Hungary in 1901. She inherited her talent from her actress mother, Katalin Ulbert. The young girl, who worked as a typist in Budapest, took private lessons from Artúr Somlay. She became an occupied actress first in Hungary and then in Vienna and Berlin during the “silent film” era. In 1925, Sam Goldwyn was looking for new faces in Europe. Vilma first thought they were joking with her when she found out that the Hollywood film producer had come to Budapest because of her. They met in the last minute, at Railway Station East (Keleti Pályaudvar). Goldwyn immediately contracted Vilma Bánky. The new star was insured for half a million dollars by his studio and advertised her throughout America with the “Hungarian Rhapsody” campaign. Vilma was obliged to maintain her fresh beauty and slender figure. In 1928, she visited Budapest amidst huge celebration. She made twenty-six films, and the idol of the era, Rudolf Valentino, specifically insisted on Vilma Bánky to be his leading actor partner. In the period of talkies, she could no longer prevail and from the 1930s she was involved in real estate business and playing golf. Her charity foundation donated \$1 million for the education of poor children. In America a book was published about her life. The memory of Vilma Bánky, who died at the age of 90, is remembered by a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.



The Magician of the Egg-Shaped Ball

Les Horváth

The player with a Hungarian descent and born in America in 1921 won the Heisman Trophy awarded to the best college football player at the age of twenty-three. He was extremely determined even as a child. Since he had no proper outfit, he appeared in street suit at the school selection, where he immediately attracted attention. When he heard during the break of a match that his teammates were planning an evening party, he indignantly transferred to another club. Les Horváth was offered a scholarship by the famous Ohio State University. There, Gene Fekete, a fullback and linebacker also making a career later on became his teammate. "If we wanted to discuss something important during a match, Les and I always switched to Hungarian", he said. "Sometimes we even yelled at the referees in Hungarian." Charlie Csúri, another Hungarian, played with them, completing the Horváth – Fekete – Csúri trio, who helped the university to obtain its first championship title. Les Horváth was 180-centimetres tall, weighed 70 kilos and was the fastest runner in the league. Horváth was drafted by the Los Angeles Rams, but he was enlisted in the US Navy, so after two years of service, he joined the NFL, where he played for the Cleveland Browns from 1949. After his retirement, he opened a dental clinic in Los Angeles, where he worked until his death in 1995. Les Horváth was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1969. Ohio State University retired his No. 22 jersey in 2001.



The Queen of Breaststroke

Rebecca Soni

The three-time Olympic and seven-time world champion competitor dominated the world on 200 meter between 2008 and 2012. A back injury put an end to her four-year international career after the London Olympic Games. Rebecca's parents, Péter Sóni and Kinga Sóni, emigrated from Transylvania to America in the 1980s. Her grandfather, Pál Sóni was a university professor, writer, critic, literary historian in Kolozsvár, and her grandmother, Erzsébet Sóni-Molnár, was a journalist from Kolozsvár. Rebecca Soni was born in New Jersey, USA in 1987. From being a gymnast she became a swimmer at the age of ten. She imploded at the Beijing Olympics, where she won the 200-meter breaststroke with a world record at the age of 21, was 2nd on 100 meters and also as member of the American 4 × 100 Mixed Relay. In London she defended her title on 200 meter with a world record again, she also won a gold medal with the relay, and a silver medal again on 100 meter. She won a total of seven gold, two silver and one bronze medals at World Championships. She made world record eight times. Rebecca Soni is the first female racer to be able to squeeze the 200-meter breaststroke record under 2 minutes 20 seconds. In 2010 and also in 2011 the Swimming World international magazine awarded to Rebecca Soni the title of the "Best Female Swimmer of the Year". Rebecca speaks English and Hungarian with her parents and with her sister, Rita, and they go and visit their relatives in Transylvania. Rebecca, who graduated in communication in 2010 was the spokeswoman of the UN's Girl Up! campaign helping the lives of adolescent girls around the world.



The Hungarian Friend of Nasreddin Hodja Ignác Kúnos

The spirituality of Ármin Vámbéry led Ignác Kúnos to the always joking, but deeply wise Middle Eastern philosopher-teacher. Born in Hajdúsámson in 1860, the linguist and Turkologist went to the Budapest University from the Reformed College of Debrecen. Here Vámbéry became his master, who introduced the world of Islam to him. From 1882 Ignác Kúnos spent five years in the Turkish Empire with research and travel. Under the name Kadir effendi he travelled to Rumelia, Anatolia, Syria, Palestine and Egypt. He collected the Turkish dialects, folk poetry and folk customs. He recorded a treasure of folk tales and anecdotes of unprecedented size and wealth. He published several dozens of books in Hungarian, Turkish, English and German. In 1890 he was appointed as professor of Turkish philology at the Budapest University. During the First World War, he collected significant material from the Kazakh and Crimean Tatar prisoners who got to prisoner-of-war camps in Hungary. From 1925, invited by the Turkish government, he was visiting professor of the Universities of Istanbul and Ankara. He founded the Department of Ethnography at the University of Istanbul. Ignác Kúnos, who died at the age of 73, was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, of the Société Asiatique in Paris, of the International Society for Central and East Asia, and he was the Director of the Royal Hungarian Academy of Oriental Trading.



Santana's Role Model

Gábor Szabó

"In America, I tried to imitate the guitarists there. I thought jazz should be played in the way as they do. Then I discovered my own music. I realized there, how deep my roots are" said Gábor Szabó, already as a world star in Budapest in 1974. After the interview, they started to play music with Kati Kovács, Aladár Pege, János Másik, Imre Kőszegi and István Dely in the 8th Studio of the Hungarian Radio. They also played the song "Az eső és én" (The Rain and Me). Anyone, who can do, it's worth listening. Gábor Szabó was born in Budapest in 1936. He started playing guitar at the age of fourteen. He played after hearing and practiced obsessively. The songs broadcasted by the Voice of America inspired him. In the '50s he performed in the Budapest night. He made his first radio recording in June 1956. This was forwarded by Ernst Nagy, Secretary of the US Embassy, to the Music in USA radio, which broadcasted the whole material. After the revolution the musician emigrated to Boston, where after some years his dazzling career began. Gábor Szabó became the first internationally recognized Hungarian jazz musician, who is still recorded today. He made a duet with Chick Corea, and Carlos Santana regards him his role model. Ten years after his tragic death, in 1992 the Hungarian Jazz Association founded the Gábor Szabó Prize, which was already awarded to János Gonda, Béla Szakcsi Lakatos, György Vukán, Gyula Babos, Tamás Berki, Kati Bontovics, Gyula Csepregi, Ferenc Snétberger and Elemér Balázs, too.

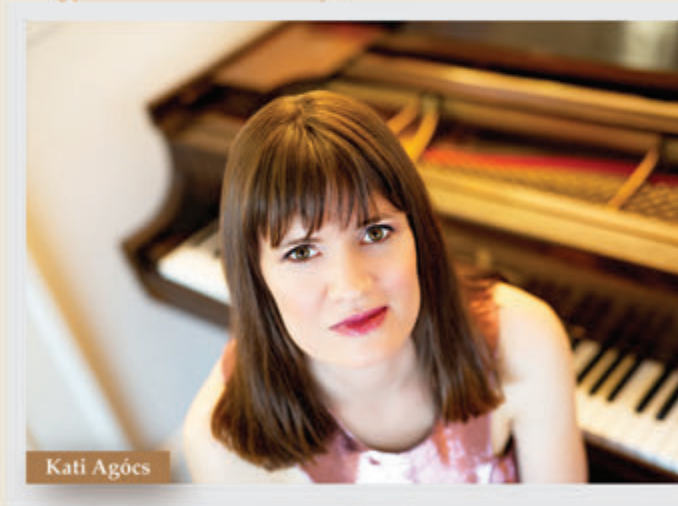


Boston
United States of America

The Hungarian Composer of America

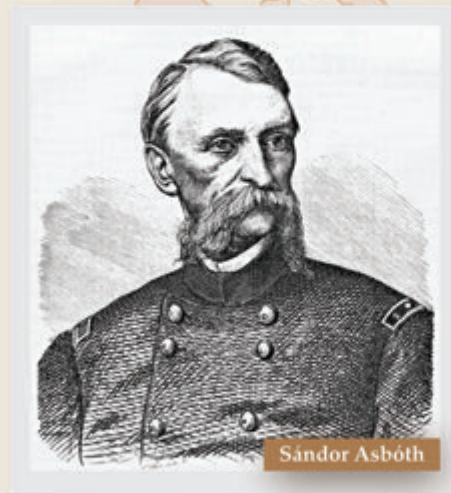
Kati Agócs

She was born in Canada in 1975 from Hungarian and American ancestors. She earned her Master's and Doctoral degrees from the Juilliard School in New York, and then studied at Adrienne Csengery in Budapest with a Fulbright scholarship. Since 2008, she has been a professor of the Composer Faculty of the New England Conservatory in Boston. She is leading an exchange program between the Juilliard School in New York and the Franz Liszt Academy of Music in Budapest. Kati Agócs is citizen of the United States, Canada and Hungary. In her articles for Tempo and The Musical Times magazines, she shared her local experiences about the modern Hungarian music life. According to her critics, Kati Agócs' music offers visceral strength and an un-earthly feeling, all this with incredible informality. Her works are often praised for their elegance and deep emotional world. She received the Bernstein and Guggenheim Scholarships and the Arts and Letters Award in Music of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Her works are ordered by leading musicians and performed by renowned ensembles, including the Toronto and Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Minnesota Orchestra, the Vienna Reconsil Ensemble, and the multiple Grammy Award-winning Eighth Blackbird. Her album, The Debrecen Passion was featured on the Boston Globe's List of Top Ten Classical Music in 2016. The title track of the album was nominated in the "Classical Composition of the Year" category at the Juno Awards in 2017.



Hero of Two Nations Sándor Asbóth

The boy, born in Keszthely in 1811 chose the engineering career, so he went to the Mining Academy in Selmecbánya. In 1848, at the beginning of the War of Independence, he fought in the Southland, and then directed the fortification works of the Komárom castle. After the Surrender at Világos, he accompanied Kossuth to America, where he received citizenship. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Union Army. In July 1861, Brigadier General Sándor Asbóth was wounded in the battle near Pea Ridge, but he remained in the saddle and led his troops further. In Florida, he gathered many other Kossuth emigrant soldiers around him, who also fought at the head of colour regiments. The Southerners called the Asbóths "foreign Negro friends". In the Battle of Marianna, Asbóth's left arm and face were hit by a bullet. His place was taken by László Zsulavszky, Kossuth's nephew. After the Civil War he was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Argentina in 1866. In the bloody wars of Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, he persuaded the fighting parties to accept an armistice. Sándor Asbóth died at the age of 56 at his place of service. He was buried in Buenos Aires, but his ashes were taken to the U.S. in 1990, where he was laid to rest at the Arlington National Cemetery. His monument is a black marble and depicts him on horseback. The Sándor Asbóth Grammar School and Vocational High School in Keszthely bears his name, his memorial plaque and relief can be seen on the wall of the building at Kastély utca 5.



The Revue King

Michel Gyarmathy

When in Paris a passenger told the taxi driver that “to Monsieur Michel, please”, the driver immediately took him to the Folies Bergere. Miklós Mihály Gyarmathy was born on the name Ehrenfeld in Balassagyarmat, in 1908. Later, on the suggestion of Hanna Honthy, he changed his name to Gyarmathy after his hometown. In Budapest, he was a student of the Royal Hungarian College of Applied Arts, and then worked as a graphic artist and set designer in theatres of the capital. At the age of twenty-five, he went to Paris, where he became artistic director at the world-famous locale, Folies Bergere. He created the golden age of revue theatre. The American “Creole Goddess,” Josephine Baker, Maurice Chevalier, Fernandel, or Jean Gabin all performed in his revue. In addition to the names, it was the spectacle, which also attracted the audience. Michel Gyarmathy himself designed the amazingly spectacular, colourful, sometimes erotic costumes of the performers. Their fame even reached Las Vegas, where the Paris-Folies show, certainly also put on stage by Michel Gyarmathy was on from 1961. According to the legend, there was a “Hungarian ticket” in the Folies Bergere, thus the compatriots of Monsieur Michel could watch the performance for free. He often closed his programs with a Hungarian piece. It was a wedding scene that took place in the Matthias Church and Balassagyarmat. Above the stage the inscription “Welcome” could be seen, and the crowd sang the National Anthem in Hungarian in the finale. Michel Gyarmathy died at the age of 88 in Paris.



Michel Gyarmathy with Imre Antal



Railway and Canal Builder from a Military Engineer of '48 Bódog Nemegyei

He was born in a noble family in Nagyszében in 1826. The first garrison of Bódog Nemegyei, who graduated from the Vienna Academy of Military Engineering, was the Komárom Castle. He took part in the victorious battle at Pákozd already as a lieutenant. On the order of Lajos Kossuth, he recruited an army of 2,800 men in South Transdanubia, of which he became the commander at the age of 22. After Világos, Bódog Nemegyei had no choice, but to flee. He arrived in New Orleans in 1851 from Turkish exile. In America, using the name Count Félix Nemegyei, he became a successful entrepreneur. He delivered mahogany from Mexico to the United States. Meanwhile, on behalf of the Mexican government, he conducted surveys and drew maps of the country and then became chief engineer of the construction of the railroad between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. Later he joined the design works of the Panama Canal. In 1869, the United States appointed Bódog Nemegyei the country's consul in the Mexican State of Tabasco. Returning to America, in 1877, he purchased an iron smelter in West Virginia, including the coal and limestone quarries attached. He established a bottling plant for the utilization of the upcoming mineral water. His company employed about 300 people in its heyday. Until his death in 1904, Bódog Nemegyei made a living from the income of the mines and the bottling plant. His American wife gave birth to two children, Adele and Béla.



Government Palace of Tabasco in Villahermosa, Mexico

United States of America

Mexico

Panama

Professor of South America

László Orosz

His desire to preach the word as a missionary was not fulfilled. When he arrived in the New World, due to his excellent education his principals nominated him for being a university professor, which he had to accept because of the strict rule. László Orosz wrote about this the following: “Hey, was it worthwhile to sail across the sea amidst thousandfold life dangers in the hope of the palm of martyrdom and filled with the burning desire to preach the evangel among the faithless alive and dead, following the example of the apostles, for preaching Aristotle instead of Christ after arriving here?” The scholar monk was born in Csicsér, Ung County, Hungary in 1697. The Orosz family dates back its origin to the 13th century. As a child, he took part in the Rákóczi War of Independence and then joined the Jesuit order. After graduating from the University of Nagyszombat, he became rector of the first university in Argentina in Córdoba. He introduced reforms in education. The notes of his lectures served as a textbook. Father Orosz spent almost four decades in South America. Under his leadership, the first Argentine printing press was established at the university. He corresponded with the confessor of the King of Spain, with Empress Maria Theresa, the Viceroy of Spain, and acted as an arbitrator in border disputes, during which most of Argentina’s present-day borders were defined. When the Jesuits were expelled, he was deported back to Europe in 1768. He returned home to Nagyszombat with luck, where he died at the age of 76.



Jesuit reduction (Manzana Jesuítica), Alta Gracia



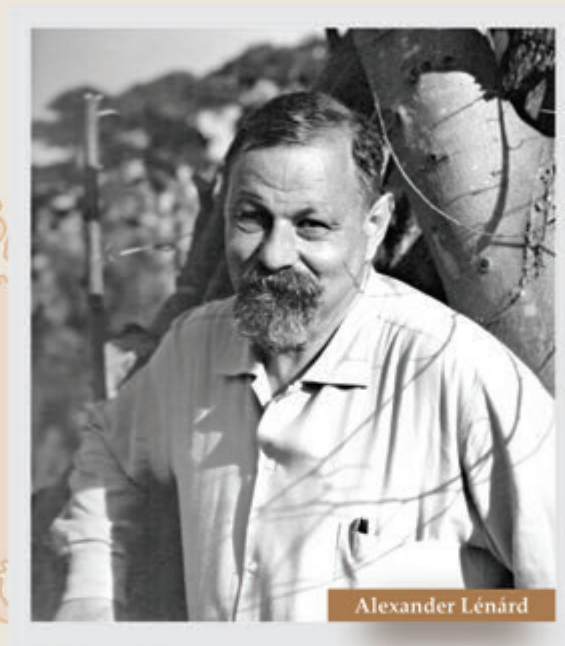
University of Córdoba
with the church of the Jesuits
at the end of the 18th century

Argentina
Córdoba

The Healer of Body and Soul

Alexander Lénárd

Ferenc Karinthy said the following about Sándor Lénárd, who was born in Budapest in 1910: “Besides his medical profession, he was an excellent pianist and even went to play the organ in the nearby churches. He was at home on professional level in music theory, and he was also speaking, reading, writing and translating back and forth in ten or twelve languages, and illustrated his books with his own ink drawings. I suspect, his idol may have been Albert Schweitzer.” Sándor Lénárd became a doctor in Vienna and then settled in Italy. At the Hungarian Academy in Rome he became friends with Amy Károlyi and Sándor Weöres, Ferenc Karinthy, Ágnes Nemes Nagy and Tibor Déry. In 1952, he emigrated with his family to Brazil, where he bought a small estate on the edge of the jungle in Dona Emma, from the money he won in the Bach competition on the television. He became a pharmacist and healed indigenous Indians and immigrants. He published a lot. He wrote poems, essays, novels and cookbooks. It was his translation of Winnie the Pooh into Latin that made his name famous because this work of him is used as a modern Latin language book all over the world. His work summarizing his experiences and life in Brazil was published in Hungarian under the title *Völgy a világ végén* (Valley at the End of the World). He corresponded extensively with his spiritual companions in various parts of the world. Sándor Lénárd died at the age of 62. Since 1976, the Society of Ancient Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences has been awarding the Sándor Lénárd Prize, founded by his widow, to a young “Latinist”. His legacy is preserved by the Petöfi Literary Museum.



His Leg was Worth One Million Charlie Gogolák

Károly Pál Gogolák was born in Rábahídvég in 1944. With his brother, Pete, that is Péter Gogolák, they became the legends of American football. On November 27, 1966, at the New York Giants-Washington Redskins clash the two Gogolakas faced each other as opponents. They did not rest. Károly and Péter scored a total of 14 points. At the match that ended with the victory of Washington, the younger Gogolak scored nine times out of his 10 point-blank attempts, making him the all time leading scorer in the league to date. The Gogolák family fled Hungary after the 1956 revolution. Charles got acquainted with the American football already in the United States, as a player of which he became a law student of Princeton University. Using the kicking technique used in the European football, he scored more points than his peers. In 1966, he was the first rookie in NFL history to be drafted as a kicker in the first round, that is who was contracted from the college league to the pros. His new team, the Washington Redskins, secured his leg for \$1 million. In his first year he scored 105 points. After the Redskins, he was a player for the New England Patriots from 1970 to 1972. After his playing career, Charlie Gogolak worked at a brokerage firm until his retirement. He is regularly present in the American televisions before the big matches. In 2012 he also visited Hungary to promote his beloved sport, the American football.



Big Nose Kate

Mária Katalin Horony

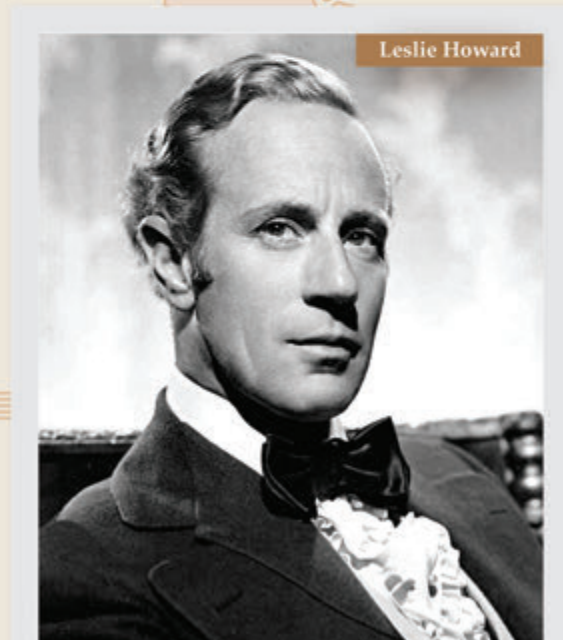
Fallen rulers, wild west escapes, gun duels and legendary figures are all linked to her adventurous life. The lady was born in Pest in 1850. Her family sailed across the ocean, when Katalin was thirteen years old. Since the father – Miklós Horony, a doctor – joined Miksa I, Emperor of Mexico, in 1863. After the Emperor execution, the Horonys moved to the United States, where their parents died soon. The left alone and ill-fated Katalin became the girlfriend of a wild west hero and former dentist, Doc Hollyday in Texas. Our compatriot, then already known as “Big Nose Kate,” introduced Hollyday to Magistrate Wyatt Earp. Their story can be seen in the classic western *Gunfight at the O.K. Corral* starring Burt Lancaster and Kirk Douglas. The female figure of the film is Kate, i.e. Maria Katalin Horony. At an auction, the engraved Derringer pistol what his sweetheart gave as a present to Doc Hollyday was sold for \$84,000. The grip reads "To Doc from Kate". The buyer was the Doc Hollyday Museum, which works in the small town of Glenwood Springs where the “hero” died in 1887. Kate survived her lover by more than a half century. After a badly ended relationship and then a marriage that ended with widowhood, she got to the nursing home with the help of the governor of the State of Arizona, where she died in 1940.



Typical English with Hungarian Roots

Leslie Howard

His original name was László Steiner and was born in London in 1893 as a child of Hungarian immigrants. After graduating from the reputable Dulwich College, he wanted to continue in the banking profession, but enlisted when the Great War broke out. He was demobilized in 1917 due to his battlefield wounds. As a civilian, he tried acting to cure his mental state. He became more and more successful due to his elegant appearance and gentlemanlike manner of speech. At that time he took on the stage name Leslie Howard. In Baron Emma Orczy's extremely exciting novel, *The Red Pimpernel*, he embodied the typical figure of the English aristocrat. From 1920, he already appeared on Broadway, playing the role of a British gentleman in social comedies. He made his first film in Hollywood in 1930, but he occasionally returned to England. The most memorable of these is *Pygmalion* in 1938. He co-directed the film version of George Bernard Shaw's play and also starred as Professor Higgins. He was nominated for the Oscar for his performance. The greatest success for Leslie Howard came in the role of Ashley Wilkes in *Gone with the Wind* in 1939. At the outbreak of World War II he returned to his homeland. He regularly performed at battlefield theatre performances for English soldiers. He became the "voice of Britain" on the radio. On his return trip from Lisbon his plane was shot by the German Air Force over the Bay of Biscay on June 1, 1943. Leslie Howard lived 50 years.



The "Poet of Bronze" Dora Pédery-Hunt

She was the first Canadian citizen to design an effigy for Queen Elizabeth II. In 1990, the British monarch herself chose the work of Dora Pédery-Hunt. The sculptor, born in Budapest in 1913, initially studied to be a doctor and an architect, and only enrolled at the Hungarian College of Applied Arts at the age of 24. She graduated in 1943 and left Hungary later. She finally arrived at Canada in 1948. In Toronto she was a high school art teacher and painted children's furniture and made Christmas decorations and other souvenirs to supplement her earnings. The artificial stone portrait she made of her colleague and friend Frances Loring brought her the artistic breakthrough. This was noticed by the director of the National Gallery of Canada, who placed her works in the museum's permanent collection. Dora Pédery-Hunt was accepted as a member of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. She then mainly focused on medallion art. In addition to the portrait with diadem of Queen Elizabeth II, she made more than six hundred medals. Dora Pédery-Hunt designed the gold medal for the 1976 Montreal Olympics and made a series of bronze statues of the heroes of Canadian history. Her works can be seen in more than seventy countries around the world, including the British Museum in London and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Aunt Dora, as her compatriots called her in Canada, died at the age of 94 in Toronto in 2008.



Conceived in Hungary, Born in Vienna Béla Réthy

"My parents are Hungarian, they fled their country after the 1956 revolution. At that time, my mother was already pregnant, so I lived in Hungary for a few months, just "under cover", in her belly." said Germany's legendary sport reporter, who has been broadcasting football matches on the German public broadcasting, ZDF since 1992. Béla Réthy grew up in Brazil and moved with his family to the then FRG at the age of 12. As a university student he was already a trainee in television. He speaks several languages and has an excellent knowledge of the world sport. At the Seoul Olympics he made a memorable live interview with the 14-years-old Krisztina Egerszegi, who beat the East German giants to huge surprise. Béla Réthy's Hungarian thinking, Brazilian temperament and German precision captivate the audience. Tens of millions of people are watching his reports. This does not embarrass him at all. He takes it as if he were just talking to his neighbour or a technician colleague. One of his most memorable matches was the final of the 1996 European Championship, which the Germans won with Oliver Bierhoff's gold goal. The Brazilian-German semi-final of the 2014 World Cup, which was won by his new country 7-1 against his former homeland, could also be special for Béla Réthy. In 2006, Béla Réthy received the "Best TV Commentator" professional award in Germany, and then also won the "Most Passionate Broadcast" audience award.

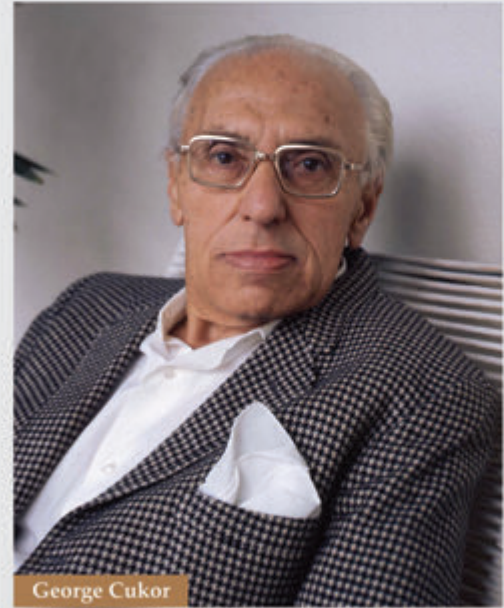


Only of High Quality Material

George Cukor

“If there’s only one director left, who doesn’t write his own films himself, it will be me” he said. Just think of George Bernard Show’s Pygmalion. But it was not just the script that he was critical about, he also selected the “human material”. His leading actors were Marilyn Monroe, Audrey Hepburn, Greta Garbo, Elizabeth Taylor, Jane Fonda, Ingrid Bergman, Rex Harrison, Leslie Howard and Carey Grant. George Cukor was born in New York in 1899 as a child of Hungarian immigrants. Already as a student, he often slipped into the theatres of the Broadway and then became an extra at the Metropolitan Opera. He was captivated by this world. He started as an assistant director and then he directed at the age of barely twenty. In 1926, he directed Francis Scott Fitzgerald’s new novel, *The Great Gatsby*, which was a great success. The advent of the sound film lured him to Hollywood. In 1929 he joined Paramount Pictures and then Metro-Goldwin-Mayer. He brought the literature with *David Copperfield*, *Romeo and Juliet* and *The Lady of the Camellias*. In 1944 the *Gaslight* received seven Oscar nominations. George Cukor understood the language of the actors very well. He developed this skill to perfection on the stage, what was proved by his peak performance in *My Fair Lady*. The musical made in 1964 was nominated for Academy Award in 12 categories, eight of which were awarded, including the statue for Best Director. George Cukor, the maker of more than 50 films, died in Los Angeles in 1983.

United States of America
Hollywood, Los Angeles



George Cukor

The Footballer Psychologist

Péter Fónagy

Perhaps his own problems led him into the world of healing the soul. Péter Fónagy was born in Budapest in 1952. He was fifteen when he moved to the West with his family, which at that time could have been a teenager's dream. For him, however, life in the "free world" began badly. While his parents worked in Paris, he attended high school in London. Since, his father was on the opinion that the English education was better than the French. In an interview, Péter Fónagy recalled this time as follows: "I was very unhappy at the age of fifteen, in London alone, as I did not speak English. The only good thing about it was that I could play football. I had spent my first fifteen years playing football in Budapest, on the ground, near the Szilágyi Erzsébet alley. This soccer skill came in very handy at this English school, it saved me." Péter Fónagy was later cured of this depressive crisis, which was also affected by this change of school, at his workplace. As a graduate psychologist, he became a professor at the University College of London and Chief Executive of Anna Freud Centre. He is the author of more than 400 articles, 17 books and 250 book chapters. He is Officer of the Order of the British Empire and is member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of UK. His main research field is developmental psychopathology. Péter Fónagy often deals with patients, for example with violent men, who no one else wants to treat.



He "Touched" the Moon Zoltán Bay

The words, which can be read on his bronze relief memorial plaque in the city of Gyula tell everything about him: One of the most outstanding physicists of the 20th century, Zoltán Bay the son of the church builder pastor, József Bay was born here on 24 July, 1900. The most significant milestones of his earthly career are the Moonbounce, the Electron Multiplier and the New Meter. "I saw the Moon walk away behind the tower, and I asked the adults: If I climbed the tower, could I touch the Moon?" Zoltán Bay graduated from the Reformed College in Debrecen, then at the recommendation of his teachers he continued his studies at the Pázmány Péter University in Budapest. There he was seized by the "new science" of the age, nuclear physics. He wrote his doctoral thesis on the influence of magnetic fields on optical phenomena. He did research work in Berlin, taught at the University of Szeged, and at the Department of Atomic Physics of the Technical University of Budapest, and worked in Egyesült Izzó. His colleagues were Einstein, Planck, Schrödinger, Albert Szent-Györgyi and Károly Simonyi. From the persecution of the authorities Zoltán Bay emigrated to America in 1948, where he did research and taught at the George Washington University. His name is associated with nanosecond precision time measurement, which is the basis of modern navigation systems. He visited Hungary regularly from 1973, and the Academy of Sciences restored his membership in 1989 and recognized it as continuous. Zoltán Bay died in 1992, his ashes were placed for eternal rest in Gyula.



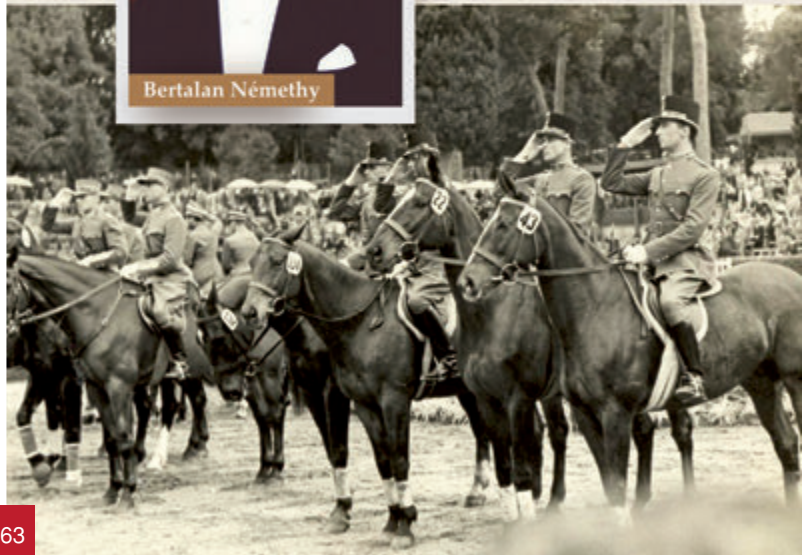
From a Russian Prisoner of War a Western Emigrant **Tamás Tűz**

The priest-poet who fled to Canada so described his fate in 1981: "I do not hear a Hungarian word for weeks, and even if I do, it's no longer the real thing; mixed with foreign accent and foreign words. There is no other excuse, but to learn the language over and over again and to read steadfastly." Tamás Tűz was born in Győr in 1916, where he graduated from the College of Theology. He was ordained a priest in 1939. He began his church service in Szomód and Agostyán. He started writing poems at the age of twenty-one, which were published in the journals *Vigilia*, *Magyar Csillag*, *Élet*, *Híd* and *Győri Szemle*. His first volume was published in 1941 with the title *Tiszta arannyal* (With Pure Gold). In World War II he was a field chaplain on the Eastern Front and then was taken prisoner of war, from which he was released in 1947. At home he was the priest of Töltéstava, Bezenye and Szend. His poems were published in *Magyarok*, *Vigilia* and *Új Ember*, but he could not publish them after the political turn. Tamás Tűz emigrated in 1956. The group of American Hungarian Writers was established on his initiative. His poems were published by the *Irodalmi Újság* in Paris, by *Új Látóhatár* and *Nemzetőr* in Munich, and by *Katolikus Szemle* in Rome. Many of his volumes were published in the emigration. In Hungary, his poems were published by literary papers from the 1980s. Tamás Tűz died in Hamilton, Canada at the age of 75, his ashes were laid to rest in Győr.



"Instructor of the Cowboys" Bertalan Némethy

"He showed to many generations of the Americans not only the riding itself, but also how to treat the horse." said William Steinkraus, Olympic champion who, following his master, led the U.S. show jumping team for 17 years. Bertalan Némethy, born in Győr in 1911, studied at the Royal Hungarian Riding and Coachman Teacher Training School after graduating from the Ludovika Academy. During the war he survived the hell of the battle at River Don and then he settled in the United States, where he took over the leadership of the country's show jumping team. Bertalan Némethy taught a riding technique that emphasized skill over violence. "Neither they sit backwards on the horse, nor they have any training bases." he remembered the beginnings. Over the next decades his students won 17 medals at Olympics, including 6 gold medals. From 1959, a film crew followed the daily lives of Bertalan Némethy and his rider, Hugh Wiley for months as they did a miracle with a horse coming from a western farm. The film *The Horse with a Flying Tail* won an Oscar for Best Documentary in 1960. "It is very rare that such a genius star appears, who instinctively feels and understands the mutual relationship of horse and rider. Bertalan Némethy is able to do just that" wrote Prince Philip in the preface to the book *Show Jumping with the Némethy Method*. Bertalan Némethy died in his Florida home in 2001.



Real Art is not a Mess

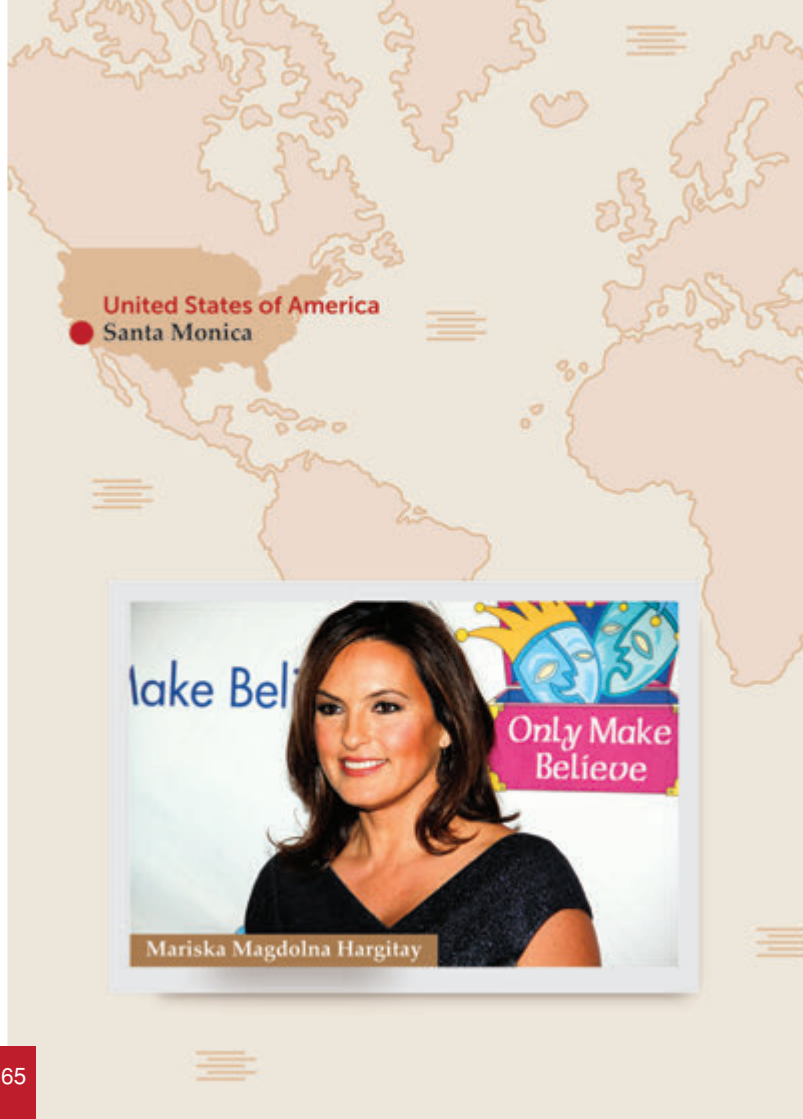
György Széll

When he was elected to the Hall of Fame by the British magazine Gramophone, the editor-in-chief, James Jolly, praised the conductor. He accentuated that the musicians playing under his hand love to work with him because of his accuracy and discipline. Film footage show how clearly he formulated his expectations and how happy he was, when the orchestra fulfilled them. György Széll was born in Budapest in 1897. His family moved to Vienna, when he was three years old, and he began to study music there. At the age of eleven, he made a huge success with his piano play in London. In 1914 he conducted the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. From then on, he aspired to become a conductor. In the following years he conducted in Berlin, Strasbourg and Darmstadt. On 13 February, 1920, he made his debut with Carmen at the Budapest Opera House, and then for a few years he taught at the Music Academy. In 1946 he was appointed music director of the Cleveland Orchestra and remained in the position until his death, leading the orchestra of the “most Hungarian” American city. By the end of the 1950s, György Széll had developed the clean, unique world of sound that made his ensemble one of the best orchestras in the world. They gave concerts on an annual basis in American cities on the East Coast and in Europe, but they also performed in the Soviet Union, Australia and Japan. György Széll died in Cleveland in 1970.



"Our Daughter" in Hollywood Mariska Magdolna Hargitay

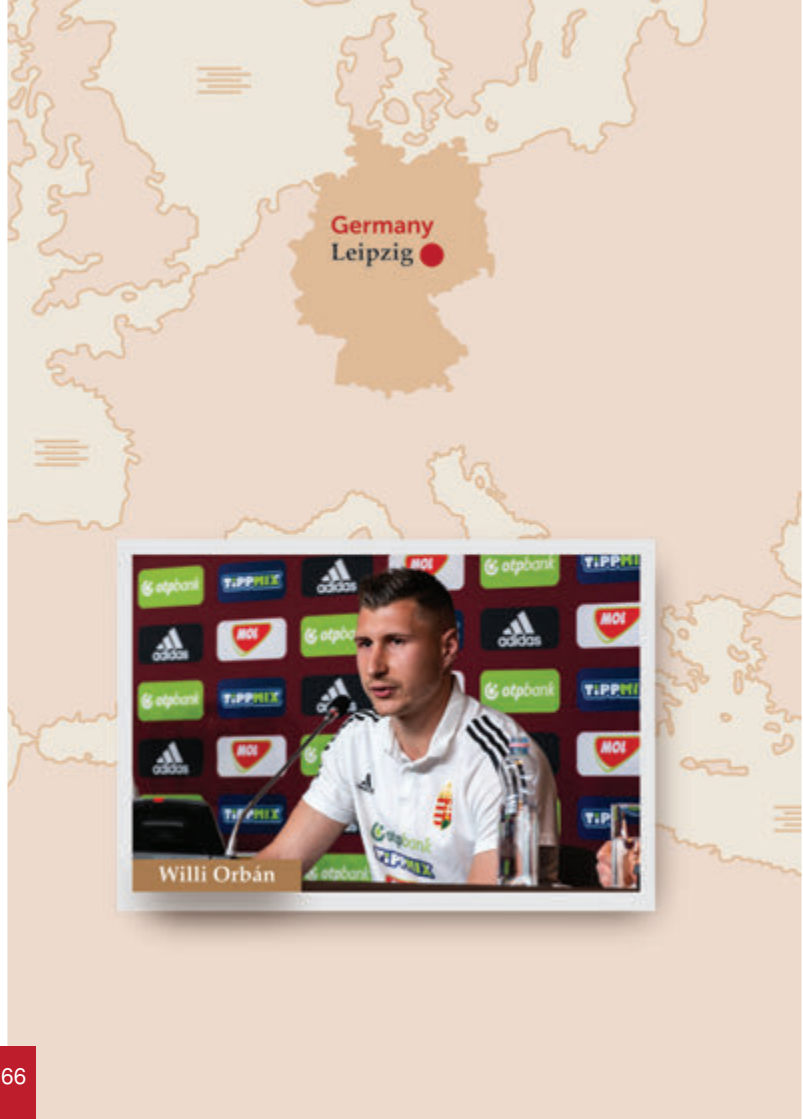
Child of the American dream couple of the 60s. Her mother, Jayne Mansfield was a supermodel and film star of her time. Her father, Mickey Hargitay, born in Kőbánya, was Mr. Universe in 1955. But Mariska Hargitay won Golden Globe and Emmy awards for her own talent. She is not the daughter of Jayne and Mickey, her name is a separate call sign in the entertainment industry. After her parents' divorce, at the age of three and a half, she survived her mother's fatal car accident with some scratches. Her father, along with her brothers Zoltán and Miklós, raised them to be Hungarian. This, of course, could not be easy in their circles. Mariska became Miss Beverly Hills in 1982 and then starred in movies and TV series. Since 1999, she has been playing Detective Olivia Benson in the series Law & Order: Special Victims Unit. Thanks to this role, in 2008 she became the highest paid female television actress, which was also recorded in the Guinness Book of Records. Her memorable films are the crime stories The Perfect Weapon and The Devil's Advocate. Since 2004 Mariska Hargitay has been the wife of actor Peter Hermann and they have three children. In 2012, she received a star on the Walk of Fame. "When I was a little girl, I spent every summer at home. I went to camps, I was with my relatives in Balatonkenese for at least a month, I often visited Budapest, too" said Mariska Hargitay recalling her memories of Hungary.



Already with Accentuated Letter

Willi Orbán

When he played for the first time in the Hungarian national football team on 12 October, 2018, almost everything changed. Although we lost that match 1-0 in Athens, the fans saw him as the best player of the team. Since then, he has been a reassuringly stable point of defence, while he is also scoring important goals. His brilliant personality and career in Germany is a great example to his peers. His outstanding achievement is the successful qualification for the European Championship and winning the Nations League group. It is no exaggeration to say that with Willi Orbán Hungary got to a higher level. His mother of Polish and German origin met his Hungarian father, Vilmos Orbán in Germany, and then their ways separated in 2000. Willi was born in 1992 in Kaiserslautern. He made his debut in the Bundesliga there. In 2015, he signed for RB Leipzig, which rose to the top of the German championship. As team captain, Willi Orbán won a silver and two bronze medals in Leipzig and also advanced to the Champions League semi-finals. His successes were not an accident. His father told that already at the age of eight his son refused the carbonated soft drinks, because he wanted to be a professional footballer. He lived in Germany, but spent the summers in Oroszlány with his Hungarian family. His favourites were fishing and pancakes. His name on his jersey was Orban, but since he has been competing for the Hungarian colours, too the accent was added to his outfit at the request of Willi Orbán.

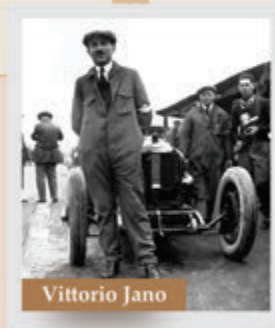


Master of Italian Miracles

Vittorio Jano

FIAT, Alfa Romeo, Lancia, Ferrari. These are legendary automobile brands, and it is an honour to be involved in the design of any of them. But there is someone, who is there on the pride list of all of them. He is Vittorio Jano, i.e. Viktor János. His parents emigrated from Hungary to Turin, and their child was born there in 1891. He joined FIAT as a technical draftsman. In ten years he became a leading designer, and his name is linked with the creation of the factory's 2-liter racing car. In 1923, Enzo Ferrari contracted Jano to Alfa Romeo. His introductory work the P2, unbeatable for 7 years, reached 195 km/hr. Antonio Ascari, who shortly afterwards suffered a tragic accident, won the 1925 World Championship with this machine. After designing numerous Alfa Romeo models, Vittorio Jano continued his career at Lancia, where he developed the D50 engine. Antonio's son, the two-time world champion Alberto Ascari was the first to compete with it, who also died in a racing accident. After the team was taken over by Ferrari, the five-time world champion Juan Manuel Fangio also achieved several race wins with this power unit. Vittorio Jano also took part in the development of the Ferrari Dino 206, the company's first mid-engine road car. The engineer died at the age of 74 in Turin. "If an Alfa Romeo passes by me, I always raise my hat" praised Henry Ford the genius of Vittorio Jano that is of Viktor János.

Italy
Torino ●



The "Femme Fatale" Katalin Karády

She was given half a decade. But that much time was enough for her to become a legend in her lifetime. Katalin Karády was born in Budapest in 1910. She lived in a family of seven children in a housing estate in Százados út in Kőbánya. With the help of the Red Cross, the skinny, neglected little girl was able to gain strength in the Netherlands and Switzerland after the Great War. This remained a life-long experience and example for her. At the age of 19, the beautiful girl married a customs officer 18 years older than her. The marriage ended quickly and she began to prepare for her wonderful career. For three years Katalin Karády attended the art school of Kálmán Csathó and his wife, Ilona Aczél. From 1939 she played at Vígszínház and at Pesti Theatre, and then her unforgettable films followed: *Halálos tavasz*, *Haza-járó lélek*, *Egy tál lencse*, *Külvárosi órszoba*, *The Taming of the Shrew* or *Éva Szováthy*. Until 1943, she starred in 19 films. These and her songs – especially the *Hamvadó cigarettavég* – made Katalin Karády immortal, who was a real star of her time. The actress who rescued the persecuted was arrested and tortured by the Gestapo in 1944, but she was not spared by the communist regime, either. Katalin Karády left Hungary in 1951 and eventually died in New York in 1990. Her ashes rest in Farkasrét Cemetery. On her tomb there is a human-sized candle carved in granite, shedding tears of wax. The flowers are always fresh in front of it.

United States of America
New York



With Pál Jávor in the movie titled *Bowl of Lentils*

Championship League Winning Footballer Dzsenifer Marozsán

In 2019, in the 5th minute of the final of the Women's Champions League in Budapest, she scored a goal to Barcelona. Anyone who hadn't heard her name before, now learnt it for sure. Although she lifted the trophy as the player of Lyon, all Hungarian fans felt this triumph as their own. Although she had already won the UEFA Champions League twice before and reached the top since then, Dzsenifer Marozsán considers that final to be her most heartfelt match. Dzsenifer was born in Budapest in 1992. Her father, János Marozsán, played four times for the Hungarian national football team, he was a champion and a bronze medallist with Honvéd. The family has been living in Saarbrücken since the age of four of Dzsenifer. The skilful little girl started playing football there and became a professional player. Her new homeland gained a lot with her. As a member of the German national team, she has Olympic and European Championship gold. According to the German press, she alone won the Rio Olympics for Germany. In the final against the Swedes, she scored a huge goal in the upper left corner. Her father congratulated her after the match, but he jokingly remarked that he still scored even bigger goals in his time with Honvéd. And when it comes to Kispest, Dzsenifer's role model is Ferenc Puskás. Like the great predecessor, she has also remained loyal to her nation: "I count and think in Hungarian: everything comes to my mind in Hungarian for the first time. I speak and write in my mother tongue with my parents and my Hungarian friends." Said Dzsenifer Marozsán, who wears a red-white-green flag on her cleats.



The Lover of Stones

Pierre Székely

He used the sign system of graphics, architecture, and sculpture alike. His creations can be walked around, can often be moved and are always in harmony with the environment. Péter Székely was born in Budapest in 1923. As a boy with skilful hands, he made models, studied painting and wood sculpture. After World War II, he settled in Paris. He worked with chisel and hammer, as well as with machine-powered grinders and discs. But he also used the shaping power of fire and heat. This technique was developed in him by the sight of the bombed Budapest. In France, he burned huge blocks of granite and formed them with flame cutter into a single work of art. "I really enjoyed this work" said Pierre Székely in an interview. "It was a real sport to climb up and down the stones and attack the granite with a flamethrower in various body positions." "Shooting" concrete from a pipe to the constructed metal frame was also an "artist-testing" method. As a graphic artist, he modernized the ancient Asian method of rubbing on paper. The design world of the Carmelite monastery in Valenciennes was inspired by the rites and movements of the sisters. The white, "curved" walled resort place built on the coast of Bretagne anticipated the 21st century already in the 60s. The public works of Pierre Székely, who died at the age of 77 in 2001, can be found in the Buda Castle, in the City Park in Pest, in Nagyvárud tér or eventually in Villány.



A World Grandeur from Military Musician Ferenc Fricsay

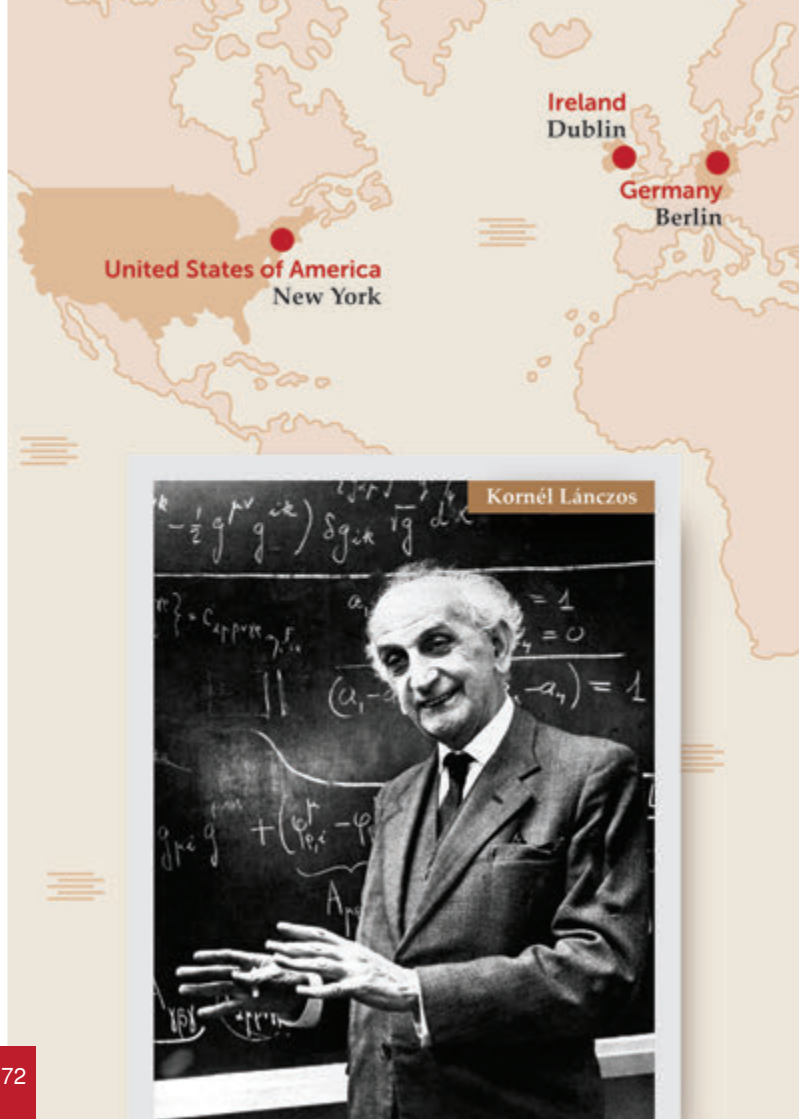
“Kodály gave wonderful lessons about the science of composing. We went with pleasure to Leo Weiner’s chamber music classes. If we could, we also slipped into Bartók’s piano classes. I don’t know which college was able to provide such high quality education.” - he remembered his years at the Academy of Music in his autobiography. Ferenc Fricsay was born in a musician family in Budapest in 1914. On his alma mater’s website the following can be read about him: “In 1933, he took his final exam on the podium of the College. He conducted his own composition – the overture to *Cyrano de Bergerac* – as well as details of the *Master Singers*. After the exam, he could have won the position of assistant conductor of the Budapest Opera, but he refused because he wanted to conduct, so he undertook the direction of the Military Orchestra of Szeged and of the Szeged Philharmonics. The golden age of the city’s musical life began with this. The number of visitors with season passes increased from 260 to two thousand.” After the war he lived abroad. He conducted *Carmen* in Vienna and the world premiere of *Danton’s Death* in Salzburg. He has also performed at the Salzburg Festival, as well as in Germany, Switzerland, England, Israel and the United States. In 1961 Ferenc Fricsay received the “Great German Cross of Merit”, and then his book *About Mozart and Bartók* was published. Ferenc Fricsay died at the age of 48 in Basel. On the centenary of his birth the Deutsche Grammophon publisher released a commemorative edition of 45 CDs of his recordings of Mozart, Beethoven and Bartók.



The World of Infinity

Kornél Lánczos

"A given AB section has the same number of points as the entire Universe." Kornél Lánczos, a mathematician and physicist, came to this conclusion on the basis of Cantor's set theory. It is worth emphasizing his proficiency in both sciences because the former theorem may be difficult to interpret under the laws of physics. But with mathematical thinking, we get closer to the point. Kornél Lőwy was born in Székesfehérvár in 1893. In 1906, his father, a lawyer, changed their name to the more Hungarian Lánczos. After graduating from the Cistercian High School in Székesfehérvár, he graduated from the University of Budapest. In the following decades he lived in Western Europe and America. He taught at universities, and also worked as a mathematician for the U.S. Bureau of Standards and as a research engineer for the Boeing firm. As a physicist, he worked among others, in the fields of electrodynamics, general theory of relativity, and quantum mechanics. In the field of mathematics, he achieved outstanding results in the world of variation calculus, applied mathematics, and linear algebra, creating the Lánczos Algorithm. He visited Hungary several times. He died in Budapest in 1974 on one of these trips, made as a guest of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His ashes rest in Farkasrét Cemetery. His memorial plaque can be seen in Székesfehérvár, on Szent István Square. His name is preserved by the Kornél Lánczos Physical Competition and the Kornél Lánczos Grammar School in Székesfehérvár.



White Singer with Black "Voice" Natalie Williams

The jazz diva was born in Berlin, her father is English, but her mother is a Hungarian from Szabacka, who spoke to her daughter only in her mother tongue abroad. So Natalie, although she lives in London, speaks beautiful Hungarian. The audience in Budapest could also witness this, because she sings in English, but speaks in Hungarian to the fans during her concerts. Natalie Williams is one of the best known performers in the British jazz world, and she owes her career to her talent. She was a vocalist for a long time and she said that this laid the foundation of her later successes. She considers it a great opportunity for being able to learn behind the scenes, to sense the world of the studio and the stage there and then to go out well prepared. She thus took her luck. When Keri Hilson, one of the biggest stars of Rhythm and Blues asked her to be his backing singer in a TV show, they set up the stage so that the two of them had their microphones next to each other. So it seemed to everyone that Keri and Natalie were singing a duet. That's when her name was noted. Natalie Williams has a voice that was nominated in the "Best Singer" category for MOBO, a music award, which is proud of its black roots already in its name. The organizers called her with the news just when she was riding a bike to the swimming pool in Szeged. In addition to English, she also writes in Hungarian on her website. Although she never lived in the Carpathian Basin, did not go to a Hungarian school, Natalie Williams still belongs to us.



And the Talent is Inherited

Paul Neményi

He was born in Fiume in 1895. His grandfather, Zsigmond Neményi, and his father, Dezső Neményi, were also important people of the city. His cousin, Ambrus Neményi got up to the position of a parliamentary representative. Pál Neményi himself was a world-famous physicist and his legitimate son, Peter is a mathematician, and his presumed child is Bobby Fischer, who became a world chess champion. "Citing two former CIA agents, it can be read in the biographical book about Fischer that the chess genius's father was Hungarian, namely Pál Neményi, a physicist living abroad. A proof of this is, for example, that the scientist supported Fischer's mother financially until her death." issued the MTI (Hungarian Telegraphic Office). In any case, the similarity between the two men is spectacular. Pál Neményi graduated from high school in Budapest, but before that he won the national mathematics competition. He graduated in Berlin. He mainly focused on quantum mechanics, hydrostatics, and statistical mechanics. His publications were required literature at German universities. He fled Nazism to America, where he was a professor in Iowa, Denver, and Washington. He met Einstein and Hungarian researchers already working overseas. Tódor Kármán advised his ill-dressed, neglected-looking compatriot to tuck in his shirt and put on a tie. Although he was a divisive person, he was recognized for his knowledge, and became member of the research team working on the Manhattan Project. Paul Neményi died in America in 1952.



The Legend of Berlin

Pál Dárdai

If there is a problem somewhere, he will solve it. The Germans know that and so do we. Who wouldn't remember when he took over the Hungarian national football team being in ruins in October 2014, before the European Championship qualifiers in Bucharest. His Székely blood from Bukovina did not leave Pali Dárdai. He called back some of his former teammates and the Hungarians played a winning draw in Romania. It was dazzling. If only because for the first time in his life Dárdai was sitting on the bench of an adult team. The retired player worked in the youth team of his former team, Hertha, from where he was "borrowed" by MLSZ. In this three-quarter of a year, there were a total of five European Championship qualifiers with 3 wins and two draws. Of this, he spent the last five months under a double pressure, as the Berliners also began to struggle in the Bundesliga and the Germans, seeing Dárdai's excellent start at home, appointed him as the team's coach. Pali kept Hertha in the league and then he sat on its bench for 4 years. In 2021, the team once again came to the brink of relegation and the management turned to Dárdai again. To who else, but to the legend, who served the club as a player for 14 years, and rejected the call of Bayern Munich, and played a record of 372 times in Hertha. Born in Pécs in 1976, the 61-time Hungarian national team player, Pál Dárdai, spent most of his life in Berlin, but remained Hungarian to the core. Maybe that's why he is respected and loved here and there.



Pál Dárdai

Music is Her Mother Tongue

Réka Szilvay

And the Hungarian, and the Finnish. Of course, she also speaks a few other, but as she plays the violin, is understood everywhere without words. Réka Szilvay was born in Helsinki in 1972. Her career was unswerving. Her father, Géza Szilvay, is a violin teacher, so it turned out already at home that it was worth for little Réka to take the instrument in her hands. She did it at the age of four, and that has been her life ever since. At the age of thirteen she enrolled at the Sibelius Academy, where she has been a professor of violin since 2006. In the 1990s she perfected her skills in Vienna. Réka Szilvay is a soloist of leading Finnish orchestras, a celebrated musician of concert halls and festivals around the world. She works with the most important conductors, thus she also performed with Iván Fischer. In addition to English, French, Austrian and Finnish radios, Réka Szilvay's concerts were also recorded and broadcast by the Hungarian Radio. Her records houses are Warner Records, Alba Records and Naxos. Réka Szilvay also held a master class at the Liszt Ferenc Academy of Music. Her students are winning awards one after the other at international competitions. Perhaps this is also due to the fact that in addition to her knowledge of the craft, the professor places great emphasis on the correct posture and on the use of the right accessories. In her view, the artist can only focus on music without pain. In 2019, Réka Szilvay received the Golden Cross of Merit of Hungary for her outstanding achievements in the international dissemination of Hungarian music culture.



The Hungarian Karinthy of the British George Mikes

“The English scientists recognized that if they do not drink the tea clean, or only with lemon, rum or sugar, but they pour some drop of cold milk into it, they got the desired result. As soon as that refreshing, aromatic oriental drink was transformed into a colourless and tasteless mouthwash, it immediately became Britain's national drink.” He wrote this in his satirical work *Papucsban (In Slippers)*, which was translated into twenty-two languages and published in thirty-nine countries. Mikes travelled half the world and collected some great “material”. He went on to write his special descriptions of nations, like *Über Alles* about Germany, *Milk and Honey* about Israel, *How to Scarpe Skies* about the United States, and *The Land of the Rising Yen* about Japan. György Mikes was born in Siklós in 1912. He graduated as a lawyer and then worked as a journalist. He worked for *Reggel (Morning)* and for *Színházi élet (Theatre Life)*, in the latter he wrote the column “*Intim Pista*”. In 1938 he became a correspondent in London, from where did not return home. He also worked in the Hungarian department of the BBC and on *Radio Free Europe* and wrote regularly for Western Hungarian newspapers. George Mikes was president of the PEN Club for Stateless Writers. He is the author of dozens of books, most of them humorous; poignant, but not hurtful. In emigration, he sought to bring the good news of Hungarian literature to the English-speaking world and to promote our best there. George Mikes died in London in 1987, and he is commemorated by a marble plaque on the wall of his birthplace in Siklós.



Hungarian Books of a Swiss Writer

Ágota Kristóf

Although the Kossuth Prize-winning writer lived in Hungary until the age of 21, she created her most successful works in French. She wrote the following about the difficulties of “changing language” in her autobiography *Az analfabéta* (The Illiterate): “I have been speaking French for over thirty years and I have also been writing French for twenty years, but I still don’t know it. I don’t speak it without mistakes, and I can only write correctly when frequently using the dictionary. That is why I also call French a hostile language. And there’s one more reason why I call it that, and this latter is more serious. This is the language that is constantly killing my mother tongue.” Ágota Kristóf was born in Csikvánd, near Győr, in 1935, later her family moved to Kőszeg. His teacher father was imprisoned in 1948. At the age of 19, Ágota Kristóf married her former history teacher, with whom she emigrated to Switzerland in 1956. She worked in a watch factory, as a shop assistant and as a dental assistant. Her poems wrote at that time were published in the *Irodalmi Újság* (Literary News) and in the *Magyar Műhely* (Hungarian Workshop) in Paris. Her first novel, *A nagy füzet* (The Notebook), was published in 1986. János Szász made a film from the work, which won the Crystal Globe at the Karlovy Vary International Film Festival in 2013. The writings of Ágota Kristóf were translated into more than forty languages. Several of her dramas were staged. Her ashes were laid to rest in Kőszeg in 2011. Ágota Kristóf won several international literary awards, her legacy is preserved in the Swiss Literary Archive.



The Master of Tension

Frank Árpád Darabont

Although he hardly knows it from inside, he has a strange instinct for the world of prisons. His two best-known films, *The Shawshank Redemption* and *The Green Mile* show the mysterious life of guilty and innocents leaving unforgettable memory. Just like his movie *The Fog*, which also “leads” that tension into the viewer that arises between people locked within four walls. Frank Darabont won the trust of Stephen King, the writer of original stories. This allowed him to “tailor” the stories into a script and then direct the films. Born in 1959 in a refugee camp in the West as the child of emigrant parents of '56, Ferenc Darabont wrote scripts from the age of twenty. He participated in the writing Part 3 of *A Nightmare on Elm Street*, and Part 2 of *The Blob* and *The Fly*. After this George Lucas commissioned him to write the script for his series, *The Young Indiana Jones Chronicles*. He also elaborated the figure of the scientist-adventurer for Steven Spielberg in *Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull*. He also worked with Spielberg on the book *Saving Private Ryan*. His first directing, *Buried* was made in 1990 with a budget of \$2 million. This was followed by the Stephen King adaptations that brought fame and recognition to Frank Darabont. He received Oscar and Golden Globe nominations many times, but could not win an award, yet.

United States of America
Hollywood, Los Angeles



Baron of Lapland

Pál Pándy

For decades, he gave more than a thousand lectures across Europe on the beauty of the Nordic landscape. The indigenous Sami people appointed him their “ambassador” and allowed him to wear their national attire. The Finnish soldier, guide and writer of Hungarian origin, Pál Pándy, Paavo von Pandy in Finnish, was born in Gyula, Hungary in 1905. His father, Baron Kálmán Pándy was the director-physician of the State Mental Hospital in Nagyszeben and his mother, Aino Maria Edvardintytär Hjel, was a Finnish nurse. His parents met at a professional conference in Sweden. As a child, Pál Pándy lived in Transylvania, but he spent the summer holidays with his Finnish relatives. In addition to Hungarian and Finnish, he spoke six other languages and as a widely travelled young man he had extremely wide-ranging interest. He also studied agriculture, economics and politics, eventually choosing the military career. In 1936, Pál Pándy moved to Inari, 300 kilometres north of the Arctic Circle, to live with his relatives in Finland, where he married. He volunteered in the “Winter War” against the Soviet Union. During World War II, he served as a Finnish-German liaison officer, for which he was honoured by both the Germans and the Finns. After the war he became a farmer, tour guide and interpreter. In his guestbook, one of his visitors described him as “a Hemingway character ready for Hollywood”. Pál Pándy died in Inari on 24 September, 1986.



In the Footsteps of Alexander the Great

Aurél Stein

The English Orientalist Sir Denison Ross deemed Aurél Stein “the pride of two nations”. The Hungarian scholar spent most of his life in British India, but regularly visited Hungary. He gave lectures at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences several times, of which he was a member from 1895. In his will, he left his printed books, part of his manuscripts, and his collection of nearly 7,000 photographs to the Academy, which he also supported with donations. Aurél Stein, known to the world as Sir Marc Aurél Stein, was born in Pest in 1862. After graduating from Fasori Lutheran Secondary School, he studied humanities and oriental languages at German and English universities. He first travelled to India in 1886, where he worked in the British administration and then taught at Indian universities. In the following decades he led scientific expeditions to Central Asia. He visited the ruined cities of the Takla-Makan, East Turkestan, overcame deserts and mountain giants, discovered silk paintings dating from the 5th to the 10th centuries and tens of thousands of manuscripts from the Thousand Buddhas Cave Temple and identified the site of Alexander the Great’s battle in the Indus Delta. A significant part of the manuscripts and archeological artefacts he collected are kept in the British Museum. His books are captivating readings. Aurél Stein died in Kabul in 1943, his earthly remains are resting in the city’s Christian cemetery.



Iran

Afghanistan

India

The Hungarian Victim of the Titanic Lipót Weisz

His datasheet can be found on the encyclopedia-titanica website. According to this, he was born in Veszprém in 1875. He wore a black coat with a fur collar, a grey suit, and a W. L. monogrammed shirt. They found a key-ring with keys, gold, silver and bronze watches, a cigarette case, two pocket books, a check-book, two cufflinks, a gold ring, a tie pin, a gold chain, £56 in gold, a dollar in coins, a cheque of £30 and another of \$26. Lipót Weisz learned stone carving in Hungary and then went to work in England. There he met his wife, Mathilde from Belgium. The young people decided to emigrate to Canada. Lipót went on a “field trip” and got an assignment for carving stone shields in Montreal that symbolize the nine provinces of Canada at the time. They can still be seen on the facade of the Dominion Express Building. Lipót Weisz returned happily to England for his wife. They would have set off on Lusitania for their new homeland, but were redirected to the Titanic. Before leaving, Lipót Weisz sewed his savings into the lining of his jacket. Mathilde survived the disaster, but her husband was lost at sea. The woman got to New York, but they wanted to send her back to England as a penniless woman. However, when the body with the life jacket no. 293 was found, and was identified as Leopold Weisz, the property sewn into the suit was also discovered and thus the widow could begin a new life.



From Tannery to the Academy

George Szekeres

He owes everything to mathematics. His profession, his job, even his wife. "Given five points in the plane in general position, prove that four of them form a convex quadrilateral" this was the task at a gathering of the Anonymous group of talented high school students in the late 1920s. Eszter Klein immediately went on to explain the solution. Based on this, the later greatneses present, Pál Erdős and György Szekeres, set up one of the basic tenets of combinatorial geometry. Erdős dubbed the original problem "Happy Ending" problem, because during the common thinking, Eszter and György Szekeres fell in love with each other. Their marriage lasted until the grave because they died on 28 August, 2005, an hour apart in Australia. György Szekeres was born in Budapest in 1911. He graduated as a chemical engineer and then worked at a tannery in Simontornya. In 1937, he went to Shanghai with his wife, where they survived the Japanese occupation and World War II. However, they were forced to escape from the communist power takeover. From 1948 George Szekeres was already doing research work and teaching mathematics at the University of Adelaide in Australia. He was the founder and then President of the Australian Mathematical Society. He was elected a member of the Australian and Hungarian Academy of Sciences. George Szekeres received the highest Australian professional accolades, in 2001, on his 90th birthday, a two-day conference was held in his honour.



Australia
Adelaide

One of The Eight Dezső Orbán

"That was the age of revolutionists in Hungarian art life. In poetry Ady, in music Bartók, and in painting we, the Eight." – wrote Gyula Márfy. Dezső Orbán, a key member of the group, was born in Győr in 1884. According to the encyclopaedias "he was an avant-garde painter, graphic artist, art teacher." At the university he studied humanities and then went to the Julian Academy in Paris to study painting. At that time he painted still lifes, nudes and landscapes, later his style became more colourful, then by the time of his Australian emigration he was already characterized by abstract expressionism. In 1909 Dezső Orbán became a member of The Eight Group, which was later called the "Fauves" by the Hungarian art history. The painters who exhibited together until the outbreak of the Great War represented Hungarian painting in a separate hall at the San Francisco World Expo. Dezső Orbán later presented his works at the Kálmán Könyves Salon in Budapest, in Ernst Museum and in Helikon. He founded the legendary Atelier School of Design and Workshop, in which he employed and taught advertising graphics. In 1939 he emigrated to Australia, where he taught and founded the Orbán Gallery. He wrote a highly successful guide for autodidact students. His early works can still be seen in the Hungarian National Gallery. In 1984, Dezső Orbán donated his painting sent to an exhibition of artists living abroad to the Museum of Fine Arts. The artist died two years later in Sydney.

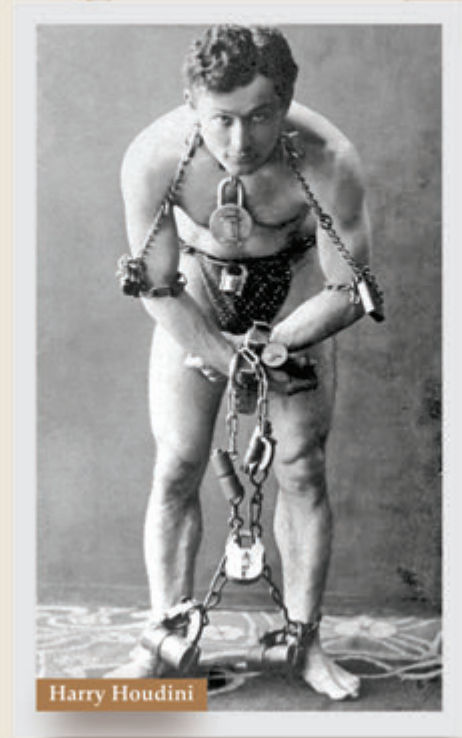


Australia
Sydney

Please, Do Not Imitate Me!

Harry Houdini

Prior to his performances, the King of the “art of escapism” drew the audience’s attention to the fact that his tricks were aided by his supernatural abilities. Whether he had them, or not, that’s a mystery. Just as the circumstances of his death are ambiguous. Whether he died of poison, of a student’s hit at his stomach, or of appendicitis that remains a secret. Harry Houdini was born as Erik Weisz in Budapest, on today’s Csengery Street in 1874. He was four years old when he moved to America with his family. As a young man, he was also a newspaper man, a shoeblick, and a factory worker, and when he saw a handcuffed man getting out of a crate at the age of 17, he realized it was his world. He solved the mystery and became an illusionist. He took the artist name Houdini, and his first success was the escape from a straitjacket. In 1900 he sailed for Europe, where he finally made it. In England, he was picked up by the press, and from there the whole world wanted to see him. Thousands watched his performances in huge areas. He knew no impossible. In Russia, he escaped from a prison train carrying exiles in the freezing cold. He was beaten to iron in Germany, guarded by hundreds of policemen, yet, almost stripped naked, he escaped from them. Returning to America, he freed himself from ropes, water tanks, and jumped off bridges with his hands clasped behind back. His death in 1926 shocked people. Harry Houdini is the eternal world star who has a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.



Harry Houdini

A Man from Space

László Baksay

In his autobiography published in the Physics Review in 2001, the former Head of the Department of Physics and Space Sciences at the Florida Institute of Technology wrote the following: “I was born in Budapest in 1945. I went to school in Maglód for five years. In 1956, at the age of eleven, my parents took me to Germany, but I did not learn any new mathematics at the school there for a year compared to the maths I learned at the school in Maglód. I received my doctorate from the RWTH Aachen University. In 1968, I came to America to the Boston University. To my research, I did the experiments on the linear accelerator of Stanford. Then I was invited by the Florida Institute of Technology to head the Department of Physics and Space Sciences. This university is just 12 miles from the Kennedy Space Centre. I got into a very interesting world, the whole 60 kilometre long area is called Space Coast. There, space is part of everyday life. It can happen that you are driving a car and suddenly you see a bright pink light: the Space Shuttle is just taking off! The area code of the telephones in the area is 321, recalling the count-down before launch: three - two - one - go! 80% of my students get a job in space research after graduating from the university. I hope that in the future Hungary will also be able to use her talents. This is my message to the Hungarian teachers! That’s why I go home so often.” László Baksay died in Debrecen in 2020.



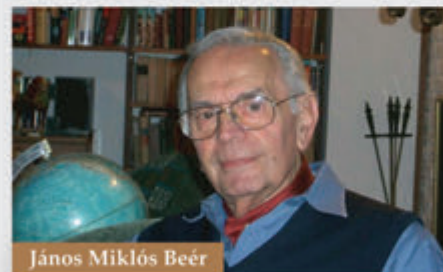
The Researcher of the Flames

János Miklós Beér

Getting to know fire was an important step in our becoming human, and it is now a natural part of our daily lives. But for a scientist it can have a lifetime of “research”. János Miklós Beér specialized in energy technology and combustion theory. When the U.S. Secretary of Energy, Spencer Abraham, presented the Lowry Prize to János Miklós Beér in 2003, he said, “With his 45 years of research and development work Dr. Beér contributed to the refinement of the combustion of coal, oil and gas. His work had a significant impact on the industry.” Born in Budapest in 1923, János Miklós Beér after graduating from the Technical University of Budapest became engineer at the Thermal Technological Research Institute of the capital and taught at the Department of Steam Engines and Steam Boilers of his alma mater. In 1956 he was forced to flee Hungary. In the following decades he was director of the Research Station of the International Fuel Foundation in the Netherlands, was teaching at the Centre of Combustion, Power and Propulsion at The Pennsylvania State University, at the Department of Chemical and Combustion Sciences of The University of Sheffield, and at the Department of Chemical Engineering at MIT. In 1978 he became an honorary doctor of the Technical University for Heavy Industry in Miskolc. In 1986 he was elected an honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. János Miklós Beér passed away in Winchester, Massachusetts, in 2018. His colleagues considered him a real Hungarian gentleman who cooked great and always offered coffee at the perfect temperature.



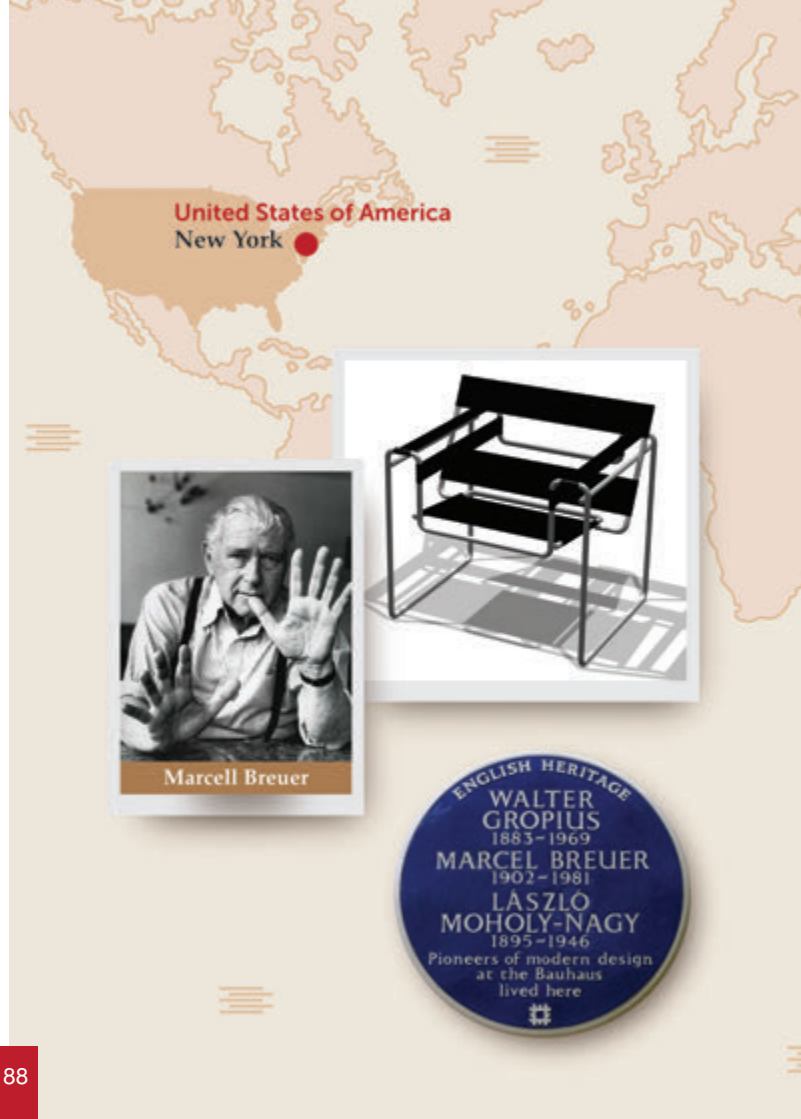
United States of America
Winchester



An Epoch-making Man

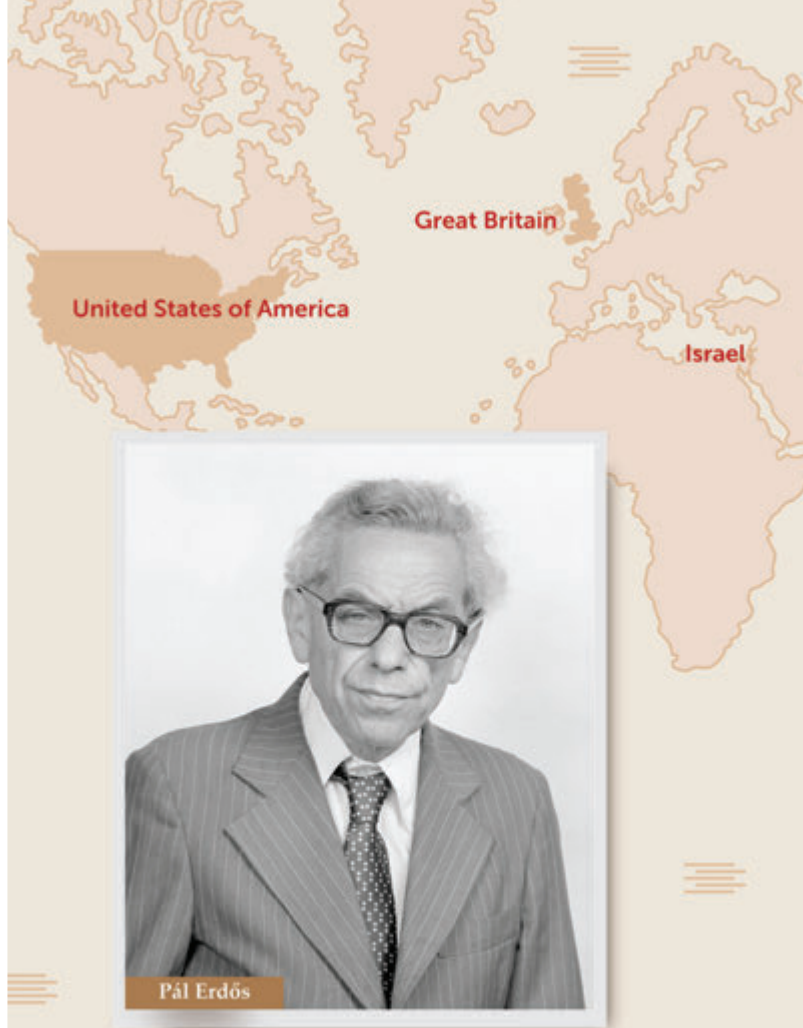
Marcell Breuer

His works do not need explanation. The Pirelli Building in New Haven, with its upper floors standing on concrete pillars on the lower two floors, is considered an iconic work of modernist architecture. His lamps and tube chairs, designed between the two world wars are still modern pieces after almost a hundred years, even in a new apartment. His buildings and furniture immediately reveal the identity of the creator. Marcell Breuer was born in Pécs in 1902. His friends nicknamed him Lajkó. He graduated from secondary school in his hometown and then joined Walter Gropius's Bauhaus school. When he graduated, his master kept him as a teacher. Marcell Breuer became an independent designer in Berlin in 1928. He designed furniture and buildings and then he moved home to Budapest, but his Bauhaus education was not accepted by the Chamber of Engineers. Marcell Breuer eventually settled in the United States, where he became a Harvard teacher and the "star architect" of his time. He designed museum, church, monastery, theatre, sports centre, university buildings, headquarters for UNESCO, and a research centre for IBM. In 1968, Marcell Breuer was awarded an honorary doctorate by the Technical University of Budapest. In London a memorial plaque was erected in memory of him, of László Moholy-Nagy and Walter Gropius. In Pécs the Breuer Marcell promenade and the Doctoral school of Architecture of the Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology of the University of Pécs bear his name. The "designer", Marcell Breuer died in New York in 1981.



The "Prime Man" Pál Erdős

"The constantly travelling Erdős played the contact building role of the Internet before its invention." – writes Bruce Schechter in his biographical book *My Brain Is Open – The Mathematical Journeys of Pál Erdős*. The scientist, born in Budapest in 1913, was able to multiply by four-digit numbers at the age of four and was also aware of the world of negative numbers. As a student, his favourite preoccupation was solving the problems of the *Mathematical and Physical Monthly for Secondary Schools*. He received his doctorate from Pázmány Péter University of Sciences and became friends with Tódor Kármán and Lipót Fejér. From the 1930s, his "odyssey", which his biographer referred to, began. He first studied in Manchester and then went to America, where he was able to do research work with János Neumann, Jenő Wigner and Albert Einstein at Princeton University. He did not want to participate in the Manhattan Project, thus after World War II, he returned to Hungary. He left Hungary again in 1948 to escape communism. He commuted between England, the USA and Israel, then he "arrived at a compromise with those at home" and was able to travel to Budapest again. He was specialized in prime numbers, graph theory, combinatorial number theory and set theory. Eight academies accepted him as a member. In addition to his numerous accolades, he was the first of our compatriots to receive the Wolf Prize. The "Erdős number" is legendary in the profession. This, registers his co-authors and those publishing with his co-authors. Pál Erdős, who died at a congress in Warsaw in 1996, was buried in Budapest.



The Hungarian Politician of Ohio

Péter Újvági

“We all know that America was built from the emigration. Some were persecuted, some could not make a living at home, people came here for different reasons. We must always remember our ancestors, to whom we owe our present successes.” told Péter Újvági to Bocskai Radio of the American Hungarians. Born in Budapest in 1949, the deputy and mayor left his homeland in 1956 with his parents and siblings. After the Austrian refugee camp, they got to the city of Toledo near Cleveland. Since the turn of the 19th and 20th century, the largest Hungarian communities in America have lived in that area. Péter Újvági studied history and political science at the University of Toledo and then became a successful businessman. During Jimmy Carter's Presidency, he was commissioner of the White House Committee on Neighbourhoods. In 1981 he joined the City Council of Toledo and then chaired the Board from 1997 to 2002. In 2002, he was elected for the third time as representative of the Ohio State Legislature. In 1993, Péter Újvági was a member of the US delegation that attended the funeral of Hungarian Prime Minister József Antall. His wife is Betty Újvági, they have four children: Krisztina, Andrew, Elizabeth and Suzanne. Founder and leader of the American-Hungarian Coalition. He is a member of the St. Stephen's Catholic Church and the Hungarian Golf Club in Toledo, which also organizes gastronomic and cultural events.



I can Always Get Rich Clients, but not Good Clients

Alexander Brody

His grandfather was Sándor Bródy, the writer. His father, János Bródy traded with grain commodities and was the director of the racecourse. His mother was Lilly Pollatschek, painter. His uncle was the writer Sándor Hunyady. His relatives are the Nobel Prize-winning physicist Dénes Gábor, the inventor of the cryp-
to-carbon bulb Imre Bródy and Ernő Bródy, who was a Member of the Parliament for a record-breaking 41 years. Alexander Brody used the talent accumulated in him primarily in the business life. He was born in Budapest in 1933 as Sándor Bródy. In 1947, seeing the political situation, his family chose the United States as their new homeland. After finishing secondary school, Alexander enrolled at Princeton University, where he met the American elite. He became friends with the Hungarian scientists working there, including János Neumann, he met Einstein, Greta Garbo, Ella Gombaszögi, and Ferenc Molnár. His fellow student was James Baker, later Secretary of State. Alexander Brody, with a degree in his pocket, became a successful businessman and advertising specialist. He appreciated his colleagues and also earned the recognition of his clients. He ran global companies, he was president of the World Advertising Association in the 1980s, and wrote fiction books. He retired in 1993 and has lived in Hungary almost ever since. In memory of his grandfather, he founded the Sándor Bródy Prize for first-volume writers. Alexander Brody received the George Washington Award of the American Hungarian Foundation and the Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit of Hungary.

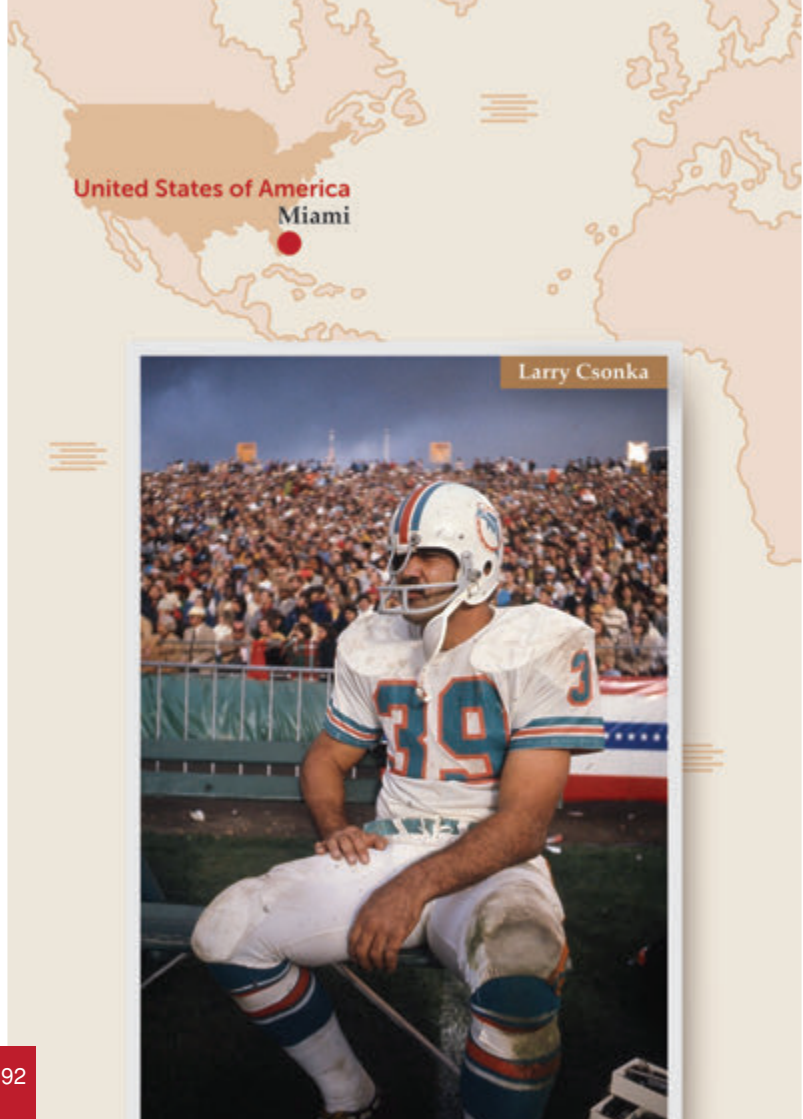


Alexander Brody



The „Perfect” Larry Csonka

As an American football player for the Miami Dolphins, he won the Super Bowl twice. After losing the final in 1971, his team made it to the finals again, producing a 100% season in '72. In a match played in front of 90,000 spectators in Los Angeles, the Csonka's team beat the Washington Redskins 14-7. The following year, they could defend the title, winning the Super Bowl against the Minnesota Vikings 24-7 in Miami. Larry Csonka was voted the best player of the match, who contributed with two touchdowns, i.e. with two perfect runs to the trophy. It was at the final in Houston, that the price of the 30-second commercial during the intermission exceeded the \$100,000, while CBS had a viewing rate of 73%. Larry Csonka's family emigrated to America from Kisiratos in Arad County, Hungary. Larry was born into an almost "Hungarian world" in Stow, near Cleveland in 1946. Already as a college player, he had countless records on his name, so it's no wonder that in 1968, the Dolphins, his only team in NFL, drafted him in the first round of the "rookie market". With a height of 191 centimetres and a weight of 107 kilos, he was a dominant player of his age. After his retirement in 1980, Csonka also entered the hall of university and professional celebrities of his sport. His jersey number 39 was "retired" by the Dolphins. After that his career ended, Larry Csonka became a television actor and a motivational speaker.

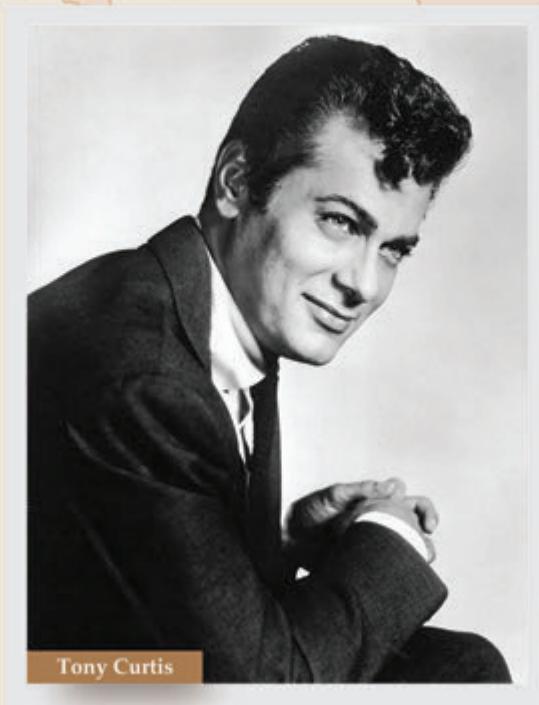


The Prince of Hollywood

Tony Curtis

The title of his autobiography, published in 2009, describes his life perfectly. He dedicated the book in Millennium Park for long hours. Although he was born in New York in 1925, he kept in mind his origin. His mother came from Nagymihály and his father from Mátészalka. In 1996, Tony Curtis participated in the First World Meeting of Hungarian Filmmakers. In interviews, he spoke Hungarian several times. In such occasions he told, that he came here gladly, was proud of the country and considered himself Hungarian. In one of the tourist commercials made about Hungary, he presented the sights of Budapest as a host. He contributed to the renovation of the Dohány Street Synagogue and visited Mátészalka several times to see his relatives in Kossuth Lajos Street. Tony Curtis received the Golden Globe Award twice, and appeared in 130 films. His biggest successes were *Some Like It Hot* with Marilyn Monroe and Jack Lemmon, and the series of *The Persuaders!* with Roger Moore. But during his half-century career he also played with Gina Lollobrigida, Burt Lancaster, Kirk Douglas, Natalie Wood, and Henry Fonda. He mainly played in comedies, but he was also great as a boxer or as an unscrupulous businessman. As an escaped prisoner of *The Defiant Ones*, he was nominated for the Oscar, and when playing Fernand Mondego of *The Count of Monte Cristo*, we don't mind at all that he won his worthy punishment in the end. Tony Curtis died in America in 2010, in the arms of his last wife, Jill.

United States of America
● Hollywood, Los Angeles



"I Do Not Like to Copy Anyone" Gábor Csupó

Not even myself, added the multiple EMMY-winning animator in an interview. Perhaps that is why Gábor Csupó, who was born in Budapest in 1952 became so extremely successful in his profession. The name of the co-founder of the Klasky-Csupo animation studio in Hollywood is associated with such legendary series as *The Simpsons*, *Rugrats*, *The Wild Thornberrys*, or *Aaahh!!! Real Monsters*. Gábor Csupó started as an animator at Pannonia Studio. Among his first works was the *Mézga család* (*The Mézga family*). At the age of twenty-three, in 1975, he escaped from Yugoslavia through a long tunnel to the "free world", among others with the musician László Mándoki. He finally moved to Los Angeles in 1979. There he married the cartoonist Arlene Klasky, with whom he founded the Klasky-Csupo company, which today is one of the largest cartoonist studios in the world. He incorporated his own life story into his adult cartoon series, the *Immigrants*. The main character is Joska, the Hungarian dissident who chases the American dream, and the chicks in California with one of his Russian fellow man. The number of Csupó's co-workers sometimes amounts to 450. That's the limit, because the parking lot of the headquarters cannot accommodate more cars. Of course, there are many Hungarians among his colleagues, including former "Pannonians". But Gábor Csupó adheres to what George Czukor once said: "It is not enough to be Hungarian, you must also be talented."



Don't Buy it, Just Rent It

Sándor Hertz

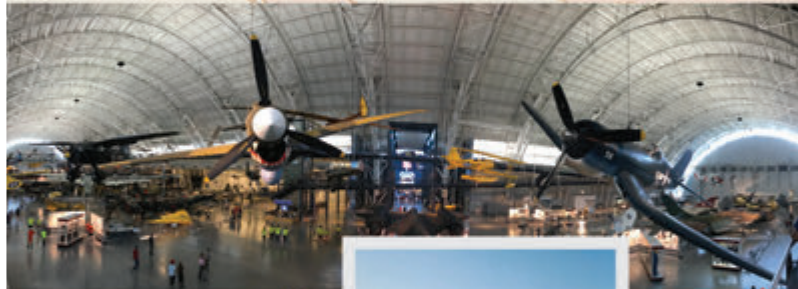
The excellent businessman was born in Szklabinya, Turóc County in 1879. His family emigrated to the United States when he was five years old. In Chicago, from being a newsy he became an amateur boxing champion and then a sports journalist. As the reporter for the Chicago Morning News he went to boxing matches by taxi. In his experiences the grumpy drivers gave him expensive drives in dirty cars. Therefore, when he lost his job, even though he could not drive, he started a low-cost taxi business consisting of seven used cars. He was soon transporting passengers with 40, and in 1915 with 2,700 yellow-painted cars in Chicago. He had his polite drivers wear uniforms and set up a telephone dispatcher service. In the years that followed, "yellow cabs" appeared one after the other in the American cities as a part of Hertz's business system. The business was thriving, he soon started transporting people by buses, too, and then designed a car specifically suitable to be used as a taxi. Hertz Corporation's flagship car rental business was launched in 1924. To control the growing traffic, Hertz proposed the construction of traffic light junctions in Chicago, the cost of which was borne by himself. Hertz's company was the first to use credit cards for paying the rental fee, and developed a network system for car rental. The demanding character of Sándor Hertz, who died in 1961, still determines the philosophy of the company today.

United States of America
Chicago



The Hungarian Aviation Billionaire István Udvarházy

When he received the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of Hungary in the Parliament in 2016, the Prime Minister said the following in his laudation: “We can learn from him not only how to experience the passion for flying, but also how to work efficiently for it. Thank you for allowing us, Hungarians to feel this special career as ours.” Steven Udvar-Hazy was born in Budapest in 1946 as Ferenc István Udvarházy. He emigrated with his family in 1956. In the United States, he founded the company called ILFC with his university roommate, Lajos Gonda and his father in 1973, with an investment of \$50,000 each, which company introduced the notion of operating leasing. István Udvarházy recognised that the more new aircrafts he ordered the greater the discount was at which he could purchase them. There was a huge demand from airlines for more cheaply operable, younger aircrafts. By the age of 50, the former Hungarian immigrant was running a \$50 billion company with more than a thousand airplanes. István Udvarházy is an experienced commercial pilot and a generous patron. The Christine and Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Library and Learning Center in Arizona and The Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Center, the National Air and Space Museum in Chantilly, Virginia, opened on the 100th anniversary of the first flight of the Wright brothers were both built as a result of his several hundred million dollars donations.



Central European "Papua" István Wurm

Perhaps because of his statelessness, he learned almost every language he "encountered". Maybe because he had two mother tongues to begin with. István Wurm was born in Budapest in 1922. His father was German-speaking and his mother was Hungarian. In the turbulent years after the Great War, he was not granted neither Hungarian nor Austrian citizenship, although he lived in Vienna. This eventually came in handy when he reached the military age, as neither country conscripted him. As István Wurm lived in a multilingual family, his talent in languages was revealed early on. He went to school in Austria and he was able to travel half of Europe as a child. By the age of twenty he spoke nine languages. He studied Turkish at the University of Vienna, and in 1944 he wrote his PhD on the Uzbek language. His marriage opened up another linguistic world for him, as his wife was a specialist in African ethnography. He taught Altaic linguistics at the University of Vienna when he read some of the books written by Sydney Herbert Ray, a specialist in Melanesian languages. It was then when the Papuan languages started fascinating him. István Wurm learned the Tok Pisin and Hiri Motu languages from books, then moved to Australia in 1954, where he became a fellow of the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, and finally obtained a citizenship, the Australian one. His main research field was the world of Papuan languages. He spoke a total of about fifty languages. He confessed, however, to an Italian newspaper that he could only swear in Hungarian. István Wurm died in Canberra in 2001.



István Wurm



From Selmecebánya to Vancouver The Foresters of Sopron

This is an unparalleled story in the cultural history of the world, although not without precedents. The Hungarian Royal Academy of Mining and Forestry was founded in 1735 in Selmecebánya. After the Treaty of Trianon, the institution moved to Sopron to remain on Hungarian ground. Following the defeat of the 1956 War of Independence, the college was forced to flee again. Together with their families, the professors and students of the Faculty of Forest Engineering decided to leave their beloved homeland. They were notified in the Austrian refugee camp that Canada was ready to receive them. In September 1957, the Sopron Division was founded in Vancouver with 28 instructors and 196 students. Education in their mother-tongue was offered to the refugees and they could also take examinations in Hungarian before their own teachers. The last class that began its studies at home graduated in 1961. In the following decades, the Hungarian professionals became key players in the forestry and wood industry of their new homeland. The Faculty of Forest Engineering of the University of West Hungary accepts the diplomas issued in Vancouver as equivalents to its own ones. Among the former students and teachers, Dean Kálmán Roller and Professor László Adamovich became honorary citizens of the University of West Hungary, while Antal Kozák, Oszkár Sziklai, Miklós Grátzer, Géza Ifjú, József Bódig and János Balatinecz became honorary doctors. The famous student traditions of Selmec are still cultivated at the University of Vancouver to this day.



The "Puskás of Gastronomy"

Pál Kövi

The short characterisation of András Cserna-Szabó about the restaurant owner and writer formerly being a football-player is perfect. Pál Kövi was born in Balassagyarmat in 1924. He began his agricultural engineering studies in Kolozsvár, but due to the war he finally graduated in Keszthely. After finishing the university, he was the co-worker of the Ministry of Agriculture and played football in Balassagyarmat MTE, where his nickname was "Pátyó". In 1947 he went to Italy, where he played for Foggia and then AS Roma. He opened his first restaurant, Piccola Budapest around then. A few years later, he moved on to America, where as a student of the legendary György Láng he obtained a degree in catering. Together with Tom Margittai, they bought the Four Seasons restaurant in the heart of Manhattan, which soon became the centre of social life. Its glorious design and excellent cuisine attracted the athletes, artists, politicians and business people. Pál Kövi became friends with almost all of his guests. His notebook with the phone numbers of the most important people was legendary. In 1980, he published his cookbook Transylvanian Feast, in which he collected the different kinds of food of his youth. To accompany the recipes, he edited and published the stories of István Szócs, Tibor Bálint, József Éltető and other Transylvanian writers in the book. Paul Kövi died in New York in 1998. His ashes were buried in Balassagyarmat. In The New York Times, gastro publicist Frank Prial said goodbye to him.



She Designs not for Models, But for Real Women

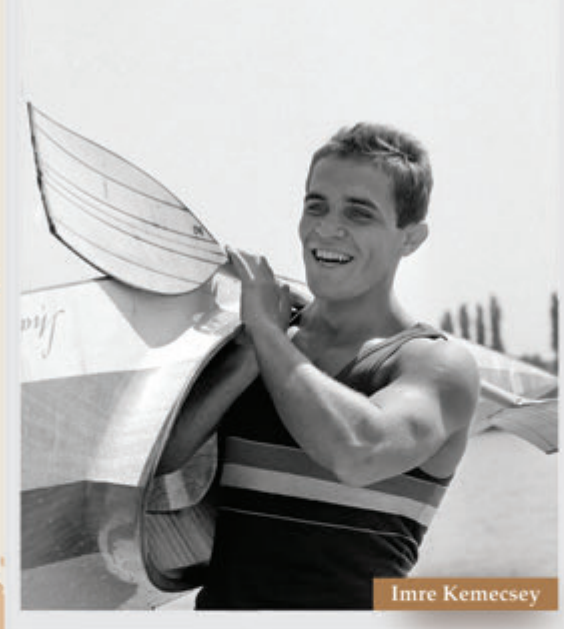
Adrienne Vittadini

“For me, one of the most important aspects is comfort. Working women should only wear clothes in which they feel comfortable. That’s why I make variable pieces so that no one gets surprised during a long day”, said one of the best-known fashion designers of our time at her 1993 fashion show in Paris. Adrienne Vittadini was born in Győr as Adrienne Tóth in 1945. Her family fled to the United States after the 1956 revolution. Adrienne graduated from the Moore College of Art in Philadelphia, which has been proud of its student ever since. In addition to studying, Adrienne also worked as a salesperson, a draughtsperson and a model. In 1972 she married the Italian Gianluigi Vittadini. Together they founded the Adrienne Vittadini brand, which quickly became successful, because it offered excellent quality at an affordable price. Her design is classic and purely elegant. In addition to clothing and a wide range of accessories, she also sells perfumes. In 1992, the People Magazine named her one of the 50 most successful people in the world. In 2011 and 2012, she featured former models at the New York Fashion Week show, in particular the then 80-years-old Carmen Dell’Orefice, whose performance was a huge success. Adrienne Vittadini considers herself a Hungarian and often visits her homeland. She participated in the programs of the Association for Women’s Career Development in Hungary.



EC Gold for Hungary, World Cup titles for Canada Imre Kemecesey

Born in Budapest in 1941, he won a gold, two silver and a bronze medal at the European Championships as a kayaker. He finished second at the Rome Olympics and could also step on the second level of the podium at the 1966 West Berlin World Championship. Since the 1980s he was leading his Canadian students to success as a coach. Caroline Brunet was a 10-time world champion, a two-time Olympic silver medalist, a one-time bronze medalist and Renn Crichlow was one of the greatest kayakers of the '90s, collecting one of all three World Championship medals on 500 and 200 metres. A broken arm put an end to Imre Kemecesey's athletic career. He became a coach in 1969. At MTK Zoltán Bakó was his student, Géza Csapó and Zoltán Angyal, the later federal captain of the Hungarian kayak-canoe team trained with him in Szeged. He wrote his doctoral dissertation on sports psychology. He dealt with mental training, which was still unknown at the time in the sport. He summarised his knowledge about movement in his book *The Internal Structure of Kayak Technique*. In 1986, he became the head coach of the Canadian national team. He was invited for one year, but in the end he was training Canada's bests for six years. Since then he has been living with his family in Vancouver. His former student, the silver and bronze World Cup medalist, Péter Völgyi, said the following about Imre Kemecesey: "He had well-developed training plans and revolutionary innovations. When others were still working with stone-age methods, he was already thinking."



Canada
Vancouver

Sound Mind in a Sound Body

Jenő Hámori

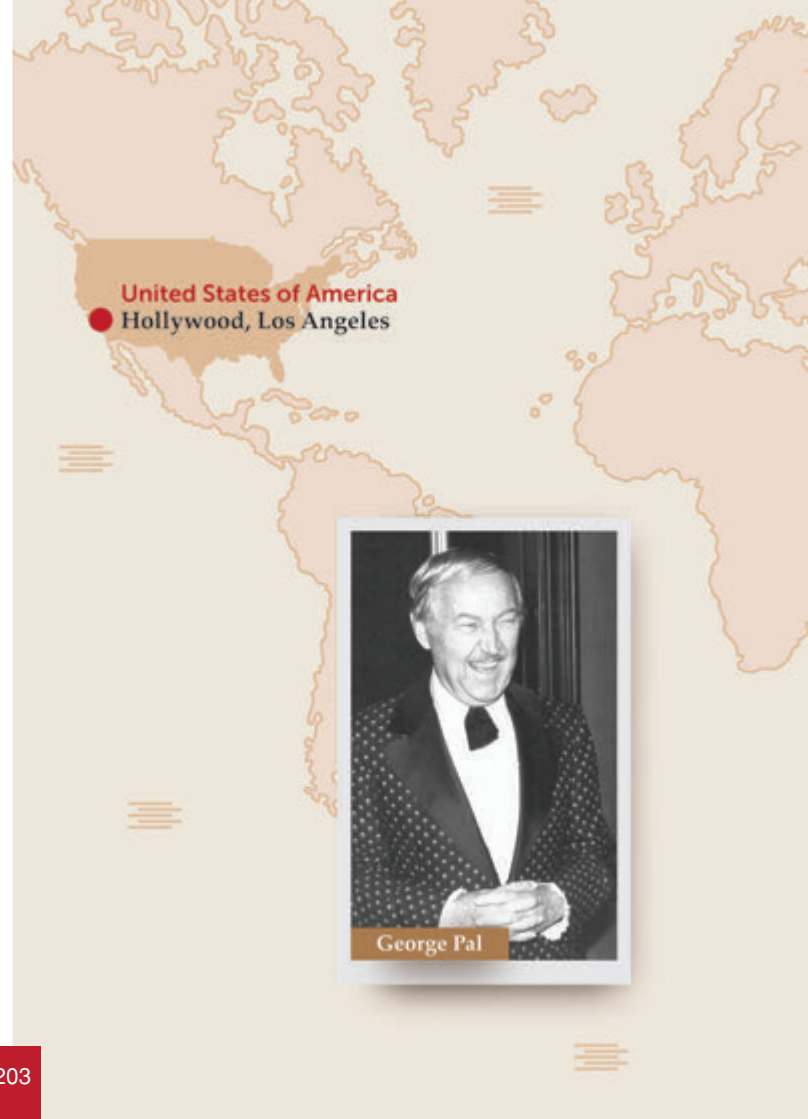
In his hometown, the physical education teacher of the Benedictine grammar school was the first who put a sword in his hand. At the age of fifteen, in 1948, he became a competitor of the Fencing Club in Győr. After graduating, he was admitted to the Faculty of Science of the Eötvös Loránd University, so he continued fencing in Budapest. Jenő Hámori was playing in the Hungarian national team from 1954. He found himself in the company of real demigods. In the following years, together with Aladár Gerevich, Rudolf Kárpáti and Pál Kovács, he became an Olympic and world champion as a member of the Hungarian sabre team. He obtained his diploma in chemistry a few months before the 1956 Olympics. After the Olympics, he took part in a three-month demonstration tour of Sport Illustrated Magazine and then settled in the United States. He did not give up fencing, he won the U.S. Championship twice, and finished 7th as member of the U.S. Sabre team at the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. In 1964, Jenő Hámori received his PhD in biochemistry from the University of Pennsylvania. He then taught at Cornell University, at Delaware University, and for twenty years as a professor of biochemistry at the Tulane University School of Medicine in New Orleans. Since 2003 he has been giving lectures on biochemistry at the Eötvös Loránd University as a visiting professor. He survived the rampage of Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans in 2005. His fate was unknown for several days. Jenő Hámori returned home to Hungary in 2006.



The Man Who Revolutionised Animation

George Pal

He was nominated for Oscar a total of seven times in the Best Animated Short Film category. He finally received the golden statue in 1944. George Pal was born as György Pál Marczinc-sák in Cegléd in 1908. He travelled through the country with his traveling actor parents. After graduating from the Budapest Academy of Arts, he worked for Hunnia Films. He then became animation director at the UFA Studios in Berlin. He patented his method, the Pal-Doll technique, which meant that not the whole puppet was moved, but the head and the limbs thereon, separately. His puppets came to life in this way, and his films, accompanied by lively music, can still be seen on the World Wide Web. He also made commercials, among others ordered by the Philips company. In 1939, he emigrated into the United States, where Paramount Pictures offered George Pal a job. His *Puppetoon* series earned him the honorary Academy Award for “developing storytelling procedures and the related techniques.” He made sci-fi and fantasy films with live actors from the 1950s. When asked for his favourite movie, he replied “Always the next one.” He died in Los Angeles in 1980, at the age of 72, where he was buried in the Holy Cross Cemetery. George Pal created special techniques and a film world that have inspired entire generations in Hollywood and around the world ever since.



The Hungarian World Star of Harp Arisztid Würtzler

"This does not work without six to eight hours of cuddling, caressing and arrangement per day." And we can surely believe him. He performed as a soloist or with his ensemble in 60 countries of the world. He was a returning guest at the White House, but he also played music to Pope John Paul II and to many more celebrities. Arisztid Würtzler was born in Budapest in 1925. According to family legend, they are descendants of robber barons. By the 20th century they were for sure tamed because both his father and brother became musicians. During his years of study at the Academy of Music Arisztid had not attended the Marxism classes, thus he was expelled. Eventually, through the intercession of his professors, he was taken back. Until 1956, he played in the Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra and then emigrated to the United States. Initially, he made a living from occasional physical work and then bought his first harp on loan. Thus, he could apply for ensemble positions, then started a solo career. Unable to get on television as a male performer, he founded his harp ensemble, the New York Harp Ensemble. The formation consisting of four women, plus him played dazzling music and performed well in the shows. In 1969, Arisztid Würtzler organised the first American International Harp Contest. He hosted his former teacher, Zoltán Kodály in the United States. From the eighties he regularly returned to Hungary both to perform and to teach. Some records of his ensemble were published by Hungaroton. Arisztid Würtzler died on a concert tour in Debrecen in 1997, and his remains rest in the Cemetery in Kerepesi út.



The First Hungarian Woman Pilot Lilly Steinschneider

“Wonderful flight, Steinschneider spends 31 minutes in the air and lowers the plane at the far edge of the plateau. The crowd rushes there, lifts her on their shoulders, and brings her triumphally to the hangars. Viewers jump over the cordon and flood Lilly Steinschneider with autograph requests, so much that Count Teleky could only get to the celebrated to congratulate her after a laborious pushing and jostling.” This is how the 8th of October, 1912 issue of the Nagyvárad Napló (Oradea Diary) reports on the notable event. This was our hero's first public flight after obtaining her pilot license. The document is a precious treasure of the Museum of Transport. Born in Budapest in 1891, Lilly Steinschneider came from a wealthy family, so she was able to devote herself to her expensive passion without any financial obstacles. She was nineteen when at the international aviation race in the capital she decided that having learnt to drive automobiles, she would like to fly a plane, too. She was the first Hungarian lady to do so. At the outbreak of the Great War she wanted to serve in the Air Force, but because of her family's categorical ban she could only serve her homeland as a nurse. She later married a count of Austro-Hungarian and Japanese ancestry, whom she divorced in 1960. Lilly Steinschneider lived in Italy, France and Switzerland from 1939. She died in Geneva in 1977, at the age of 86. A street was named after the first Hungarian woman pilot at the place of her exam, in Wiener Neustadt.

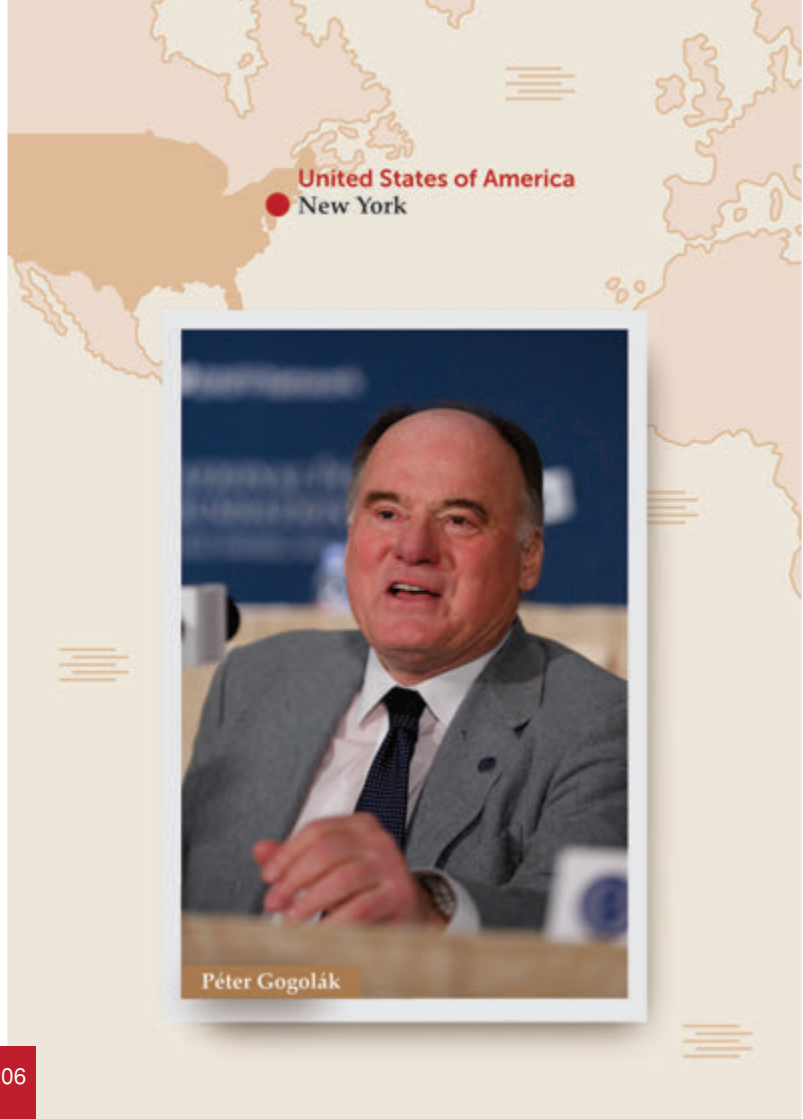


Lilly Steinschneider

The Hungarian Reformer of American Football

Péter Gogolák

He could kick the football much farther than anyone before him. The transfer of Pete Gogolak, who thus became extremely “in demand”, eventually led to the unification of the previous rival leagues. Péter Gogolák was born in Budapest in 1942. As a child, he was a registered footballer, from which he immensely benefited overseas. His family fled from Hungary to the United States in 1956. Peter and his brother Károly, who also became a famous player, were introduced to American football there. In the small town of Ogdensburg on the banks of the St. Lawrence River the local team coach saw Pete kicking a basketball. The master gave him an American football to try it, too. He was amazed at the result, because the boy did not shoot with the spike, as is customary there, but in the European way, with his instep, thus the ball flew much farther than expected. After graduating from university, he became a pro for Buffalo Bills in AFL, and from there, overturning the “non-attack” agreement valid until then, he was contracted by the rival NFL giant, the New York Giants. The war that ensued ended in peace and in the unification of the leagues. Pete Gogolák was the kicker of the Giants for 8 years. The club’s website presents his records that are valid to this day in a separate video. Since then, every player uses his kicking technique in this sport.



Recognised Even Without Signature

Endre Szász

“The West was a good opportunity for me to test myself in a foreign environment. At home, the value judgments were confusing. In America I became a made man and played the life of yuppies, but fortunately I got bored with it. I had to come home because everything was too simple there. And you can't make good pictures out of that.” Endre Szász was born in Csíkszereda in 1926. From the age of 3-4, he drew what he saw. Chairs, chandeliers, birds, the grandparents, everything. He had his first exhibition at the age of fifteen. He finished secondary school in Marosvásárhely and then he attended the class of István Szőnyi at the Budapest College of Fine Arts. He was imprisoned by the system in the 1950s and was able to work as an illustrator after his release. In 1964, the book of the medieval Persian poet Omar Khayyam, the Rubaiyat with the drawings of Endre Szász was among the thirty most beautiful books in the world in the international competition of the British Museum. In 1968, he made visual designs for the film version of *Egri csillagok* (*Eclipse of the Crescent Moon*). His instantly recognisable painting style made him world famous. Endre Szász lived in Canada and the United States in the 1970s and 1980s. After his return, he painted porcelain, glass, furniture and textiles. He created for the public. In the last decade of his life Endre Szász lived in Várda, in County Somogy, Hungary and he died at the age of 77 in 2003.

Canada

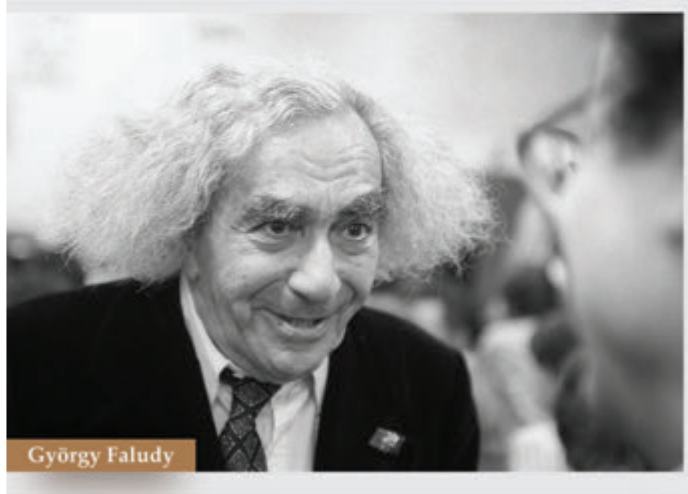
United States of America



Happy Days Even in Hell

György Faludy

"I was a revolutionary in my whole life, but not in the communist way. It was the spirit of civil sobriety that I always truly loved." – said György Faludy, who spent most of his life abroad in an interview he gave to the Hungarian Television in 2005. His Villon translations caused quite a stir. He survived Recsk, where his poems "written in his head" and later his recollections are considered sources of great value. He started countless times again and again from scratch, but in the end he could return to Hungary. The writer and poet was born in Budapest in 1910. He graduated from the Fasori Lutheran Secondary School and continued his studies at Western-European universities. His first poems were published in the early 1930s. György Faludy's Villon translations divided the public, because it was closer to Villon's raw, almost vulgar style than to the adaptations of Lőrinc Szabó known until then. From 1938 he lived in Paris, Morocco and the United States. He served in the Pacific Theatre in the U.S. Army. He returned home in 1946 and worked as a journalist. From 1950 he spent three years in the forced labour camp in Recsk. After the Revolution, he emigrated again, living, writing, and teaching in Malta, America, and Canada. He could return home again in 1989. In 1990 he received the Order of the Flag of the Republic of Hungary, then in 1994 the Kossuth Prize. György Faludy died in Budapest in 2006.



György Faludy

Smiling Charm and Demonic Reality

Ödön von Horváth

“I was born in Fiume on the Adriatic coast on December 9th, 1901. When I was 16 kilos, I left Fiume and I wandered partly in Venice and partly in the Balkans. When I reached the height of 1 meter 20 centimetres, I moved to Budapest. There, I was an ardent visitor of many children’s playgrounds, and I stood out uncomfortably with my dreamy and sardonic being. The interest in art, and especially in fiction, began to move around within me relatively early (at a height of around 1.70), but it only became a passion from 1.79. When World War I broke out, I was 1.67 and by the time it was over, it was already 1.80. Today, now that I finished growing (1.84), I grow more in width.” This is how Ödön von Horváth summed up his life so far. The writer with his Hungarian, Croatian, German and Czech ancestors was Central Europe itself. He completed his schools in four different languages, thus he matured into an open, courageous free-thinker, who saw and condemned injustice. From 1923, his novels, plays and farces appeared. In 1931, Ödön von Horváth received the most prestigious German literary recognition, the Kleist Prize, for his play *Mesél a bécsi erdő* (*Tales from the Vienna Woods*). He lived in Vienna in the 1930s, where he was a friend and supporter of Lajos Hatvany. In 1938, he fled to Paris, where he was killed by a tree branch broken by a storm.



From a Ballet Dancer to a Nightingale Sári Barabás

She was born in Budapest in 1914. She first performed as a ballet dancer at the age of seven. She was considered to have unparalleled talent, but an accident put an end to her dancing career. She eventually compensated herself with singing. Sári Barabás was a student of the Academy of Music at the age of sixteen. From 1939 she also performed at the Opera House and the Budapest Operetta Theatre. In 1947, she left Hungary hiding in a horse-drawn carriage. In Germany, she resumed her career as an opera singer in Wiesbaden and Frankfurt, and then she was contracted by the Munich State Opera. In his autobiography, József Simándy, who was often a guest there, wrote the following about Sári Barabás: "The people of Munich loved her very much. She looked beautiful, took care of herself immensely, and lived a disciplined life, subordinating everything to being a singer. She sang in a beautiful voice. She spoke German perfectly and flawlessly, but with a peculiar accent. Probably, this was another thing they also liked about her." She sang forty opera roles, moreover in three languages: Italian, German, and French. From 1952, she also performed at Covent Garden and at Royal Albert Hall in London, Zurich, Paris, America and Vienna. She had her greatest successes in Verdi operas. She last appeared on stage in 2007. Sári Barabás died at the age of 98 in Grünwald, near Munich. Her new homeland recognised her art with the Bavarian Order of Merit and with the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany.



The First Hungarian Champion of Winter Olympics

Emese Hunyady

It all started in the City Park. Skates were put on a five-year old girl and the fairy tale began. Because at that time the possibility that Emese Hunyady, born in Budapest in 1966 once would be an Olympic, world and European speed skater champion could at the best be a delirious dream. Especially as she also did ballet and gymnastics, and in the latter sport her coach was Alice Kertész, the Olympic champion. She would have had a much better chance of achieving world fame as a Hungarian in any of these sports than in speed skating. But Emese Hunyady chose skating. At the Sarajevo Olympics, as a high school student she became 19th and 30th in Hungarian colours. Then she changed countries and everything worked out with an Austrian background. She won a total of 12 Olympic, World and European Championship medals for Austria, where in 1994 she became the "Sportswoman of the Year". After her Olympic triumph in Lillehammer, she danced a waltz on the ice with her long skates. This achieved such a success in the Netherlands, the big rival that according to Emese Hunyady "A total of 44 little girls were given the beautiful name Emese because of me." In 1998, she carried the flag of the Austrian delegation. She had to finish her career due to an injury in 2002. Since her retirement she has been living in Switzerland with her Finnish husband and family. She regularly visits Hungary. "I get emotional when I'm invited to the Olympic Champions' Club. They think that I do have a place among them." said Emese Hunyady.



Photos from

Károly Brentán - Tamás Korányi G. (Károly Brentán: Provincia Quintensia map, Rome, 1751, Map of Amazon Valley), Péter Forbáth – Photo: Balázs Kralovánszky, András Gróf – Pixabay, Szerző: mickdahl, Date of download: 14. 05. 2021., Leslie Mándoki - <https://mandoki-soulmates.com>, Maria de Faykod – <http://www.musee-de-faykod.com>, Attila Miklósházy– www.jezsuits.hu, Thomas Péterffy – www.bet.hu, Imre Radnich – www.arcanum.com, Dezső Pongrácz– Distell Group, László Tábory – Photo: László Mérei, Louis Szathmáry – Hungarian Museum of Trade and Tourism, Mihály Fabriczy Kováts – Ferenc Nádasdy Museum, Sárvár – Hussar Collection, Itsz. NFM – HuT 88.19.1.1-2., Attila Abonyi– Australian Information Service (<https://www.nla.gov.au>), Marton Csókás – Zsófia Pályi / origo.hu, Kálmán Roller, The Foresters of Sopron - AMS/Student Society of UBC Vancouver, Shannon Szabados – Hungarian Olympic and Sports Museum, Nándor Mikola– Photo: Mikael Herrgård /Vasablade, Koji Murofusi – facebook.com/KojiMurofushi, Károly László – The photo is from the Digital Image Archive of the National Széchényi Library: <http://dka.oszk.hu>, András Kálnay és György Kálnay – Arcanum Digital Library/Hungarian Architecture XXIX. year 2. issue 2, 1929 –<http://andresyorgekainay.blogspot.com>, Sir Peter Abeles - Jim Thorn/australianaviation.com.au, Szakáll Szőke: <https://art7.hu>, Rigó Jancsi – Bain – Library of Congress, www.videkize.hu, Rózsa Dancs – Photo: Balázs Kralovánszky, Les Murray - Courtesy of Les Murray's family, John Lukács – Photo: Gergely Szilvay, Estée Lauder – Photo: Victor Skrebneski, János Dániel Anisits– Debreceni Pozsgástár, 2021./1. issue., László Magyar - <https://ectopolis.hu/>, Apatini Gyula - <https://hungariaradio.com>, Dr. Elemér Bakó – University Library of Debrecen Manuscript Repository, Nimród Antal - Photo: Gage Skidmore, Ferenc Árok – Topolay Sport Club (TSC) – <https://www.ftksc.com>, John Halas - <https://www.halasantbatchelor.co.uk>, László Cs. Szabó – Hungarian National Digital Archive/ András Jósza Museum – Nyíregyháza, Mihály Iglói – Hungarian Olympic and Sports Museum, Gróf Countess Geraldine Apponyi –<https://albanianroyalcourt.at>, Magdolna Barnóthy Forró-AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives, John Irwin Slide Collection, Barnothy Madeleine B1, Rebecca Soni – <https://commons.wikimedia.org> – Photo: JD Lasica, Ignác Kúnos– Magyar Tudomány, 2010. / 10. issue, Gábor Szabó – FORTEPÁN/ Zoltán Szalay, Michel Gyarmathy – FORTEPÁN/ Viktor Gábor, National University of Córdoba/ Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Charlie Gogolák - <https://www.princeton.edu>; <http://goprincetontigers.blogspot.com>, Dora Pédery-Hunt– Source: Kalejdoszkóp, Béla Réthy– Photo: Ralf Rletschek, Tamás Tűz - Beáta Hargitai /gyoriszalon.hu, Bertalan Némethy - Bertalan Némethy Foundation, Tish Quirk, Show Jumping Hall of Fame, Ferenc Fricsay– Photo: Hungarian State Opera Archives, Natalie Williams – <https://www.nataliewilliams.com>, Ágota Kristóf - Photo: Yvonne Böehler, Pál Pándy - Photo: Lapin Kullankaivaja, Dezső Orbán – National Archives of Australia: A1200, L40124, János Miklós Beér– Photo: Stuart Darsch, Péter Újvági – www.bocskairadio.org, Alexander Brody - Photo: Oláh Gergely Máté, Larry Cronka - Hungarian Olympic and Sports Museum, Gábor Csupó - Photo: Balázs Nagy/szoljon.hu, Sándor Hertz – Fannie and John Hertz Foundation, István Udvarházy– Jesse Lips/airportjournals.com, István Wurm– Helen Groger-Wurm/Australian National University Archives, ANU Photographic Services, Pál Kövi – Hungarian Museum of Trade and Tourism, Adrienne Vittadini – Photo: István Ferenczi, Arisztid Würtzler– James J. Kriegsmann/harppost.blogspot.com, Lilly Steinschneider– " The photo is from the Digital Image Archive of the National Széchényi Library: <http://dka.oszk.hu> ", Péter Gogolák – The National Football Foundation (<https://footballfoundation.org>), Endre Szász– FORTEPÁN/ Viktor Gábor, György Faludy - FORTEPÁN/Zoltán Szalay, Willi Orbán – www.valogatott.mlsz.hu, **Wikipedia:** Photo: Szabolcs Dudás 28.11. 2013., FORTEPÁN / Zoltán Szalay, Public domain–<https://www.sulinet.hu/>, Galeria de State Library of New South Wales collection – Flickr, <https://www.sulinet.hu/> + www.arcanum.hu, Bundesarchiv, Bild 146-2004-0061, Byzantinischer Monatszist um 1118 - The York Project (2002) 10.000 Meisterwerke der Malerei (DVD-ROM), distributed by DIRECTMEDIA Publishing GmbH, Kjell Bjørnsrud, János Eifert, József Juhász, Kissanyi, CIAT, Aldo Frosi, Hans Hinrich, Regasterios, Steve Juvetson, Adrian Siegel, Carl Pletzner – Metapolisz Images, Michael Vadon, Gabor Gastonyi – Clare Day, <http://www.hudecproject.com/upload/09portrek/index.htm>, Ray Terill, Forrás: Timbers vs Rapids 10/16/2016, Doha Stadium Plus Qatar, Jun Miki, Barbara Bordnick, Vogler, MezzoforteF, Bertalan Székely painting, Source: http://www.soldadosdigital.com/2008/los_protagonistas/los_protagonistas14-04-08.htm, United States Library of Congress, Author:Kurz & Allison, Muséum de Toulouse, Fotós: Didier Descouens, Archives/UdeM, Szerző:Jean-Paul Rioux, Georges Biard, Eino81, George Balogh, NBC Radio, World Economic Forum from Cologny, Switzerland – Mastering Complexity, Szilas in András Jósza Museum, Nyíregyháza, Montclair Film - 0021-In_Conversation_Rachel Weisz-Neil_Grabowsky-NEG_4102, Globetrotter19, FORTEPÁN/ Norbert Juráncsik, Deadblob93, NBC-TV/We hope/SreeBot, MGlgen, FORTEPÁN/ Zoltán Aszódi, Fekist - Vasárnapi Újság 1894, N° 16, Movie studio – ebay, Threeohsix, <http://stefan2001.blogspot.hu/2013/11/bankyvilma1928.html>, Source, Kate L. Photography, Vasárnapi Újság, 1866/16, Alfonsbouchot, Jesus Society, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BigNoseKate_at_40.JPG , Photofest – ebay, Cfonagy, S. A. – Tolnai Világlapja 1909/33, Michiganensian – 1957 Michiganensian, p. 37, Joella Marano, LarryStevens, MPW57, János Manninger - Film Színház Irodalom 1941/15, Steffen Pröbldorf, FORTEPÁN/ Marianna Szilágyi, wikipedia.org/ latimes.com/1962, Football.ua, FORTEPÁN/ István Becságh/Károly Forgács, wikipedia.org /popculturegeek.com, Thompson, The Grosvenor Studios, F.G.O. Stuart, Dmharvey, McManus-Young Collection - Library of Congress, Robert F. Gatje /Bauhaus Archiv, Spudgun67, United Pictures Corporation, Tamás Róth, Alan Light, Dieter Hildebrandt, Emese Hunyady Commons.wikimedia.org Photo: Tamás Róth, FORTEPÁN / Tibor Inkey, FotóMédia photo – Zoltán Zétényi, Takk, Andor Elekes, Petr Novák, Daniel Hantai, F.N. Broers / Anefo, Joachim Müllerchen, ngma-00026 (National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi), Ray Terill, Timbers vs Rapids 10/16/2016, Fekist, Leandro Kibisz, Allan Warren, Marko Palokangas, Military ranks and rank badges of independent Finland, Karisto Oy / SA-kuva, Macfadden Publications, Inc., Photoplay, January 1936 (page 25), Prinz Adalbert, George Grantham Bain, Entheta, Wid's Year Book, University of Washington Author: 20th Century Studios, Sándor Zátonyi, (if.) Fized, therouterguy, Andor Derzsi Elekes, Drpaluga, Allan warren **MTI:** Lucien Hervé, László Kovács, Zoltán Bay, Kornél Láncoz, Pál Erdős, Imre Kemecey, Sári Barabás, Judit Reigl

Published by

Hungarikum Committee
Ministry of Agriculture, 2021

Editor-in-chief

Zsolt V. Németh,
Ministerial Commissioner for outstanding national values,
Member of Hungarikum Committee

Text

János Gadácsi

Editors

Andrea Antal, Head of Hungarikum Department
Imre Horváth

Design, layout

Extrabold

Translation

Fordítók Irodája

© Ministry of Agriculture, 2021



ISBN 978-615-5673-73-3



www.hungarikum.hu