



***We wish all Mothers a very happy Mothers' Day!  
Nagyon boldog Anyák Napját kívánunk az Édesanyáknak!***

## Mother

*Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty*

The Most Important Person on earth is a mother. She cannot claim the honor of having built Notre Dame Cathedral. She need not. She has built something more magnificent than any cathedral – a dwelling for an immortal soul, the tiny perfection of her baby's body... The angels have not been blessed with such a grace. They cannot share in God's creative miracle to bring new saints to Heaven. Only a human mother can. Mothers are closer to God the Creator than any other creature; God joins forces with mothers in performing this act of creation... What on God's good earth is more glorious than this: to be a mother?



*Statue of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty in New Brunswick, NJ*

on the geographic origin of its members. Together with a few like-minded students and veterans, he created the SZEFE – *Székely Egyetemi és Főiskolai Hallgatók Egyesülete* – The Transylvanian University and Secondary School Students' Association, in 1921.

Divided into 14 geographic areas, students from each area (which they called *nemzetség*) met bi-weekly, on the same day of the week, for moral support. Csanády created a ceremonial framework for these meetings, and Mihalik Kálmán, a medical student, set to music the poems he wrote for this purpose. Once a year, they held a joint ceremony, in which every *nemzetség* took part. The first was held in the amphitheater at Aquincum; in later years, elsewhere.

The Kolozsvár University of Arts and Sciences, which had found temporary, rather crowded, quarters in Budapest, moved to Szeged. It was doubtful whether it would have a sufficient number of students there. So the SZEFE leadership strongly urged those of its members who were able to do so, to move to Szeged. They continued the SZEFE's work there. Eventually, SZEFE groups were formed in Debrecen, Pécs, Sopron and Magyaróvár as well.

The SZEFE had various departments composed of members from every *nemzetség*.

## Remembering Csanády György and Mihalik Kálmán

*Erika Papp Faber*

Author of the original *Székely himnusz* (Transylvanian Anthem), Csanády György died 60 years ago, on May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1952. Mihalik Kálmán passed away a year after he set the Anthem to music, in September of 1922, so that this year we also recall

the 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his death. The poet Csanády György is best known for his *Székely himnusz* (anthem), a poem he wrote for Transylvanian students in exile in Budapest after World War I. Since their homeland had been given to Rumania by the Treaty of Trianon, these students needed a sense of belonging. Csanády, a wounded veteran of the war, conceived of a student association based not on field of study, but

*Continue*

In addition to providing cultural propaganda, the Association also took care of its members, to the extent of its meager abilities, through its welfare section, which during the early years helped in finding financial aid or locating living quarters for exiled Transylvanian students.

Csanády and his friends felt that, in addition to all this, they needed to inform the Hungarian public – exhausted by the aftermath of World War I and often unconcerned – about Transylvanian culture, and to keep alive interest in the Transylvanian question. For this purpose, they organized literary evenings, introducing the work of then budding Transylvanian authors such as Áprily to the Budapest public. They made sure the newspapers were invited, and even some journalists from Transylvania attended these events. The various *nemzetségek* organized balls, for fund-raising purposes, and one of these, the *Marosszéki bál*, became one of the most prestigious balls of the Budapest social season between the wars. The rural SZEFE sections also followed suit. Success of their balls was assured when 60 or 80 good-looking young *Székely* university students descended on a town and danced with the local girls. One of the members, Hosszú Zoltán (who eventually went on to join the Budapest National Theater), would present humorous skits, in dialect. Csanády himself made a point of attending these out-of-town affairs, and would recite some of his own poems as part of the program.

Csanády György was born in Székelyudvarhely in 1895. His father was a judge, and György received an excellent education. He spoke German, French and English. As a cavalry officer, he took part in the First World War on both the Russian and the Italian fronts, an unforgettable experience that left an indelible mark on his spirit, and on much of his poetry.

He was wounded, and at the end of the war, found himself in a Budapest hospital. He enrolled at the Technical University of Budapest, in the mechanical engineering section, but spent all of his time, for years, in organizing the SZEFE and working to keep the

group together. The SZEFE published his three slim volumes of verse.

At the peak of its existence, the SZEFE numbered over a thousand members, and over the 20 years of its functioning, affected some 4,000 to 5,000 young Transylvanians. As they completed their studies and established themselves, a sort of “alumni association” evolved, called the *Erdélyi Férfiak Egyesülete* (Transylvanian Men’s Association), or EFE. They collaborated with the SZEFE and attended many of their events.

Csanády eventually obtained a degree in business. He married szentistváni Nemes Irma in the mid-20’s. They had two children, Katalin and András, who became a graphic artist specializing in etchings.

In the mid-1920’s, Csanády became editor of a couple of literary publications. As of 1928, he began writing radio plays. He stayed with the radio for the next several decades, and despite the fact that he never joined any political party, was dismissed and rehired four times under the Communist regime. He suffered from depression towards the end of his life, to the point where he ceased speaking altogether. He died on May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1952.

His coffin was accompanied to the Farkasréti Cemetery in Budapest by 14 actresses. The service was conducted by Calvinist Bishop Ravasz László. A carved *kopjafa* (grave marker) was placed on his grave. In time, his remains were returned to his birthplace, Székelyudvarhely, and laid to rest in the family crypt.

Even during his lifetime, several people attempted to claim Csanády’s *Székely himnusz* as their own. These were successfully disproved during the 1920’s. But his text has been bastardized - what other term could be used when five out of the original eight lines have been changed - by others! - some drastically? When eight more verses have been added to the original - by others? To honor his memory, and to set the record straight in his anniversary year, we are printing **Csanády’s complete original text** at the end of this article, as published by the SZEFE in the 1920’s.

Just a few words about Mihalik

Kálmán, who composed the music for the *Székely himnusz*, and for some other of Csanády’s poems. He was born in Oravicabánya, Transylvania, in 1896, and enrolled in medical school at Kolozsvár. His studies – like those of thousands of others – were interrupted by World War I. Kálmán also served on the front for several years. When the University of Kolozsvár moved to Budapest in 1918, Mihalik Kálmán moved with it. Then, as the University found a permanent home in Szeged, he followed. It was from there that he sent his musical settings of Csanády’s poems, including the setting for the *Székely himnusz*, to Budapest. Mihalik Kálmán did research work and became assistant professor at the University in Szeged. He died of typhoid in 1926, and is buried in Szeged.

Under Communism, the *Székely himnusz* was outlawed. But it spread clandestinely, even in Rumania. Since the collapse, it has become widely – if incorrectly – known. In September of 2009, the Székler General Assembly of Autonomy has accepted the Csanády-Mihalik *Székely himnusz* as the official Transylvanian anthem.

A monument to the *Székely himnusz* was erected in Szeged in 2009.



Memorial to the Székely himnusz in Szeged

# Székely himnusz

Szöveg: Csanády György

Dallam: Milhalik Kálmán

Ki tudja merre, merre visz a végzet  
Göröngyös úton, sötét éjjelen.  
Segítsd még egyszer győzelemre néped,  
Csaba király a csillagösvenyen.

Maroknyi székely porlik mint a szikla  
Népek harcától zajló tengeren.  
Fejünk a hullám százszor elborítja,  
Ne hagyd el Erdélyt, Erdélyt Istenem!

*Memorial to the Székely himnusz  
with a Tree of Life behind it*



## That Prayer Book

Margaret Fekete Csóványos

It came back from the battlefield,  
Oh, many, many years ago;  
„Personal items”, marked the pack,  
Of my dear soldier, I loved so.

The gift I gave before he went,  
To Great Britain, across the sea;  
He said that he would always pray,  
That the Good Lord watch over me.

I never thought instead of him,  
That Prayer Book would be returned;  
Its cover worn with use and time,  
Memories in my heart had churned.

That Prayer Book, if it could talk,  
Of the fighting over there,  
Would give me the answers to my thoughts,  
And reveal why you are not here.



Margaret Fekete Csóványos was born in Bridgeport, CT of Hungarian parents, and grew up in nearby Fairfield, the old colonial town of which she wrote in her novel “Widow Julia”. She started writing at an early age, and also authored two volumes of poems. Her first husband died in World War II. She later met and married Dr. László Csóványos, an otolaryngologist who practiced in East Norwalk. Margaret passed away in May of 2007, her husband in the fall of 2008. For Memorial Day, we present this poem from her “A Varied Bouquet of Poems”, in honor of the men and women who gave their lives for America.



Arlington Cemetery

### Szegedian meat with pasta pellets (Szegedi tarhonyás hús)

1 ¼ lbs pork (lean shoulder or knuckle)	Salt
1 large onion	2 green peppers
5 tbs oil	1 large tomato
1 tsp sweet paprika	1 ¼ cups pasta pellets
	Beef stock (optional)

Cut the pork into ¾ inch chunks. Finely chop the onion. Heat half the oil and fry the onions until golden. Remove from the heat, and sprinkle over the paprika. Add ½ cup of water or beef stock, and let the liquid evaporate over low heat.

Then add the meat and salt, and cover with a lid. Leave to simmer gently, adding a little more water or stock if necessary. Cut the prepared peppers and the tomato in half lengthwise and add to the half-cooked meat.

Fry the pasta pellets in the remaining oil until golden, stirring continuously. Then add to the meat when it is almost ready. Add enough water or stock to cover.

Season with salt if required. Cover and place in a preheated oven at 350 degrees for about 15 minutes.

Serve with fresh seasonal salad or preserved vegetables. Pickled gherkins or pickled peppers go extremely well with this dish.

## Viktor Merényi, Winner of the Embassy Chef's Challenge



*On the evening of March 9, 2012, Victor Mrenyi, chef of the Hungarian Embassy of Washington, won the Grand Proze of the Embassy Cheg Challenge for the chefs of diplomatic representations in the American capitol.*

The task for the 15 competing master chefs was the preparation of a dish characteristic of their native country, for 400 persons. The Hungarian chef decided for the *sous vide* (slow-cooked in vacuum) beef brisket that he served with potatoes stuffed with "lecsó" (sautéed peppers, tomatoes and onions), creamed "tarhonya" (Hungarian riced pasta) and red-wine sauce.

"I was probably born with a wooden spoon in my hand - never doubted since my childhood that I'll be doing this" - said the winner still disbelieving his success. "I am very lucky for having my hobby as a job" -he added.

Merényi related that he personally conserved the "lecsó" in the summer from genuine, Hungarian- grown peppers of the best quality. In the preparation and serving of the meals a key role was played by his wife, Zita, who was dressed in a folk costume from Kalocsa for this top category chef competition. The meals were judged by a professional jury of eight chefs, gastronomic journalists and hosts of TV cooking shows.

Viktor Merényi first entered the Embassy Chef Challenge in 2010 when he finished second. According to the rules, he could not run last year. Earlier the Hungarian chef of Washington had won one Olympic bronze and two world-champion silver medals in the cold-platter category. He also became one of the winners of the "Tradition and Evolution" chef competition in Hungary in 2009, with preparation of the most creative meal. The

chef stated that, rather than his results in cold-cuisine, he treasures his victories in live cooking and taste effects such as the Embassy Chef Challenge.

Prior to his Washington commission, Merényi was the chef of the five-star hotel Boscolo in Budapest, after having satisfied the highest gastronomical requirements at the Four Seasons and the Hyatt.

*Translated from the MTI – vilag@hetivalasz.hu by Olga Vallay Szokolay*

### [The Burr Road Athletic Club](#)

*Magyar News on Line would like your help to shed light on the "Burr Road Athletic Club" in Bridgeport, Connecticut. What can you tell us about the Club*

Col. Dick Nemeth, a contributor to Magyar News Online, is also sending valuable materials about the local Hungarian community to the Fairfield, Connecticut Museum and History Center's "Hungarian Archive Project". Dick recently sent the attached photograph of the Burr Road Athletic Club, commemorating some type of football championship in 1924.

Although I am familiar with two well-known Hungarian-American semi-professional athletic teams, the West-erns and the Jacksons, which later joined forces as the Western Jack-sons, I have never before heard of



the Burr Road Athletic Club.

There is a Burr Road in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and it is located in what was once a major Hungarian community in the West End. Burr Road is just off Fairfield Avenue, in an area once packed with Hungarians. The Csontos Brothers Garage is nearby, and until recently, Mak's Market was not far away at the bottom of Orland Street. So, the Burr Road Athletic Club in 1924 might have had a significant number of Hungarian-American members.

If you know anything about the Club or the people in the photo, please contact us at Magyar News Online. Perhaps this photo and any related information belong in the Hungarian Archive.

### [Kicsi a világ!](#)

*There are many ways we meet other Hungarians – or spouses of Hungarians – in this wide world. Sometimes our needlework gives us away!*

The following story was contributed by Ili Ipkovich:

Years ago, she and her husband were attending an operetta performance of „Maritza grófnő” ("Countess Maritza") at the Robert Wagner High School in New York. During intermission, they spotted a very attractive Black woman in the lobby, wearing a gorgeous embroidered Hungarian blouse. Ili complimented her, in English, on the beautiful blouse, at which the woman responded, in Hungarian: "Az anyósomtól kaptam, Debrecenből." Yes, it IS a small world!

Note: We are always looking for true stories of unexpectedly meeting other Hungarians in unusual places. If you have such a story, and are willing to share it with the world, we would love to hear from you. Please contact us at [editor@magyarnews.org](mailto:editor@magyarnews.org), or by mail at Magyar Studies of America, 242 Kings Highway Cutoff, Fairfield,, CT 06824-5357. Thank you!

# Budapest pop songs: A vén budai hársfák

Erika Papp Faber

A vén budai hársfák  
békésen suttognak,  
elpihen a lombokon a szél.  
Már hold ragyog a Bástyán  
s úgy érzed boldog vagy.  
Lágyan egy kis kéz kezdedhez ér.  
Oly jól esik a légyott  
este, a Ruszwurmnál.  
Mint a mese, halk muzsika száll.  
Fölrepül egy sóhaj,  
csók fakad a csókkal,  
nyár tüze, vagy hó van,  
áll a bál.  
Jöjj ide a Várba,  
s nem mardsz te árva,  
mert valaki várva vár.

The old linden trees of Buda  
are whispering peacefully,  
the wind dies down on the leaves.  
The moon shines on the *Bástya* already,  
and you feel you're happy.  
Softly a little hand touches your hand.  
A date feels so good  
in the evening, at the Ruszwurm.  
Like a fairytale, soft music floats.  
Up flies a sigh,  
a kiss flows from a kiss,  
whether summer's fire, or snow,  
that's the way it is.  
Come here, to the *Vár*,  
and you won't be left alone (lit. an orphan)  
because someone is eagerly waiting for you.



*The Viennese Gate, entrance to the Castle District*

a Bástyán – understood to mean on the *Halászbástya*, or Fishermen's Bastion. It was planned for the Hungarian Millennium of 1896, built supposedly where in the Middle Ages the Fishermen's Guild had protected the wall of Buda fortress. It was planned to offer a suitable framework for the *Mátyás templom* (begun in the 13th c., and completed in the 14th), and consists of 3 parts: the steps, which were originally planned to go all the way down to the Danube; the northern and southern bastions with their connecting covered walkways; and the Bastion's quadrangle, with the statue of St. István.

Other statues that are part of the ensemble include that of Brother Julian (*Juliánusz barát*, now in the courtyard of the Hilton Hotel) and Hunyadi János.

Today, the *Halászbástya* is a prime tourist attraction, offering a superb panorama of the city, and is one of the best recognized monuments of Budapest.

légyott – lit. "be there" – meaning "a date" – probably translated from the French "rendezvous", which means the same thing

Ruszwurm – pastry shop (*cukrászda*) established in 1827, the oldest on the continent. It was a quality shop, frequented by the aristocracy. Express

couriers even carried their products to Vienna.

The shop was handed on through the distaff side, and one of them married Ruszwurm Vilmos, who had been apprenticed there before becoming a master confectioner. He ran the confectionery from 1884 to 1922, and gave the shop its name.

Despite being destroyed during World War II, nationalized under Communist rule, and almost run into the ground by people who had other day jobs and had no idea of the confectioner's trade, and despite being taken over by foreigners, it was nevertheless revived when it was bought by Szamos Mátyás in 1994. The old quality has been restored, and the Ruszwurm, under the direction of Szamos' daughters, once again serves quality confections to its faithful clientele.

áll a bál – that's the way it is – áll még a bál? Is it still on?

Vár – a whole district (*Vármegyed*) around the fortress defending the area in the time of the Árpád dynasty kings. The first royal residence was built here by King Béla IV in the 13th c. The historical castle-fortress complex was expanded and became more important during the reign of King Mátyás (15th c.) It became the first center of the Renaissance north of the Alps.

In 1541, Buda was captured by the Turks, who used the castle as barracks, stables and for storage. In 1686, the palace was destroyed by the siege which freed it from Ottoman rule. Many buildings collapsed and burned. In 1715, King Charles III ordered the demolition of the ruins, but they were merely covered by rubble and soil. In the same year, a small Baroque palace was built, which forms the core of the present-day palace.

In 1748, Count Grassalkovich Antal, President of the Hungarian Chamber, called for public subscription, and the palace was finished in 1769. It became the residence of the Palatines (vice-regents called *nádor*) of the Kingdom of Hungary. It was burned during the Freedom Fight of 1848-49, rebuilt and inaugurated in 1912. Destroyed at the end of WWII, it was gutted and the interior totally destroyed by the Communist government; rebuilt again and opened in 1980. It now houses the Hungarian National Gallery and the Budapest History Museum.

várva vár – eagerly waiting (lit. waiting awaits)



*Statue of St. Stephen with Halászbástya (Fisherman's Bastion); Mátyás templom (Matthias or Coronation Church) begun in the 13th c.; Ruszwurm pastry shop; view across the Danube to the Parliament building; foundation of the 15th c. palace; statue of Juliánus barát (Friar Julián); street scene in the Várnegyed (Castle District)*

## The Month of Pentecost

Szabó Karolina

Erecting a maytree is a long tradition in Hungary. On the last day of April, young men go in the forest and cut a tree that was selected earlier; in our area, it was usually a poplar tree. They trim the lower branches in the forest, leaving only the very crown. They decorate the tree with ribbons, wine bottles. In the old days, a young man erected the tree in front of the house of his sweetheart. The work had to be

done very quietly, so the family wouldn't be woken up. When it was done, they serenaded the girl. If she accepted it, she lit a candle.

The tree was removed the last evening in May. Before the task was done, the young people sang and danced under the tree. At that time, the girl invited the young man inside and served him ham, wine and pastry.

In May, the children went to church for devotions, carrying a candle and singing, following the leader.

St. Florian's day is May 4<sup>th</sup>. He is the

protector of firemen. On that day, the firemen went in procession to the St. Florian statue and prayed. The protector of fishermen, seamen and millers is St. John Nepomuk. St. John's day is May 13<sup>th</sup>.

The seventh Sunday after Easter is Pentecost Sunday, end of the Easter season, the birth of the Christian Church and the coming of the Holy Spirit. According to Jesus' promise, "a sound like the blowing of a violent wind came from heaven and filled the whole house where they were sitting."<sup>3</sup> They saw what seemed to be tongues of fire that separated and came to rest on each of them.<sup>4</sup> All of them were filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in other tongues."

John, the Baptist had also prophesied: "(Jesus) will baptize you with the Holy Spirit and fire." Jesus was baptized by John, and a dove descended upon Jesus; therefore in Catholic icons, the dove symbolizes the Holy Spirit.

According to the widow of Imre Németh, there is an old tradition, that the people of Lébény would go to the village of Kán on Pentecost Sunday. They left at 9 o'clock in the morning; at the front of the procession they carried banners, and they sang all the way. When they arrived in a town, the bells started to ring, and continued until they left the town. Processions came from other towns too. They arrived around 11 o'clock; there was a Litany in the afternoon, Mass in the evening. Next day, after the openair Mass, they left for home. They bought rosaries and holy pictures for those who had stayed home.



*Erecting a maytree*

## Pünkösöd hava – Május

Szabó Karolina

Ma is szokás Magyarországon a májusfa állítás. Április utolsó napjának estéjén a legények az előre kiszemelt fát kivágyják. Az alsó ágakat még az erdön levagdaltják, csak a koronája marad meg. Azt kidíszítik krepp papír szalagokkal és boros üvegekkel. Régi időkben a legény a fát annak a leánynak a háza előtt állította fel, akinek udvarolt. Nagy csendben kellett menjen a munka, hogy a család fel ne ébredjen. Mikor aztán készen voltak, akkor szerenádoztak. Ha a leány elfogadta a szerenádöt, akkor gyertyát gyújtott.

Május utolsó estéjén a fát kiszedték. Mielőtt ez megtörtént, a fa alatt zenéltek, táncoltak és énekeltek. Ilyenkor a legényeket vendégül is látták, bor, sonka és süteménnyel terítették meg az asztalt.

Májusban az iskolások ájtatosságra mentek a katolikus templomba. Mindenki gyertyát vitt magával, és gyertyavilágnál ánekeltek és az előimádkozást küvették.

Szent Flórián, a tűzoltók védőszentje, az ő napja május 4. Ezen a napon is körmenetet tartottak. A Tűzoltó egyesület tagjai kivonultak a Szent Flórián szoborhoz és imádkoztak.

A vizen élő emberek, halászok, molnárok és hajósok védőszentje Nepomuki Szent János. Az ő napja május 13.

Húsvét után a hetedik vasárnap Pünkösöd ünnepe, a Szent Lélek eljövételének napja. Jézus ígérete szerint „megjelentek előttük kettős tűzes nyelvek és üle mindenikre azok közül. És megtelének mindnyájan Szent Lélekkel, és kezdének szólni más nyelveken...” Az Írás értelmében pünkösöd vasárnapját már az ősegyház is a Szentlélek eljövételének emlékeztetőre ülte meg, de a pünkösdi esemény értelem szerint az egyetemes egyház születésnapja volt kezdetől fogva.

Keresztelő Szent János is jövendölt : (Jézus) "Szentlélekkel és tűzzel fog benneteket megkeresztelni". Jézus Keresztelő Jánosnál keresztelkedett meg, és rögtön utána galamb szállt Jézusra. Ezért a a katolikus iko-

nográfiában a Szentlélek jele a galamb.

\*\*Lébényben, özv. Németh Imréné szerint, "Régi szokás volt, hogy libényiek Pünkösdkor Kánokba mentek. A templombú indúntunk 9 órakor, két napra mentünk gyalog. A prosëcció elején fővátvo vittük a zászlokat és mi útkozbe vígig ínekűtünk templomi íneküket. Amikor a kimlei falu elejire írtünk, elkezdtek harangozni".

"Amíg a falukon átvonútunk, végig szót a harang. A kánoki tábori misére 11-re írtünk oda. Sok falubú gyűttek még prosëcciók".

"Dílután is vót litánia, este mise. Másnap a délelötti tábori mise után indúntunk haza. Szentkípeket, rózsafüzért hoztunk haza emléibe. Itthon a Szent Antal kápolnánál vártok az itthon maradt hívek."

\*\*Idézet Németh Judit „Lébény története és jelesnapok szokásai” című könyvéből.

Karolina Szabo is a retired System Analyst of the Connecticut Post, and webmaster of the Magyar News Online.



‘És megtelének mindnyájan Szent Lélekkel’

## Did you know...

... that a school in Florida is now connected with a school in Hungary to create a "science community"?

Thanks to a donation of computer equipment to Zalabér elementary school in Zala County, Hungarian students will be able to communicate with middle school students in Sarasota County, FL, creating a cultural bridge and helping them reach out to solve science problems together.

Sixth, seventh, and eighth grade science students at McIntosh Middle School will team up with their counterparts half a world away, speaking a different language and living in a different cultural milieu. Collaboration between the schools will begin this coming fall.

The generous donors were Erika and Stefan Fedor, part-time Sarasota residents.

### Magyar News Online

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## Mosaic

*During th the 1980's Claudia and Joseph Balogh wrote, edited and presented an informative radio series in the Bridgeport, Connecticut area as part of the weekly program featuring Rózsika and László, very well known and respected Hungarian musicians. The Hungarian Mosaic focused on a variety of topics of interest to Hungarian Americans and we are pleased to present another of these topics*

The end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century brought forward enthusiastic explorers specially interested in the Orient. Some were driven by the fact that the Hungarians had their original homeland somewhere in the East. The nature of these later expeditions was different from the previous ones. These were better organized, had more specialists, in other words, they were more complex.

Count Jenő Zichy led three groups of explorers to the East. First they traveled in the Caucasian Mountains, going as far as Bokhara and Samarkand. In the last years of the 1800's, Zichy met with an anthropologist, a linguist, an archeologist and a zoologist in Tbilisi. All of them were Hungarians. While Count Zichy traveled all the way to Peking, a part of his expedition departed in Tobolsk. Under the leadership of János Jankó, these men rowed up the rivers Ob and Irtis in 16 boats, in search of people who were related to the Hungarians. They visited the land of the "Hanti People", otherwise called Ostyaks, and collected an enormous amount of material, both in linguistics and in anthropology. This

combined expedition resulted in a six-volume publication. The name of Count Zichy leaves no doubt in a person's mind that he was Hungarian. With the name of another explorer you might be a bit confused. They say that the world's greatest explorer of all times was Sir Aurél Stein. He was born in Budapest in 1862. Very much influenced by two outstanding experts on Marco Polo's travels, Aurél Stein entered into Great Britain's service. He did archeological and geographical explorations in India and Kashmir. In 1888, as professor of Sanskrit philology, he took a job at Punjab University in Lahore, India. In 1900, Aurél Stein crossed the Himalayas and excavated ancient ruins in the desert of Chinese Turkestan. Six years later, he discovered the westernmost portion

of the Great Wall of China. After traveling a 200-mile section of the Wall, the expedition arrived at "The Caves of the Thousand Buddhas", which was called to his attention by a previous Hungarian explorer, Lajos Lóczy. The find that is now housed at the British Museum in London contains over 900 Chinese manuscripts, and a tremendous number of paintings and art relics.

In 1922, Sir Aurél Stein was the first to receive the Hungarian Geographical Society's Lóczy Medal. As a reciprocal gesture, Sir Aurél Stein presented his invaluable private library to the Hungarian Academy of Science. He died in 1943, in Kabul, Afghanistan. This is Claudia Margittay-Balogh adding this chip of two outstanding explorers to the Great Hungarian Mosaic.

### **Havas Judit előadóművész, irodalomtörténész**

felsőfokú tanulmányait az Eötvös Loránd Tudomány-egyetem Bölcsész Karán magyar-könyvtár szakon végezte. 1975 óta előadóművész. 2003-ban PhD fokozatot szerzett az ELTE Irodalomtörténeti Intézetében. Beszéd-, ének és előadóművészetet nagy magyar művészeknél tanult. Évek óta az ELTE Alkalmazott Irodalomtudományi Tanszékén és a Mai Magyar Nyelvi Tanszéken oktat beszédkultúra-beszédművelés tárgyat és irodalmat. A Magyar Rádió és a Duna TV számára készített számos előadást a magyar irodalomról. Irodalomtörténészként és a magyar líra avatott tolmácsolójaként nem csak Budapesten és vidéken, hanem Európa számos országában – Csehországban, Franciaországban, Romániában, Szlovákiában, Németországban, Hollandiában, Angliában, a Vajdaságban, Kárpátalján és Belgiumban, valamint Izraelben, Kanadában, Argentínában és az Egyesült Államokban is képviselte a magyar irodalmat és kultúrát. **Az előadáson nagy magyar költők műveiből ad elő egy különös válogatást.**

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