

Summer



Hungarian-American Club of New Mexico

P.O. Box 3454

Albuquerque, NM 87190

www.hacnm.org

2013 Events:

St. Stephen's Day
August 25

1956 October
Revolution
October 27

End-of-Year
Holidays
December 1

2014 Events:

1848 Revolution
March 9

Magyar Picnic to be
announced

St. Stephen's Day

August 24

1956 October

Revolution October
19

End-of-Year Holi-
days

December 7

King Stephen

borbas pityu

As we celebrate King Stephen's holiday on August 20th. we read about his many contributions to the development of a nation. His father's and his realization that looking west was the way of the future included treaties, marriages, travel, religion, visits from the west and learning from the west. One of the most important of these lessons came from the church, and Stephen decided to invite priests, friars, other clergy to educate some of the populace. In particular, the Benedictine monks were the teachers and converters. Monasteries were established, Christianity became the belief, every 10th village built a church, and written stories, history, traditions were started. Pannonhalma became the first monastery in 996 (and today continues as a monastery and schools, and is a major tourist attraction), and Pecsvarad on 1015 came next (which has been reconstructed and includes tours and a hotel). Four others across Hungary were built, at Tihany on the Balaton, Bakonybel, Domolk and Zalavar. Schools across the

country were also constructed and a curriculum was established by the Benedictine monks. Support came from the sale of agricultural products and other area resources. In Pecsvarad, the monks wrote legal briefs, including punishments for crimes, based on the social status of the crooks, and was punished by a sliding scale of money (tino is the name given but cannot find this as a reference to money)) owed to the state. Royalty/highest class = 50 tino, middle and up = 10 tino, the general populace = 5 tino. Laws about the formation of counties, administration, of tribal properties, morality, behavior, and so on were also crafted in the monasteries. Cistercian and Pauline monks were brought in to work as teachers. One hundred years later, there were 343 monasteries in Hungary.

Stephen is a fairly popular name all over the world in Christian countries. It means crown and garland. Istvan-Hungary, Stephanus-Greece, Stefan-Germany/Scandinavia/Slavs, Steffan-Wales, Esteban and a hotel). Four others across Spain, Etienne-France, Stefano-Hungary were built, at Tihany on Italy, Steven-Australia/UK/Canada, Steba-possibly short for Esteban.

NEWS FROM THE BOTTLE

by Steve Borbas

Andras Janosi will speak and play at our St Stephen celebration. He was a student of Lajos Toth, our longtime member. Now he is the fiddle teacher of the folk music department of the Budapest Liszt Academy, and a founder of the dance-house movement. He has performed over 35 years with the Janosi Ensemble. Bartok and Kodaly has greatly influenced his music.

Lajos Magyari has informed me about the story of a friar in Coronado's army in 1541. He was a Hungarian, Gergely Hollosi. In the search for the Cities of Gold, Hollosi wanted to form a friendly relationship with the Indians, while the soldiers had other ideas. So the friar was chased away and found himself among the Zuni, in today's western NM. Over a long period, he formed a great friendship with the Zuni, and his soft touch, his faith, his beliefs influenced the tribe. In their mountains

at the end of a long winding path, there is a cross where he is buried, with the words "Holvagy Istvan kiraly" (Where are you King Stephen). And in July every few years, a select group of the tribe make the trek and sing the Hungarian words. (is it not interesting that there is the naming of the church at the Acoma's Sky City, named St Stephen, why our first king has a presence with 2 Indian tribes in our state?). More about the Hollosi story later.

Welcome to all the summer travelers in our Club, either returning (Panni, Lajos, Terri, myself, etc) or leaving soon (Albert, Bea, Joan, Jack, etc). Need to tell our travelers.

2 Hungarian students will be coming to the University late August to study mediation as Rezler Scholars. Hope to have them at the Club gathering in the fall. If you have any news, good, bad or just news, please contact me, steve borbas, at 265-7088.

The Annual Hungarian Club Picnic

By Joan Shaw

Saturday morning, the day before the annual club picnic, the troops gathered at our house to prepare for the anticipated crowd on Sunday. They did not have uniforms, or arms, or dog tags, but they had the group of spirit of a team which makes things work. Nature, on the other hand, was not cooperating. The winds had been howling all week in the foothills. The air was hot and dry. The few pitiful flowers we planted were not blooming. It was supposed to rain, but the moisture never reached to ground. We worried it wouldn't rain. Then we worried it would. In short, the weather was totally unpredictable. Nevertheless, we all went ahead with setting up tables, chairs, and, of course,

the barbecue. It was decided that we would set up tents and shade areas on Sunday.

Saturday night and Sunday the wind howled. Then, suddenly, at 10am. the sun came out, the wind stopped and it became a beautiful day for a picnic. Even the pink primroses made a decent showing on the patio. The troops finished preparations. Tablecloths, ice tea, the trimmings for the barbecue, all appeared in colorful order. The people began arriving, setting their pot lock contributions on the tables under the big tent. There were many, delicious dishes to chose from: palacsinta with multiple feelings, salads, fresh fruits, and enough homemade desserts to fill up the whole serving tables. The burgers, brats, hotdogs, and homemade sausages disappeared as quickly as they

were made. We Magyars did what we love best: We talked, ate, and had fun! The kids ran around and had fun too.. We had about forty people attendance and a good time was had by all.

Big hugs and thanks to THE TROOPS: Rose Galko, Eva Gyongyosi, Panni Powless, Lajos Magyari, Albert Gaspar, and Joe Galko. Jack I enjoyed ourselves immensely. We hope to see you all at the St. Istvan event in August.

[Miskolc, History.](#)

The area has been inhabited since ancient times – archaeological findings date back to the [Paleolithic](#), proving human presence for over 70,000 years. Its first known dwellers were the [Cotini](#), one of the [Celt](#) tribes. The area has been occupied by Hungarians since the "Conquest" in the late 9th century. It was named after the Miskólc clan and was first mentioned by this name around 1210 AD. The Miskólc clan lost their place when King [Charles I](#) centralized his rule by curbing the power of the oligarchs.

Miskolc was elevated to the rank of [oppidum](#) (market town) in 1365 by King [Louis I](#). He also had the [castle](#) of the nearby town [Diósgyőr](#) (now a district of Miskolc) transformed into a [Gothic fortress](#). The city developed in a dynamic way, but during the [Ottoman](#) occupation of most of Hungary the development of Miskolc was brought to a standstill. The Turks burnt Miskolc in 1544 and the city had to pay heavy taxes until 1687. It was also ruled by Ottomans after the [Battle of Mezőkeresztes](#) in 1596 for almost a hundred years. It was during these years that Miskolc became an important center of wine-growing, and 13 guilds had been founded.

During the war of independence against the [Habsburg](#) rule in the early 18th century, Prince [Francis II Rákóczi](#), the leader of the Hungarians put his headquarters in Miskolc. The imperial forces sacked and burnt the city in 1707. Four years later, half of the population died from the [cholera](#) epidemic. Miskolc recovered quickly, and another age of prosperity began again. In 1724, Miskolc was chosen where the County hall of [Borsod](#) would be built. Many other significant buildings were done in the

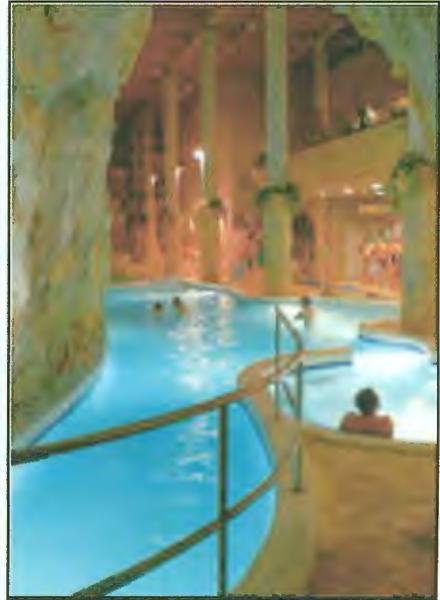
18th and 19th centuries, including the [City Hall](#), schools, [churches](#), the [synagogue](#), and the [theatre](#). The theatre is commonly regarded as the first stone-built theater in Hungary. According to the first nationally held census (1786) the city had a population of 14,719, and 2,414 houses.

These years brought prosperity, but the cholera epidemic of 1873 and the [flood of 1878](#) took many lives. Several buildings were destroyed but bigger and more beautiful ones were built in their places. [World War I](#) did not affect the city directly, but many people died, and was occupied by [Czechoslovak](#) troops between 1918 and 1919. After the [Treaty of Trianon](#), Hungary lost [Kassa](#) (today Košice, Slovakia) and Miskolc became the sole regional center of northern Hungary. This was one of the reasons for the enormous growth of the city during the 1930s and 1940s. The preparation for [World War II](#) established Miskolc as the national center of heavy industry, a position the city maintained until the 1990s. By absorbing the surrounding villages, it became the second-largest city of Hungary with more than 200,000 inhabitants. In 1949 the [University of Miskolc](#) Hotel Palace on the shore of Lake Hámori, the Szinva waterfall (the highest waterfall in the country), the Anna Cave and the Istvan Cave.



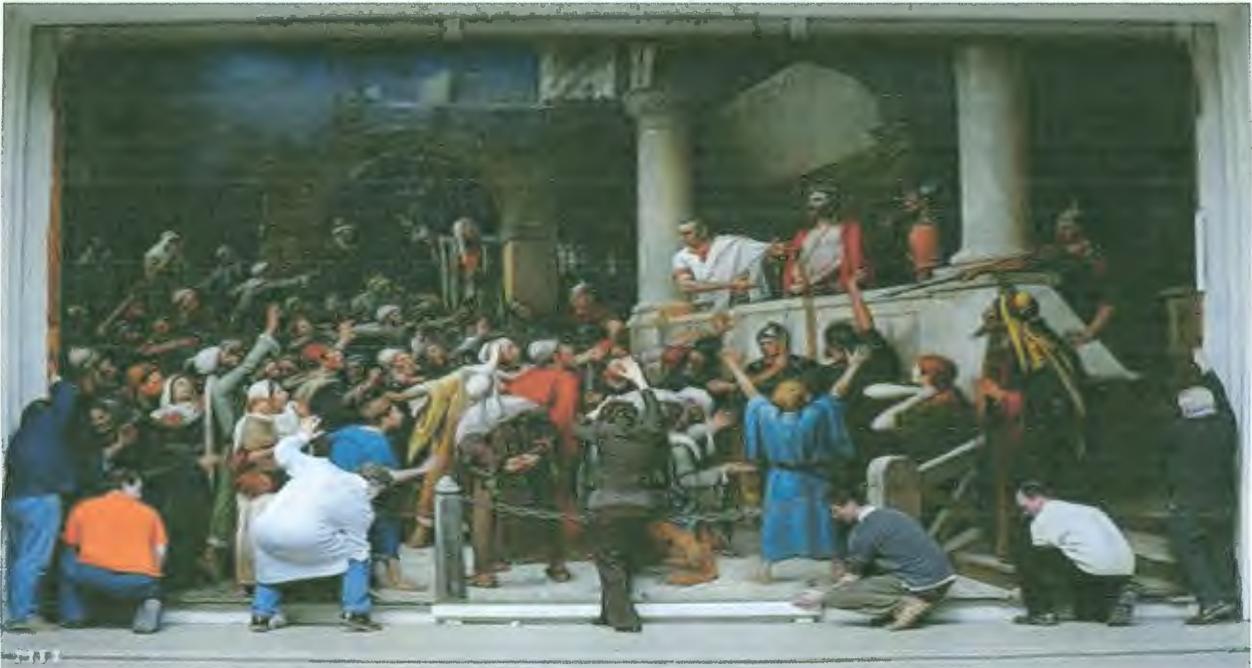


Miskolc aerial photography



Inside the Cave Bath at Miskolc-Tapolca

Page #3 Hotel Palota Lillafured



The monumental 36 square meter Et Ecce Homo is one of Munkacsy's most famous paintings. (Under restoration)



Munkacsy pictures from left:

- 1, A Tender Chord
- 2. Large Flower piece 1841
- 3. Dusty Road 1874

Hungarian Artist: Munkácsy Mihály 1844-1900 Betty Townsend

(Note) When asked if I would write an article on a Hungarian artist I knew but two artists whose work I could immediately recall: Laszlo Moholy-Nagy and Viktor Vasarhely. Then in my bookshelf I discovered TWO CENTURIES OF HUNGARIAN PAINTERS (1820-1970): A Catalogue of Nicolas Salgó Collection, representing 100+ Hungarian artists and their art. I was immediately attracted to Munkácsy's versatility and style.

"Hungary his native land and France his artistic home."

Mihály Munkácsy was born Michael von Lied to German parents in Munkács. (now TransCarpathian region of Ukraine) 1844. He dropped his surname in 1868 and adopted Munkácsy. He is considered a significant painter of the 19th Century.

In 1854 he began and completed an apprenticeship for the joinery trade. In 1860 during recovery from a serious illness (probably from poor nutrition) Munkácsy drew. His obvious artistic talent was recognized and he was soon a student of an itinerant painter who taught him drawing and painting as well as history and literature.

In 1865 he received a state grant to study abroad and he enrolled at the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts. In 1866 he continued his studies at the Munich Academy of Fine Arts and in 1868 he studied at the Dusseldorf Kunstakademie.

He first visited Paris in 1867 where he saw modern French paintings. He returned in 1871 and set up a studio. Having exhibited at the prestigious Salon of Paris Munkácsy was already recognized and accepted as a painter in Paris.

In 1874 he married the widow of his French patron

and painted on commission for wealthy patrons bringing him additional fame and prosperity.

Munkácsy's early paintings depict the daily lives of peasants and poor people. He spares no details of their plight. These deeply emotional works include portraits and candid situations painted in dark colors as the atmospheric background with figures in restrained light accents.

After his studies in Dusseldorf he continued to paint landscapes now richly colored. He expanded his palette in paintings of figures in interior settings as well as in his still lifes. His work became more colorful.

Munkácsy continued to work on portraits and landscapes throughout his life for his own pleasure. His painting style continued to evolve. The interior scenes representing his wealthy patrons included a multitude of figures more brightly colored with the backgrounds slightly darker. Color and light emphasize the figures (somewhat reminiscent of the Dutch masters). The onlooker can be overwhelmed by the use of complimentary colors particularly red/green and blue orange in the landscapes and floral paintings.

Probably his most ambitious work was a trilogy of the life of Christ. In preparation for these he did numerous sketches and pencil studies from live models. These works brought Munkácsy more honors at the end of his brief life. Among his last works is the epic, CONQUEST (Arpad taking possession of the Magyars and Hungary). He died at 56.

For more information Munkácsy Foundation includes an extensive detailed biography and a picture gallery of 200 images...about one-third of Munkácsy's known works.

A couple of old Jokes.

- Michael watched, fascinated, as his mother smoothed cold cream on her face. 'Why do you do that, mommy?' he asked. 'To make myself beautiful,' said his mother, who then began removing the cream with a tissue. 'What's the matter, asked Michael 'Giving up?'
- Michael's kindergarten class was on a field trip to their local police station where they saw pictures tacked to a bulletin board of the 10 most wanted criminals. One of the youngsters pointed to a picture and asked if it really was the photo of a wanted person. 'Yes,' said the policeman. 'The detectives want very badly to capture him.' Michael asked, "Why didn't you keep him when you took his picture?"

MORE from the BOTTLE

One of the well-known Hungarians in the US is George Soros, a billionaire investor, broker and contributor to many causes. But the "invisible Soros" was his older brother Paul, who died recently. He became (just) a millionaire through engineering and designing bulk ports for large cargo ships around the world, but paled in comparison to his brother's wealth. Living in Budapest through the war, the family dodged the Nazis and the Communists, although he was arrested by the Soviets and managed to escape to Austria. He skied for Hungary before the war, and became the #2 tennis player in Austria. In the late 40s, he came to America on a student visa and stayed. A hard worker and inventor, he eventually started his own company operating cargo ships. Throughout the world, many ports had poor facilities for loading/unloading, so he developed new facilities in over 90 countries. He said that " I was lucky to survive..the rest was relatively easy ". Last month's New Yorker magazine had a re-

view of a book by Tamas Dobozy "Siege 13". It is a collection of individual stories of people's lives through the more than 100 days of the siege of Budapest by the Red Army near the end of World War 2. Each story confronts its characters with impossible choices, often forcing them to weigh physical security against moral preservation in a desire to find ways out when there was none. My own travels this summer included teaching in Lugano, Switzerland, traveling to Italy, Germany and France as well with the students. Then onto Amsterdam for a week and London. The place most curious and different was Amsterdam and its culture of bicycles. Traffic signs for bikes (essentially for tourist riders not the locals), bigger lanes than for people and cars. One way traffic on each side of larger streets. Tow trucks for bikes. A parking structure by the railway station for over 100,000 bikes - yikes how to find my bike. Dating with bikes. Having arguments on bikes. Transporting large loads. And I heard that most European large cities are promoting bike use.

Asparagus in Butter Sauce (Vajas Spargafozelek)

1.5 lb asparagus	1/2 tsp sugar
1 tsp salt	1.5 tbsp flour
1/4 pint sour cream	2 oz butter

Trim asparagus by breaking off ends. Cut each piece in three. Scald, then cook in salted water with sugar added. Just enough water to cover. When cooked, only a few minutes or longer, mix flour and most of sour cream. Add to the asparagus, then allow to simmer for 10 minutes. Pull

A COUPLE OF ONE LINER

"He is a self-made man and worships his creator." - John Bright

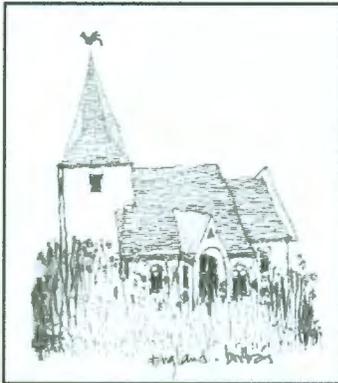
"He loves nature in spite of what it did to him." - Forrest Tucker

"His mother should have thrown him away and kept the stork." - Mae West

"Some cause happiness wherever they go; others, whenever they go." - Oscar Wilde

"He has Van Gogh's ear for music." - Billy Wilder

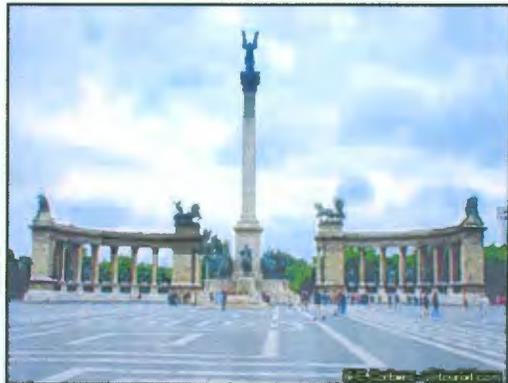
"He has never been known to use a word that might send a reader to the dictionary." - William Faulkner (about Ernest Hemingway).



England church. (Borbas)



Zsambek. (Borbas) (a refresher)



Hosok Tere

Hungarian Owned Businesses in Albuquerque



www.nmelite.com



Each Office Independently Owned and Operated



Elite

Elite Asset Management Team
A. Peter Veres, CRS, ABR
Associate Broker

Lisa Veres

Pete Cell: (505) 362-2009

Lisa Cell: (505) 362-3263

Office: (505) 798-1000

Fax: (888) 711-4101

Pete@NMelite.com

DANIELS FAMILY

Funeral Services

"Our Family Serving yours"

Istvan "Steve" Simko

www.DanielsFuneral.com

IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE YOUR BUSINESS OR SERVICES IN OUR NEWS LETTER, PLEASE CONTACT Steve Borbas 265-7088 or Albert Gaspar 892-0861

If you have news, or you need information, please call Steve Borbas 265-7088 or Albert Gáspár 892-0861.

The Newsletter is published three times a year by
The Hungarian-American Club of New Mexico:
P.O. Box 3454 Albuquerque, NM 87190-3454

President

Anna Powless

president@hacnm.com

Vice president

Fred Griesbacher

vicepresident@hacnm.com

Secretary

Betty Townsend

secretary@hacnm.com

Treasurer

Betty Townsend

tresurer@hacnm.com

The Newsletter staff members are Steve Borbas, Albert Gaspar, Rose Galko, with guest writers and articles.

HUNGARIAN AMERICAN CLUB of NEW MEXICO

Purpose: To foster Hungarian culture among those residents of new Mexico who are of Hungarian descent, related people of Hungarian descent, or who may have Hungarian affiliation, but who are interested in preservation of ethnic cultures such as Hungarian, which may become lost without organizational effort.

From:

The Hungarian-American Club of NM
P.O. Box 3454
Albuquerque NM 87190-3454

To:

You are cordially invited to join the
HUNGARIAN COMMUNITY FOR OUR

ST. STEPHEN'S DAY CELEBRATION

at the German American Club

on Sunday, August 25, 2013, 1-5 pm
4821 Menaul Blvd, NE Albuquerque

The program includes greetings,
talk and music by our guest Andrew Janosi,
poem, speech, some fun group stories, and raffle.
(Auction will be in October).

We will be serving palacsinta and cherry soup, with choices of jams,
cottage cheese, and nuts.

Entry and food is \$5, \$2 for youngsters.

Cash Bar is available at the Club