



HISTORICAL KNIGHTLY ORDER OF VITÉZ NEWSLETTER



Fotó: Koczás Erzsébet

PRAYER FOR HUNGARY

We ask for the blessing of our homeland of the Hungarians of the Carpathian Basin.

Hungary is the country of the Holy Crown and the Virgin Mary!
Our God, Our Blessed Virgin who protects our homeland,
keep us true to our ancestors' holy faith and virtue.

The Constitution of the Hungarian Holy Crown

1. § Hungary must be free eternally.
2. § All people living under the Holy Crown of Hungary must enjoy equal freedom that cannot be brought an end and cannot be limited.
3. § What can be found on the land, under the land, and above the land, in the country of the Holy Crown, is the eternal and inalienable component of the Holy Crown that can be possessed by the other component of the Holy Crown of Hungary .
4. § All Hungarian values must serve Hungarian interests.
5. § Opposition of all who violate the values of the Holy Crown of Hungary, is not only the people's right, but it is their duty to contradict and resist.



In memoriam Petőfi Sándor (1823. január 1–1849. július 31.) (The Battle of Fejéregyháza, near Segesvár)



Fotó: v. Tolnai Eta

CSATADAL

Trombita harsog, dob pereg,
Kész a csatára a sereg.
Előre!
Süvít a golyó, cseng a kard,
Ez lelkesíti a magyart.
Előre!

Föl a zászlóval magasra,
Egész világ hadd láthassa.
Előre!

Hadd lássák és hadd olvassák,
Rajta szent szó van: szabadság.
Előre!

Aki magyar, aki vitéz,
Az ellenséggel szembenéz.
Előre!
Mindjárt vitéz, mihelyt magyar;
Ó, s az isten egyet akar.
Előre!
Véres a föld lábam alatt,
Lelőtték a pajtásomat,

Előre!
Én se leszek rosszabb nála,
Berohanok a halálba,
Előre!

Ha lehull a két kezünk is,
Ha mindnyájan itt veszünk is,
Előre!
Hogyha el kell veszni, nosza,
Mí vesszünk el, ne a haza,
Előre!

Debrecen, 1848. (december 8.)



English synopsis of the Hungarian 'Vitéz Tájszokás' No. 2009/1-2.

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15. March

"The homeland melded into a word and an emotion, The emotion is enthusiastic, The word is freedom."

Sándor Petőfi:
Youth of March (June, 1848.)



Nagyszalonta



Szeged



Szolnok



Buda-Pest



Kecskemét



Érd



Buda



Dunaharaszti

Hungarian Vitéz Ball, 14 February 2009



The Great Council of the Order with the keepers of the crown and the flags

Honours:

Film producer Mr. István Jelenczki
Silver National Defence Cross the civil grade of honours

Film producer Mr. Gábor Koltay is receiving the Silver National Defence Cross the civil grade of honours from the General of the Order



Lieutenant Colonel Dr. Imre Csáky is the laureate of a honouray vitéz title



Vitéz Miklós Garamszegi the laureate of a Silver National Defence



Our Ireland diplomatic member, vitéz Baron James Shortt of Chasleshort county seat captain is receiving the honours of a silver feudal dagger

Fotó: Koczás Erzsébet, v. Tolnai Eta

Ball mood mark

Here is the carnival, the ball is at a standstill, Stefánia is waiting in flood of light. The beautiful ladies are arriving with the comely attendants.

They make their acquaintances at the tables, who shyly who twittering.

Old and new friends are here, there are cheerful toasts.

The many youngsters start dancing, skirts flutter and eyelashes quiver.

Did that darling notice it? Here and there glasses clatter and two pairs of eyes go up in flame in the big amusement.



„Starry-Eyed’ Dance Ensemble”: The one with international news, Europe prize, Hungarian dance group honoured many times, who won it among other things the Hungarian heritage and Príma Primissima prize. Their leaders: Tímár Böske and his husband Tímár Sándor 18 have already been on the stage of the representation of the art of dance, the dance education and the Hungarian nationalities, much place in the world. Let us say thank you for the appearance of the ‘Starry-Eyed’ ones.

The ball is on everybody is dancing. Some of them are slowly, some of them are rocking.

Someone is strolling having an effect on a hand, someone is ridden, day-dreaming on a bygone ball.

There is not an age limit in dance, the elders is engaged in a battle with the youngster. Its result this cheerful whirl the many compliments and bright laugh.

Stefánia is waiting next year because the ball will be organised then as well.

v. Ágnes Madaras



Rock singer Mr. Miklós Varga VRNT performed the Anthem fraction, the Dawn and the “A word is needed yet” titled songs from the Hungarian Settlement film by Gábor Koltay with an enormous success



Hungarian traditional costume designer Ms. Katalin Hampel historical ornament clothing transformed into the today's modern taste for elder and younger ones equally. They marched the occasional one, festive and even onto the everyday costume collections seen in a prophetic dream. Thank you Katalin!



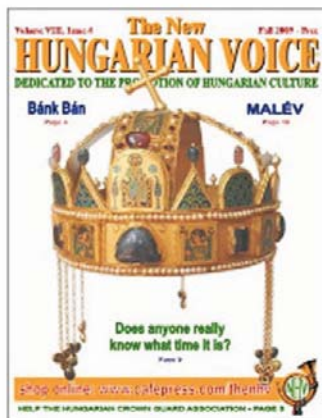
Sárospatak Renaissance quartet with Béla Bálint headmaster leadership



vitész Jenő Esze's orchestra: all of them are music and singing teachers. The big orchestra plays music in foreign Hungarian balls and in the orders of knighthood. They supply music on Kempinszky Bál and on Budai Polgári Kaszinó Bál in Hungary

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A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION DEDICATED TO THE PROMOTION OF HUNGARIAN CULTURE



**Edited by
Péter Czink VRNT**

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The 100 Year-Old Uniform of the Royal Hungarian Crown Guard 1909-2009

“Save the tranquility of your soul even in the misfortune.”

It was no accident that in 2005, in the beautiful mountains of Austria, I thought about this teaching of Horatius, when at the time, nobody knew whether we could save the Holy Hungarian Crown. This short sentence was like a symbol of our statehood and the fate of the Hungarian nation. It was in Mattsee, where this symbol of our nation's statehood and Christianity survived the end of a World War. I remember it, and remind you from my conscience as a Hungarian and a European.

Since our first king St. Stephan, the Holy Crown has been a national and a religious symbol. For centuries, the Hungarian state's unity, law and justice was represented by the crown. The Doctrine of the Holy Crown was a key element of the Hungarian Constitution and the development of the Hungarian state.

The institute of crown guards

has a long, several centuries-old history. During the reign of Mathias Hunyadi, regulations for the crown guard were established.

In 1500, it was declared that two noblemen should be named as crown guards. They were to be state dignitaries of second in rank in the nation. Their selection would be submitted by the king to the parliament, and after acceptance they would take an oath before both houses of parliament. Their names and nomination became law, and they were obliged that one of them should be always in the vicinity of the crown. This practice remained valid until 1945.

The two guards were dignitaries of the state, not to be confused with the effective guards who were regular armed soldiers. From 1608 until 1784, the crown was guarded in Pozsony, and then taken to Vienna on the order of Joseph II. In 1790, on his dead bed, the Habsburg king withdrew his order and the crown returned to Buda.

During the duration of the monarchy, in 1872, the Crown Guard was incorporated into the Hungarian Army (Honvédség), with 2 officers and 45 soldiers.

Some of the conditions for acceptance in the crown guard was pleasant physical appearance, a height of at least 178 cm and bachelor status. They received a reasonable salary.

The crown guard uniform followed Hungarian traditions dating back to the 16th century.

In 1909 the guard's uniform changed somewhat.

Some of the key members of the crown guard were József Vitéz, Tivadar Komáromi and Ferenc Kolláth; who tried to keep alive the continuity of the Crown Guard.

It was in January 6, 1978, when the crown jewels returned to Hungary with great ceremony – Hungarians are grateful to American president Jimmy Carter for his role in the return of our cultural property.

Now, our wonderful state symbols have returned to our land and shine in the parliament, for the pleasure of all



Lieutenant General Dr. József Ferenc Holló (director, Hungarian Military History Institute and Museum) honours the commander of the crown keepers Vitéz Imre Woth

Hungarian patriots and to those who now wear the beautiful uniform of the Crown Guard.

Hungarian Heritage Prize 90th birthday of the Military Institute

The Military History Institute and Museum of the Hungarian Defense Ministry has won the Hungarian Heritage Prize of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

In 2008, based upon the recommendations of citizens, the jury has given this flattering prize to this institute of great traditions. The award was received by Dr. József Ferenc Holló, retired Lieutenant-General on 20th December.

“The award can be given to such Hungarian achievements, products, institutes, teams which have greatly contributed to the improvement of culture, economy, sports and science—together morally and mentally uplifting Hungarian society.” (*Actual announcement of The Military History Institute and Museum of the Hungarian Defense Ministry*)

On behalf of the Historical Knightly Order of Vitéz, we would like to congratulate Director General Holló on winning the award. We would also like to thank the supportive cooperation the Institute has shown towards our order concerning our service to our nation.

We wish great successes to the Director General and his excellent professionals in the future.

Vitéz László Hunyadi
General of the Order

WE ARE PROUD OF THEM – THEY SHOULD BE THE PRIDE OF THE NATION

Vitéz Lajos Harmath Captain of the Order

A man we are proud of: vitéz Lajos Harmath, Royal Hungarian parachutist Lieutenant, now a retired Lieutenant Colonel of the parachute troops.

Introduction

It is impossible to forget our heroes of the Second World War.

It was a patriotic spirit which guided our soldiers and officers to fight against the unjust Treaty of Trianon in order to recover the lost territories of the historical Hungary.

Former generations were brought up in that spirit. Heartbroken, we confronted the enemy and did our best to minimize our losses.

My Adolescence

I was born in 1922, and have had six brothers and sisters. My father was a retired junior officer in the Hungarian Gendarmerie. I got my matriculation in Pápa at the high school of the Benedictine brothers. Soon after, at the age of 19, I volunteered for the parachute troops. Later on I entered the Ludovika Academy, and in 1944 I graduated as a lieutenant, after which I entered the war.



Military Decorations

Bronze “Signum Laudis” with Swords on War Ribbon.

In the Fall of 1944, at Solt, under my command we captured a whole Romanian company.

Silver “Signum Laudis”

Injured from the shrapnel from a land mine at Környe, while I was in the command, we stopped a Soviet battalion.

Hungarian Bronze Cross on War Ribbon. In command for a successful military enterprise.

After the War

In May of 1945, near Graz (Austria), in command of a rear guard, I became a Soviet POW – I returned ill from the Soviet Union in 1947. After that I quit the military service.

Then, with a modest beginning I established myself in the dairy industry.

Achievements in civilian life.

For my activity in the Hungarian

Order of Vitéz, I received the Golden Cross of Merit.

From the Austrians I received the Landesehrenkreuz in Silber.



Vitéz Mihály Orbán

Mihály Orbán was born in September 28, 1921 in Csík-szentmihály-Ajnád. He enlisted in a Hungarian mountain troops division in Gyimesközéplak, in October of 1942.

On March 19, 1944., his division moved to the front line in Gyimes. In August of 1944 the Soviet military attacked the position, and after an unexpected move of the German army, they were cut off from their supplies and ended up in a hopeless position, which they eventually managed to get out of.



Székelly határőr egység

He also fought in the following combat zones: Gyimes, Görgény, Bődön, Szamosvörösmart, Levelek, Nyíregyháza, Taktakenéz, and Prügy.

He was wounded while fighting with the Red Army while acting as an observer in the church tower of Prügy.

Later, his Large Silver Bravery Medal came to him while recovering in hospital.

Afterwards, he went to the front again in January of 1945, and then in September of that year he was finally discharged from the military.



Csík Szereda, Transsylvania 05. February 2009.

vitéz Sarolta Orbán-Husztai
Daughter of vitéz Mihály Orbán

My grandfather, vitéz Ferenc Orbán – Csíkszereda, Erdély (Transsylvania)

My granddad tells stories. The grace of those times let us forget the hardships of the days. One feels that all his suffering does not bother him. He is rather proud of having stood up to the best of his abilities. He had earned the right to be called Ferenc vitéz Orbán.

Born on the 3rd February 1924 in Csíkajnád, he lost his father early, on 6th January 1939. He started his military carrier as a 19-year-old “youth-soldier” (Levente-katona) in the summer of 1943 and was enlisted in the 32nd Border-Guard Battalion of Gyimesfelsőlök. His company entered and occupied Gyimesbükk in the first days of August 1944. On the 23rd of August, the day Rumania changed sides, all Hungarian units took up their appointed battle positions. The Russian forces, the Soviet Red Army, reached the border on 26th August, causing the first skirmishes. The Soviets tried to eliminate as first the circular stronghold of the Bilibók Plateau defended by the first company of Gyimesbükk with about 150 men.

My granddad as a telephone operator, due to the serious shortage of troops, had to defend the battalion HQ about a mile from the Bilibók Plateau. Characteristic of the shortage, only the telephonist platoon was available for the defence of the battalion headquarters. The Russians attacked always in the early evening and withdrew in the morning.

On the 1st September they changed the scenario, starting a new attack in the hours before noon surprising the defenders exhausted by the night-long fight. They managed to drive the defending troops from their strongholds. Colonel Gyula Böbl of the battalion HQ ordered the remaining forces to counterattack. The unit, 30-40 men strong, received machine-gun support from company commander, Sub-Lieutenant Béla Deáky, keeping the Bilibók Plateau occupying Soviets under constant fire. This drew the attention of the enemy away from the Hungarians covered by the woods approaching the height from the side. They could come so near that the Soviets in the stronghold noticed them first when they were close enough to attack by throwing hand-grenades at the Russians. The disoriented tried to escape or gave themselves up, thus giving up the recently occupied plateau. The Hungarians captured three machine-guns, a light machine-gun and a heavy rifle. My grandfather then received his Bronze-medal for Valour (Bronz Vitézségi Érem.)

The Soviets did not attack the heights following this battle again.

The Russians, concentrating substantial forces, came to the backs of the defenders by using Rumanian pathfinders leading them through the forests to the rear of the pass. The defences of the pass were designed to stand against attacks from the front, not counting the possibility of enemy coming over the mountain peaks with heavy equipment and large forces. The fate of the pass was decided.

The Soviet forces broke into the Csík Basin also, about 30 – 40 km deep behind the back of the defenders of the Gyimes Pass, who, in order to avoid the surrounding ring were forced to withdraw towards the Gyergyó Basin.



The change of sides in the war by Rumania (23rd August 1944 – t.n.) meant that the Soviets entering from South Erdély (S. Transsylvania) permanently threatened the Hungarian forces defending the eastern borders to be encircled. This forced the Hungarians to withdrawal from Gyimes all the way to the line of the Tisza River. The Sekler (Székely) border-guard battalions were dissolved on the 11th September in Csíkszentdomonkos and the young troops were distributed among the other Border-hunter (határvadász) battalions. That's how my grandfather landed in the Makrai-Battalion of the 70th group acting as rear-guard forces. Their path was through Bucsi, Parajd, Szováta and Szászrégen. In Szászrégen they came again in the frontline. They withdrew from Szászrégen on the 1st

October after holding up the Russians for 8 days. They continued their retreat via Szászlekence-Bethlen-Magyardécse to Zilah. The declaration of armistice by Regent Horthy reached them there; the battles continued as Szálasi took over the country (with the aid of the Germans – t.n.) They moved on towards Szatmárnémeti, Csenger, Nyírmeggyes, Ófehértó and Levelek, where they were surrounded by the Russians. They broke the ring towards Napkor-Nyíregyháza after 2 days heavy fighting. They retook Nyíregyháza and kept the town for two days before withdrawing and passing over the Tisza River at Tiszalök.

They went over the Tisza River on the 1st of November. The Soviets threw large forces across the river on 7th November by crossing over on a Bailey-bridge erected below the water surface. This feat was preceded by days of mortar fire from 54 mortars of the Hungarian artillery, destroying the pontoon-bridges built by the Russians, overnight. The mortar-fire was directed by my grandfather's brother, platoon-leader Mihály Orbán hiding in the spire of the church in the village of Prügy. The brothers knew only the approximate whereabouts of each other's fighting units, having met briefly during the withdrawal from Nyíregyháza. The artillery units preceded the infantry in leaving the town. The fight continued in Kishomokos, where on the 11th November he had learned of being promoted to corporal and decorated with the Small Silver Medal for Bravery (Kisezüst Vitézségi Érem – t.n.) The march and the fight continued: Tállya, Mezőzombor, Boldogkőváralja. Granddad was taken prisoner of war by the Russians just before Christmas (1944) between Boldogkőváralja and Hidasnémeti. He was driven to Bors over Szendrőládon. Christmas Eve was spent here and went on to Miskolc, arriving to Debrecen on 30th December.

He was taken to a railway wagon and started on the journey to Rumania on New Year's Day 1945. Their victuals during the journey consisted of two buckets of water for the whole team and a small rye bread for 8 men each per day. The water was not enough for everybody, so he was so dehydrated that he could not eat. He tried to get some water by sucking the icicles from the steel bars of the cattle car. On his arrival at Focsani (Rumania) he tried to drink from a roadside ditch, and caught dysentery. He tried to cure himself by eating his portion of bread burnt to char-

coal, since the Soviet medics did not bother to cure the ill. There he stayed until the Spring of 1945, pressed into a cavalry-stable with another 2000 POWs. Room was so little that they could not lie down. They slept with their knees drawn up, leaning on each other.

Grandfather got so weak and skinny that he was taken for a child of less than 18 years, so he was released as a minor. His comrades, less lucky, were sent to Siberia. His journey home to Csíkszereda from Focsani lasted five days, travelling on various goods-trains.

Soon after returning home he was conscripted in the summer of 1945 in the Rumanian Army where he served for a whole year.

And grandfather continues his story. He tells about his time in the Rumanian Army; he tells about the starving following the end of the war; he describes how the best farmers were termed “kulaks” – hunted and terrorised by the communists. He tells about his great travels in the sixties when he drove all over Rumania as a lorry driver, describes his experiences as an ambulance driver during the seventies when he took up wood carving. He greeted the eighties as an old age pensioner exhibiting his woodcarvings from Csíkszereda to Budapest and taking them to Vienna and to Graz during the nineties. His stories need to be noted, one after the other. A life story takes form from the fragments, a story that should join the legends of Prince Csaba (legenda-

ry hero of the seklers – t.n.) Hopefully also these stories will be known by my son and by the (hoped for and expected) grandsons.

November 2009.

vitéz Levente Hosszú, grandson of vitéz F. Orbán

Translations by vitéz Szabolcs Hajdú
field captain of the Order

Corvinus Library Hungarian Historical Library

This English language historical website has been operating for years. Through publishing, it has been trying to fill in the gaps in foreign propaganda left by Hungarian governments throughout the last half a century, to compensate for centuries-old, hostile publicity.

The website has had many Hungarian visitors in the past few years. Many of them asked us to start a Hungarian website as well, in order to ensure access to the Hungarian translations of our historical books published in other countries.

This website has been started for high school and university students, teachers, historians, politicians, the media and our kind readers. Please visit our website at <http://www.corvinuslibrary.com/aloldal2.htm>

Mátyás Hunyadi, Öcs Working Party, 2006



The life of vitéz Vilmos Horváth, “Vili bácsi”

The story started in a small village in Zala county in the last century. It's about a clever, talented small boy coming from a peasant family whose lives have been intersected and shattered by war, communism, and that was forced to live the bitter life of emigrants. Being a stranger in a foreign country, not speaking their language, he had to find a job. He also started a family and accepted the most difficult jobs – he became a miner. This is when the tragedy occurred – he lost his eyesight. He could only master the trauma because of his stubborn, persistent and strong character – thus he decided he would never be a burden to anyone but he would rather help others whenever he could. A human being who, although himself also in need of help, finds peace in helping out others under the most surprising circumstances. As he used to say: “What could a man be proud of? A position of leadership of an institute or being the president of an organization?” Maybe. He was only proud of sharing out the price of his blindness among the poor and people in need. He's been blind for 36 years. All through these years he could

have built a beautiful house for himself, but he – he didn't put his money into bricks, instead, he decided to support the Hungarian inhabitants of the broken away territories. He has been building souls instead of houses.

Supportive activities “Vili bácsi” has carried out since 1960.

Between 1960 and 1989: sending medication, packages to war widows, old people; donations of large amounts of money to the artificial kidney service in Zalaegerszeg

From 1990 up until today: gave support to the Hungarian language and culture, sending money as rewards for winners of competitions of “Letter box of Uncle Miska” at the Hungarian Radio, for example: a tender which was published at his request and in which 1,200 students and 53 schools participated.

After the first broadcast of Duna TV, my wife and I began to send satellite dishes to the Carpathian Basin. We financed 15 large antennae and obtained and distributed 10 more by money collection. Every contributor received the bills of the satellite dishes.

In Vice (Mezőség, Transylvania) we have sponsored the song and dance festival of Mezőség. We really gave a big support.

We got in touch with Gábor Bethlen College in Nagye nyed and have been the sponsors and patrons of the cultural days held in the spring. In Hármasfalu we took up the responsibility of supporting several cultural programs – they would be hard to enumerate. In Kibéd we helped the guardians of traditions. We also awarded teachers by inviting them to Belgium in recognition of their work. In 2000, cooperating with Duna TV, we announced reading competitions in 7 schools of the broken away territories. Every school received 50,000 HUF to be distributed among the



winners. In Felvidék, teachers who did a lot for preserving Hungarian culture and language were given theater passes. We participated in the ceremonies of Rimaszombat, Kassa, Komárom, Felsőszeli several times.

We also organized competitions in Letenye, Muraszemeny and Hajdúszoboszló in Hungary. Beside our cultural assistance, we also helped the elderly and the sick each time we traveled. Along our trips we have received much love and the emotions we shared with Hungarians bearing the same commitment to our nation often made me cry.

In Transylvania we set up 3 "kopjafas" – one in Nyergestető in the memory of Sándor Gál and his soldiers, one in Cserhalom for the remembrance of King St. László and one in Nagyenyed for András Sütő. There we acted together with the Julianus Foundation. Along with the vitéz of Transylvania, we set up one "kopjafa" in honor of our Governor, Miklós Horthy in Kenderes.

In my beloved hometown, we also put up a "kopjafa" which was consecrated by catholic bishop Dr. László Bíró. There were two choirs singing at the mass. My wife handed over the World Federation of Hungarians plaques and presents to the worthy. The mayor of my village, Mrs. János Molnár, the one we are proud of. Respect and appreciation to all her deeds!

I would like to thank my wife, Erzsébet, for all that I could have done so far. She is my pillar, my right hand, my

companion during my long trips. If needed, she gave great speeches on patriotism, and on belonging to our nation.

Our activities have been morally bolstered by Duna TV, the Hungarian State Radio, the World Federation of Hungarians and Pro Patria.

My wife and I are happy to be able to hand out awards for more than 300 people. Here, in Belgium, we often invite the ambassador to our programs who has congratulated us on our achievements. We received much recognition and medals. I was given honorary citizenship.

I was lifted by my blindness. All we had done could only happen due to my lost eyesight and the money coming with it. However, it took an excellent wife's persistent will to carry out all our ideas and plans – true honor to her!

Houthalen, Belgium, 2008

Dear Vili bácsi!

On behalf of the Historical Knightly Order of Vitéz, we would like to thank all your efforts to help Hungarians. We thank for all your helping intentions towards our Order. We ask for God's blessing on your future actions, on you and your wife, Erzsébet Ötvös. We hope to see you soon.

Very truly yours,

Vitéz László Hunyadi
General of the Order



LAJOS KÚ VRNT

Lajos Kú has been a member of the "National Defence Section" of the Order of Vitéz since 2007. on March 15, 2009, he become an "Honorary Citizen" of the County of Fejér.

As a member of the Hungarian National Soccer Team, Kú finished won a silver medal in the 1972 Olympic Games in München. Between 1970 and 1974, he played 128 games as member of the Ferencváros Soccer Club, and later he joined the Belgian FC Bruges team. He was elected president of the Foundation of the Golden Team established by Puskás Öcsi, Jenő Buzánszki, Gyula Grosics and Nándor Hidegkuti.

Being an excellent sportsman, a good and reliable judge, and possessing an honest character, he is organizing a national Hungarian students' competition within the Carpathian Basin, where sporting events would be interlaced with historical and cultural programs. The competitions would be in the former territories defined by the Trianon Peace Treaty, but the finals would be on present Hungarian soil.

The idea was endorsed by the Slovakian Free Press, and the Hungarian Democratic Association in Ukraine, among others.

If all goes well, the program could also be extended to college and university students.



Lajos Kú was born in Székesfehérvár, he speaks four languages and holds a diploma from the Semmelweis University. He is a member of the Historical Order of Vitéz, and is supported by its leadership.

vitéz László Turba
field captain of Pest

vitéz Kornél Pintér
field captain of North-Transdanubia

Album of the Order of Vitéz Reprint of the original edition

The reprint of the album published in 1938 contains thumbnail biographies of more than 12,000 members, and 5,000 portraits.

The original book belonged to Lajos Kiss and has been carefully preserved by his descendants.

The son of the owner, János Kiss Jr. buried the book several times during the Second World War and the deportations, however, in the recent past all obstacles have been cleared and the of publishing of this reprint was possible.



Number of pages: 616,
size of book: 300mm x 215mm,
topic: History
Price of the book: 15,000 HUF.

Other rare publications are also obtainable from the following website: www.pytheas.hu

Memories of World War II are still vivid

vitéz Sándor Orczy (platoon leader – Royal Hungarian Army) Miskolc, Hungary

The greater part of the Second Hungarian Army was lost in the battles of the Don River bend (in Russia, in January 1943. – translator's note.) The attack and breakthrough (by the Red Army – translator's note.) is vivid still in the memory of the nation similarly to the Battle of Mohács (lost to the Turks 29th August 1526. – translator's note.) described in the history books. There are some survivors still of the defensive battles of 66 years ago when large portions of the ill-equipped Hungarian Army were destroyed by the inclement Russian winter and by the overwhelming onslaught.

A Hungarian soldier remembers...

By Sándor vitéz Orczy, platoon leader (szakaszvezető – t. n.)



The Russian Army started its attack on the 12th of January 1943 against the 2nd Royal Hungarian Army (which defended over 200 km. (approx. 135 miles) long section of the front on the Don River. "The Earth trembled beneath our feet as the artillery attack started. The bombardment

lasted well over an hour on the Hungarian defensive works. As the fire ceased the Russian infantry attacked our fortifications across the frozen Don River. The Royal Hungarian Army was bleeding for months in the standing war losing much of its troops and equipment. Nevertheless, we took up the fight against the fresh and well-equipped Russian troops and were holding out for days in this hopeless battle. Our front could not be kept in this onslaught, we had to organise the remainder of our soldiers surviving the cruel fight of the forego-



ne days. The organised withdrawal only aggravated our suffering in minus 35 – 40 degrees (Centigrade) frost of the Steppe trying to break out from the Russian rings without food or shelter and being attacked constantly from the air. The losses were terrific. The wounded or the exhausted fighters froze to death on the spot where they halted to rest. Snow covered the frozen bodies".

Sixty-six years passed since those tragic days, and the survivors, can not forget those days of suffering, our lost comrades bleeding and slowly freezing to death. 125,000 soldiers out of the 200,000 strong 2nd. Hungarian Army on the Don never came home. They rest in unmarked mass graves, unidentified, somewhere in the Russian Steppe.

I pray the leaders of the nation to remember this and to guard and protect the peace so that our youth never ever should come to offer their young lives for alien ideas, for foreign interests.

I beg our children, the younger generations to honour and live up to the sacrifices of their ancestors. I ask them to love and keep this so often torn country. They should not leave it, be they happy or unfortunate here – bear the hardships with loving dedication.

Justice for Hungary!

Respect and commemoration to the Hungarian aviators! "Glory is only worth the esteem given to it!"

György Endresz, pilot, and Sándor Magyar, navigator, took off from Harbour Grace in Newfoundland on 15 July, 1931 and landed near Bicske of Fejér county on 16 July, 1931.

The airplane was named after Lord Rothermere who raised his voice against the injustices of the shameful Trianon verdict. It was during the heroic age of aviation; the world was watching the preparations, the flight the success of the two Hungarians. They broke three world records when carrying out their task. They crossed the North Atlantic Ocean in 13 hours and 50 minutes. Not long before, Willey Post and Harold Getty completed the route in 15 hours and 48 minutes. It was Endresz and his comrade who achieved the greatest average speed over the ocean – 250 km/h. Up until then, no one has gotten that far from America to Europe. Our compatriots flew over the Atlantic Ocean on 15 July, 1931. They were the 15th to cross it.

The achievement of these Hungarians deserves recognition and objective assessment. They overtook many people from countries exceeding Hungary both in size and wealth, as well as industry and economy.

Every nation has preserved and maintained the fame of their ocean-crossing aviators by setting up a memorial or a plaque. Even the ones with tragic outcome. The plaque of the first Britons – Alcock and Brown – is displayed at the entrance of the London airport. Both small and poor, monstrous

and rich nations pay tribute to doers of magnificent deeds or people who sacrificed their lives for a noble purpose. Before the war there was a street and a square named after György Endresz but in the after-war era it has been changed.

Since 1979, his burial memorial can be visited at Kerepesi graveyard thanks to some enthusiastic fans of aviation. After the Second World War – i. e. from 1949 – it wasn't wise to remember our aviators. Because of its name, the airplane was condemned irredentist, chauvinistic and overall negative. In 2006, at the 75th anniversary of the ocean-crossing, a memorial was set up at the place of their emergency landing, near Bicske in Fejér county with a commemoration held every year.

"I cannot but imagine any more daring undertaking than the flight of these two Hungarian pilots who have, by now, gained international fame. György Endresz and Sándor Magyar have written the words of Hungarian despair and hope by flames in the sky above the two continents. May glory and love shine on the foreheads of the young pilots!" Ferenc Herczeg





CÉCILE TORMAY

Cécile Tormay

8 October 1876, Budapest — 2 April 1937, Mátraháza

One of the greatest female writers of the beginning of the 20th century. Translator, public persona.
Assaulted. Depreciated. Unspoken of. Rehabilitated!

Born to a noble family, she was educated as a private student. She read literary works in German, Italian, French, English and Latin languages. Beside the impact of her works, she played a significant role in Hungarian cultural life and society between the two World Wars.

In 1918-19 she established and led the Hungarian Women's National Association in order to revive the blood-drained Hungarian nation after WW I: women had been trying to save Hungary by collaborating and carrying out and caritative deeds to protect the nation, families and religion. Within a short period of time the organization reached a million members!

The communists tried to eliminate her, the detectives hired by the Pagan (Schwartz) were constantly chasing her. She was in hiding, just like her diary, which was hidden in a chimney. Later, she died because of „organized vengances” against her, she „bled to death against the Jewish mafia” (We are alone, 16th August 1942, vol. V. issue 17.).

1921-22: *Bujdosókönyv*. Journal on the horrors of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. International success, translated into several languages. Publishers competing for the right of the first publication of her works.

Earlier works: novels, short stories, novellas. 1899: *Apróódszerelem*, 1905: *Small Sins*, 1911: *People Among Stones*, 1914: *The Old House*—which won the Péczeli-prize of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1918: *Wax Figures*, 1920: *Dreams*, 1923: *The Clock Has Stopped*, *Greek Tales*.

Between 1923 and 1937 (her year of her death), she was the editor of *Napkelet*—a magazine that helped to embrace and introduce young Hungarian talent. She worked with Lajos Áprily, Ferenc Herczeg, Bálint Hóman, Zoltán Kodály, Sándor Makkai, László Németh, Irán P. Gulácsy, Sándor Reményik, Gyula Szekfű, Áron Tamási, Lajos Zilahy, etc.

In 1930 she was awarded a Corvin laurel for her achievements in culture.

In 1932 Kúnó Klebelsberg asked her to translate our medieval legends from Latin to Hungarian – Hungarian *Legendarium*—including the life of St. Gellért and St. Stephen, as well as his Remonstrances.

1935: *The City of Flowers and Home of Sirens* – travelogs.

1933-34-39*: *The Ancient Delegate*- a trilogy about the tartar invasion; *The Swan of Csallókööz*, *On the Other Coast*, *The White Friar* (the third volume was finished by Miklós Kállay using the writress' notes).

In 1935, after the death of Mme Curie, she was elected into the International Committee of the People's Association of Intellectual Cooperation, an honor to both the author and her nation. „She never engaged in politics, she created it.” Her charm, culture, rhetoric, knowledge of languages, and diplomacy made her a dominant factor of the Committee; with their help she managed to achieve agreements with Suska (Czechish) and Oprescu (Romanian) delegates on the publication of Hungarian scientific works. She dealt with the matters of teachers' foreign travels, relationships between museums, copyright, monuments, schoolbooks, etc.

She stepped up against the Versaille Treaty.

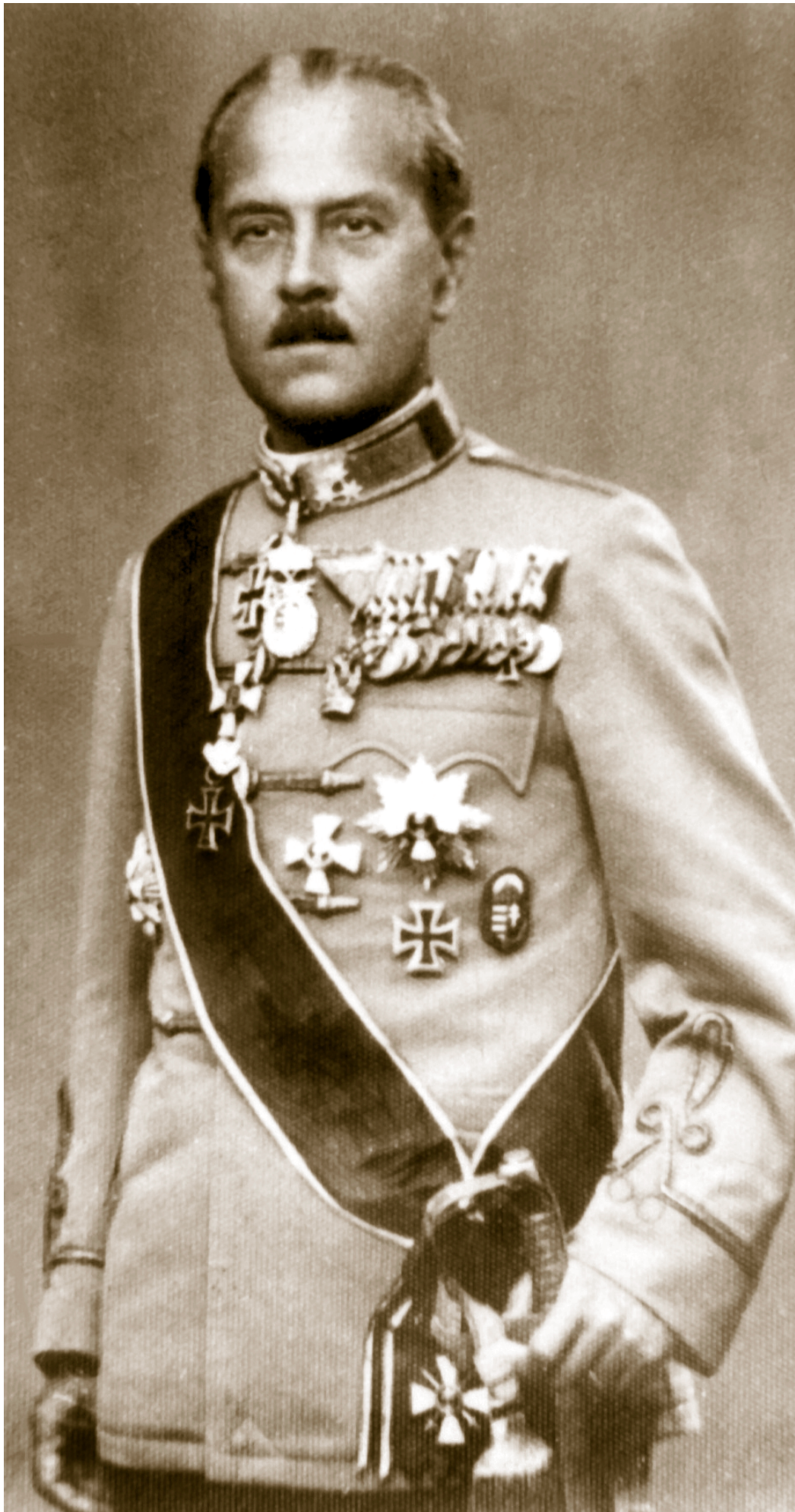
In 1936 she was nominated for the Nobel Prize in literature by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. In 1937 she would have received a shared Nobel Prize but her death canceled it.

For her loyalty, literary achievements and her commitment in standing up against Bolsheviks as well as traitors, she was given the „big Signum Laudis” by the governor.

„And while they have been covering us by draperies, brushes, decrees, sometimes even their blood, the heart of Hungary keeps on pulsing unanimously and more and more menacingly: what have you done to our nation? Our language, honor, the innocence of our children, the memories of our magnitude? You have embezzled everything! Hungarian blood is ominously circulating through the air but they don't hear it, though a mortally wounded nation's terrible rage is about to spill on them. They do not hear, they keep on raiding, they're negotiating in the abducted house of our abducted nation.” *Bujdosókönyv*

„We are a terrible nation, we cannot hear and love each other... Because there are always people standing in between us. But who? People whose interests are to to argue with, to kill each other and to diminish.” Gizella Mollinány: She forgave and died, (*Napkelet*, Cécile Tormay Commemorative Issue, issue 5. p. 344., 1937)

Epilogue: the urn in Farkasréti Cemetary expires is 2009. Her long-ago home (3 Kőfaragó str, district VIII.) was indicated by a memorial tablet until 1945. When she died, the street was renamed after her. Her statue was put up in Károlyi Garden but it was beheaded in 1944 and fully destroyed by her enemies after the „liberation.”



VITÉZ GÉZA LAKATOS

vitéz lófő GÉZA LAKATOS de Csíkszentsimon

Colonel-general (four-star general) of the Royal Hungarian Army, Prime minister

Born in Budapest, 30th April 1890. – Died in Adelaide (Australia) 21st May 1967.

Short CV.:

1910. Ludovika Academy (Military Academy of the Royal Hungarian Army) – Lieutenant. Service:
First Infantry Regiment of Budapest; Infantry Regiment of Linz (Austria);
1914. Military Academy of the Strategic Staff; Russian Front.
December 1915 – November 1916. Staff officer of an Austrian-Hungarian Common Brigade.
1917–1918. Front service on the Italian Front.
May 1919. Service in the Gödöllő Headquarters of the Hungarian Red Army – joins immediately Admiral Miklós Horthy's National Army after its establishment.
1921–1922. Professor of the Ludovika Academy teaching army organisation, fighting tactics.
1923–1928. Intelligence and reconnaissance officer of the General Staff;
1925. Raised to vitéz.
1928. Military attaché at the Royal Hungarian Embassy in Prague.
1934. Commanding officer of a regiment;
1935. Chief of the General Staff;
1939. General;
1941. Lieutenant-general;
1943. Colonel-general. Eastern (Russian) Front;
1944. Spring. Commanding officer of the 1st Army.
1944. 29th August: Regent, Admiral Horthy appoints him to Prime Minister of Hungary.
He is entrusted with the withdrawal from the war (preparation to the armistice.)
Under his leadership the extreme right-wing politicians are removed, the state secretaries responsible for the deportation of Jews are sacked.

Adolf Eichmann's testimony during his trial in Israel*

(*Caught by Israeli agents in Argentine in 1960, tried and executed in Israel as the result of the process – 31 May 1962. – translator's note)

“...The action of Horthy (admiral and regent of Hungary during WW.II.- translator's note) and of the Hungarian Army was the single and only occasion in the Europe occupied by Hitler – when an ally of Germany applied its army for the rescue of Jews! I held this unbelievable on hearing it. I thought I am dreaming or that it is false information. Alas, Géza Lakatos forced me a few weeks later to leave Hungary.”

1944. Beginning of October: The German demand: Hitler wants Ferenc Szálasi to be named as prime minister.
1944. 15th October: Regent Horthy's call for armistice fails. The Germans arrest Géza Lakatos.
1945. April. Soviet occupation of Hungary. Géza Lakatos is arrested by the Soviets. Interrogations at Kiskőrös.
1946. January. The Soviets release him.
1949. The communist regime strips him of his pension and confiscates what remained of his estate after the so-called land-reform. He moves to Budapest supporting his family as an illustrator of books.
1963. He writes his fragmented memoirs and succeeds in escaping from Hungary joining his daughter and her family in Adelaide, Australia.
1967. 21st May: He dies in Adelaide.

Testimony of Géza Lakatos: “As I saw it – – The Tragedy of Hungary”
Excerpts from the preface of the first edition of the book.

“The undersigned, daughter of Géza vitéz Lakatos promised my father to do my utmost to have his memoirs published. This book is not a diary or a popular novel. This is the report of hard facts of history... I must thank Antal vitéz Radnóczy and Tibor Dénes for the thoughtful editing and compiling of the manuscript.
The thought was driving me that with this book one should throw light on the happenings of one of the darkest periods of Hungarian history. An upright, true Hungarian will not shy away from hardship, rather will do his best to serve his country and is willing to offer everything for the just rights of his nation. Furthermore he is ready to accept under all circumstances the responsibility for his deeds. The reader on finishing this book should ask himself, could he have served the country and the nation better by overcoming those gigantic problems of those days. I dedicate this book to the service of truth and Hungary.”
Mária Lakatos – Mrs. J. Szent-Ivány

THE WISHES OF THE HUNGARIAN NATION

Peace Liberty and Goodwill!

- 1. A national character and ownership of our press.**
- 2. Responsible government for Pest-Buda.**
- 3. An immediate general election without condition and a campaign for representatives of the Parliament without the influence of political parties, and at the same time, an election for representatives of a self government. Also, strict international control of the elections.**
- 4. Instead of law service we want justice.**
- 5. Formation of a national guard.**
- 6. The taxation of foreign capital invested in Hungary should be done under Hungarian law.**
- 7. Foreign citizens should not possess anything in Hungary.**
- 8. We wish the immediate restitution of the Hungarian historical constitution, suspended on 19 March, 1944.**
- 9. The Hungarian National Bank shall be owned by the Hungarian Nation.**
- 10. The military should take an oath on the Holy Crown, Hungarian soldiers should not be taken to foreign lands, and foreign soldiers should return home.**
- 11. The Police should be free of political influence, needed strong public security.**
- 12. As member of the European Union, we want overall and equal conditions for all accounting, back to the beginning of our membership.**

Unfortunately the demands of the Twelve Points of March 15th 1848 are nowadays still relevant.