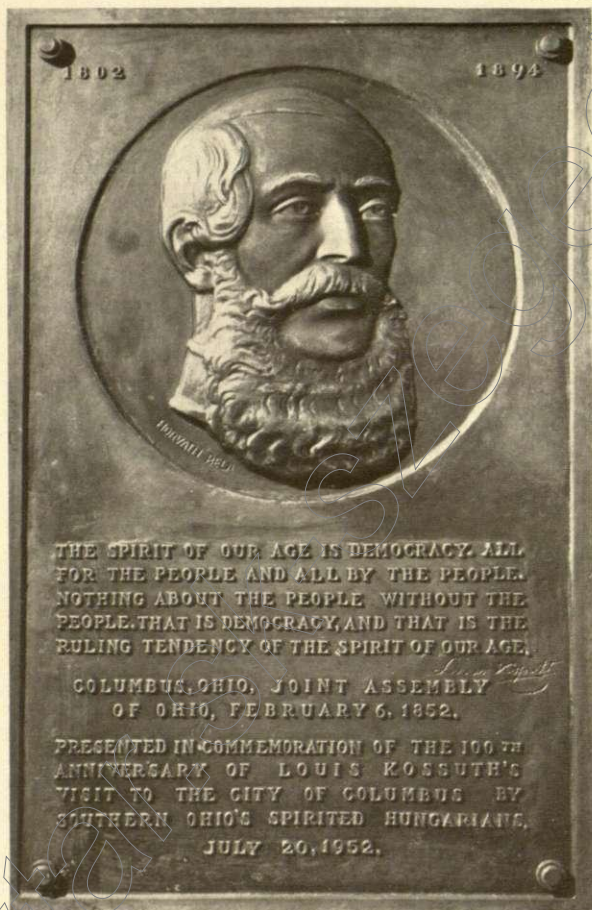


*Lausche Ohio-i Kormányzó  
aláírásával*



**THE PROGRAM**  
of the  
**SOUTHERN OHIO AMERICAN HUNGARIANS**  
**KOSSUTH CENTENNIAL**

**A**  
**DEL OHIO AMERIKAI MAGYARSÁG**  
**SZÁZ ÉVES KOSSUTH EMLÉKÜNNEPENEK**  
**MUSORA**

Columbus, Ohio  
September 7, 1952

*Frank Lausche  
Governor of Ohio*

## PROGRAM

of the Kossuth Centennial Commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of Louis Kossuth's Visit to Columbus.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1952

Unveiling of the Kossuth Bronze Plaque at the Columbus City Hall  
at 4:00 P.M.

- |    |                                          |  |                                               |
|----|------------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Prayer - - - - -                         |  | Rev. Andrew Hamza                             |
| 2. | National Anthem - - - - -                |  | Julius Herchig                                |
| 3. | Dedication - - - - -                     |  | Stephen E. Balogh                             |
| 4. | Unveiling of Plaque - - - - -            |  | Prof. Bela Horvath<br>Elza Jo and Margo Fodor |
| 5. | Presentation of Plaque - - - - -         |  | Joseph Fodor                                  |
| 6. | Acceptance by City of Columbus - - - - - |  | Hon. James A. Rhodes                          |
| 7. | Kossuth Song - - - - -                   |  | Audience                                      |

John Chidder  
*Master of Ceremonies*

\* \*

Kossuth Banquet at Knights of Pythias Temple, 697 South High Street  
at 6:00 P.M.

- |     |                                                                          |  |                       |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1.  | Prayer - - - - -                                                         |  | Rev. Joseph Marsalko  |
| 2.  | National Anthem - - - - -                                                |  | Julius Herchig        |
| 3.  | Opening Words and Introduction<br>of Master of Ceremonies Joseph Demeter |  | Joseph Fodor          |
| 4.  | Greetings of the State - - - - -                                         |  | Hon. Frank J. Lausche |
| 5.  | Greetings of the City of Columbus - - - - -                              |  | Hon. James A. Rhodes  |
| 6.  | Greetings of the City of Dayton - - - - -                                |  | Hon. John Csipkar     |
| 7.  | Recitation - - - - -                                                     |  | Dr. Karl Jeney        |
| 8.  | Memorial Address - - - - -                                               |  | Rev. Edmund Vasvary   |
| 9.  | Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody - - - - -                              |  | Dr. Julius Zsako      |
| 10. | Introduction of Prof. Bela Horvath                                       |  |                       |
| 11. | Greetings of the Press - - - - -                                         |  | Andrew Fay Fisher     |
| 12. | Greetings - - - - -                                                      |  | John P. Keleman       |
| 13. | Greetings - - - - -                                                      |  | John Chidder          |
| 14. | Closing Words - - - - -                                                  |  | Andrew Fuleky         |
| 15. | Hungarian National Anthem - - - - -                                      |  | Audience              |

\* \*

### COMMITTEE OF KOSSUTH CENTENNIAL

Joseph Fodor, *President*

Andrew Fuleky,  
*Honorary President*

John Csider, John P. Keleman,  
*Co-Chairmen*

Andrew Hankoczky, John Weber,  
*Treasurers*

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## LOUIS KOSSUTH IN COLUMBUS

by

Joseph Fodor

The American people followed with great interest and sympathy Louis Kossuth's heroic struggle in 1848-49 for an independent Hungary, emancipation of its people from the yoke of feudalism and for the general ideals of democracy. Russian intervention, however, in 1849 suppressed the successful Hungarian Army, tyranny again ruled and Kossuth fled in exile to Turkey where he was interned. The people of this country demanded his release, and the citizens of Ohio and especially those of the City of Columbus played an important role not only in freeing Kossuth from Turkish internment and in bringing him to America, but also in arranging his triumphant tour of the United States.

A meeting was held at the Columbus City Hall on January 18, 1850, where Rev. Benjamin Franklin Tefft delivered an impassioned plea for Kossuth's release. Enthusiasm was so high that a resolution was passed asking the President of the United States and Congress to take all possible steps to force Kossuth's release from Turkey and to give him, his family and followers asylum in this country. At the same time the Ohio Assembly also passed a similar resolution which was presented to the United States Congress on February 25, 1850. After many difficulties and delays Louis Kossuth and his party arrived in New York on December 4, 1851.

Jacob H. Studer in his "Columbus, Ohio, Its History, Resources and Progress" described Kossuth's visit as follows:

"At a large meeting of the citizens of Ohio, held at the City Hall, in Columbus on December 13, 1851 . . . a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of one hundred citizens of Ohio—twenty of them being residents of Columbus—to invite Kossuth to visit our State, and partake of the hospitality of our people. . . . The (Ohio) Legislature, January 15, 1852, adopted resolutions tendering to Kossuth, on behalf of two millions of freemen, a hearty welcome to Ohio. The long-looked for day (February 4, 1852) at length came for Kossuth's arrival, from Cleveland . . . at the depot, thousands of people were already gathered. . . . At about seven o'clock, the boom of cannon announced the safe arrival of the Hungarian. Then there was a rush, and a shout that seemed to rend the air . . . the procession was reformed, and proceeded, with Kossuth, his family, and suite . . . to the Neil House. On the march, lighted torches . . . added brilliancy to the scene.

"On February 5th Kossuth spoke on a stand erected in front of the Neil House to a huge crowd and the same evening the Franklin County


Hungarian Association was formed. Kossuth, on Saturday, the 7th of February, visited the General Assembly, upon special invitation, where he was addressed by Lieutenant-Governor William Medill, in a speech of welcome. Kossuth's response was regarded one of his best efforts. (The Kossuth Plaque presented to the City of Columbus commemorates the Hungarian Apostles statement made in this speech about Democracy and eleven years later Abraham Lincoln, the great American emancipator, similarly defined Democracy in his Gettysburg Address.) By a joint resolution of the legislature, the original manuscript was ordered to be deposited among the archives of the State, in the State Library.

"In the evening . . . the meeting of the Ohio Association of the Friends of Hungary was held, at the City Hall, in Columbus. . . . After a brief introductory speech by Governor Reuben Wood, the president of the association, Kossuth delivered one of those stirring, patriotic, and liberty-loving addresses for which he had then become famous. . . . The following Monday morning, Kossuth left Columbus for Cincinnati."

Changing trends of European politics shoved the Hungarian fight for freedom into the background and he never realized his dream of a Democratic Hungary in the Valley of the Danube in the Carpathian Basin. It is my sincere belief that if Kossuth's Democratic Hungary had not been crushed by the Russians in 1849, the world may have been spared the ordeals of two world wars, and our present death struggle against communist tyranny.

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## THE ARTIST



Béla Horvath, Professor of Sculpture and Painting, was commissioned by the Southern Ohio Hungarian Committee of Kossuth Centennial to create the bronze relief of Louis Kossuth now placed in the Columbus City Hall. He was born in Hungary, attended art school there and also in Munich and Paris. He was professor of Arts in the Budapest Art School from 1924 to 1941 and was Art Director of the Society of Fine Arts from 1941 to 1944. He fled from the occupying Russians to Austria and become a displaced person. Sponsored by the University of Dayton he arrived in the United States in 1949. He has studios in Dayton and is teaching at the University Art School and also privately.

Professor Horvath during his long successful career was awarded numerous prizes in Europe and the United States. In 1942 he received the highest award that can be given an artist in Hungary, the Gold Medal. He is especially noted for his monuments in stone, marble and bronze and examples of his paintings are in the permanent collections of numerous museums in Europe.