

NOTES

Notes to Chapter 1: The Beginnings.

1. Canada, Statistics Canada, *Update from the 1981 Census, Highlight Information on Ethnicity...* (Ottawa, 1983), p. 3.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 8.
3. In recent years two translations of Farkas' book have been published. See Theodore and Helen Schoenmann (eds. and translators), *Alexander Bölöni Farkas: Journey in North America* (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1977); and, Arpad Kadarkay (ed. and translator), *Sándor Bölöni Farkas: Journey in North America* (Santa Barbara, Ca.: ABC-Clio Press, 1978). All references here are to the first of these volumes. See especially p. 122. A somewhat more detailed discussion of Farkas' visit can be found in N.F. Dreisziger, "The Critical Visitor: Alexander Boloni Farkas' Tour of Canada in 1831," *Quarterly of Canadian Studies*, 1982, pp. 147-152.
4. Farkas, *Journey*, p. 124.
5. *Ibid.*, pp. 117f and 125. While this rather one-sided description of the state of things in Ontario of the colonial period may have been partly the result of Farkas' liberal and anti-monarchist prejudices, on reading his accounts of his visit it becomes evident that there was a more concrete reason for his critical views. This reason becomes evident when we try to find out from whom or what sources Farkas and Bélydy received their information on Upper Canadian politics. In this connection we learn from the former's account of an overnight boat trip they took from York to the south shore of Lake Ontario. On this voyage they met a journalist and legislator by the name of "Mackenzie," with whom they talked about politics for many hours, in fact throughout most of the night. Farkas does not mention exactly who this Mr. Mackenzie was, but we can guess that he was no other than William Lyon Mackenzie, the colony's leading radical politician, the leader of the Upper Canadian struggle for constitutional reform and a most relentless opponent of the ruling élite in the colony. There can be little doubt that Mackenzie described the Government of Upper Canada to the visiting Hungarians in the blackest of terms, and that the latter believed what he said without any second thoughts.
6. The most famous of these post-war Hungarian refugees in the colony was Márk Szalatnay, a workingman's advocate and trade union organizer. See the entry on him in the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, X, pp. 670ff.
7. Jenő Ruzsa, *A kanadai magyarság története* (The History of Canada's Magyars) (Toronto: by the author, 1940), pp. 210-11.
8. N.F. Dreisziger, M.L. Kovacs, Paul Bódy and Bennett Kovrig, *Struggle and Hope: The Hungarian-Canadian Experience* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1982), pp. 101-02. Unless otherwise indicated, references to this work are to chapters by the principal author.
9. *Ibid.*, p. 110.
10. *Ibid.*, pp. 110f.
11. *Ibid.*, pp. 112-14. See also, N.F. Dreisziger, "Immigrant Lives and Lifestyles in Canada, 1924-1939," in George Bisztray and N.F. Dreisziger (eds.) *Hungarian Cultural Presence in North America* (Toronto: Hungarian Studies Review, 1981), pp. 64-68.
12. *Ibid.*, pp. 70f.
13. *Ibid.*, pp. 71f. Dreisziger, *Struggle*, p. 117.
14. N.F. Dreisziger, "In Search of a Hungarian-Canadian Lobby: 1927-1951," *Canadian Ethnic Studies* Vol. XII, No. 3 (1980), pp. 82f.

15. The following paragraphs are based on Dreisziger, *Struggle*, pp. 119-22.
16. *Ibid.*, pp. 122f.
17. The following is based on information detailed *ibid.*, pp. 123-25.
18. The following paragraphs are based on the subchapter "The Press", *ibid.*, pp. 125-27.
19. M.L. Kovacs, "The Saskatchewan Era," in Dreisziger *Struggle*, pp. 78-83.
20. *Ibid.*, pp. 28-30.
21. *Ibid.*
22. *Ibid.*, pp. 28f.
23. Dreisziger, "In Search of a Hungarian-Canadian Lobby," pp. 86.
24. Ferenc Grob, Kivándorlásom és Szemelvények a Kanadai Életből, s Életemből (My Emigration and Observations on Canadian Life and My Life), MS, pp. 20f. Copies of portions of this manuscript are in my possession, courtesy of Mr. Grob.
25. *Ibid.* In his recollections, Magyar gave a different story. His own account of the birth of the ocean flight idea is quoted in great detail in Kornél Nagy, "Igazságot Magyarországnak! A magyar oceanrepülés" [Justice for Hungary: The Hungarian Ocean Flight], *Magyar Szárnyak*, Vol. X (1981), pp. 6375.
26. Ruzsa, *A kanadai p.* 274.
27. Ferenc Grob, who was a friend of Magyar's from the time of the latter's stay in Regina, was in charge of the campaign in Saskatchewan.
28. Julianna Puskás, *Kivándorló magyarok az Egyesült Államokban, 1880-1940* [Immigrant Hungarians in the United States, 1880-1940] (Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1982) p. 371.
29. Grob, pp. 22f.
30. Norbert Csanádi, Sándor Nagyváradai and László Winkler, *A magyar repülés története* (The History of Hungarian Aviation) (Budapest: Műszaki könyvkiadó, 1977), p. 140.
31. Grob, pp. 26f.
32. *Ibid.*
33. Csanádi, *et al.*, p. 141.
34. *Ibid.*
35. *Ibid.*, pp. 141-43.

Notes to Chapter 2: Through Depression and War.

1. Dreisziger, *Struggle*, pp. 139-42; Dreisziger, "Immigrant Lives," pp. 74-77. On the relief camps see J.H. Thompson and Allen Seager, *Canada, 1922-1939: Decades of Discord* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1985), pp. 267-70. The camps were disbanded after the Liberal Party was returned to power in the general elections of 1935.
2. Dreisziger, *Struggle*, pp. 142f.
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 143f. On this subject see also Susan M. Papp, "The Delhi & Tobacco District Hungarian House," in Susan M. Papp, ed. *Hungarians in Ontario*, a double issue of *Polyphony, The Bulletin of the Multicultural History Society of Ontario*, Vol. 2 No. 2-3 (1979-80), pp. 81-88 *in passim*.
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 145-49.
5. The following is based in part on a paper of mine "Old World Politics — New World Immigrants," presented to a conference on Eastern Europe held at the University of South Florida's New College, in March of 1985.
6. Dreisziger, *Struggle*, pp. 158f.
7. Copy of memorandum, Department of External Affairs to the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, 7 November 1941; Record Group 25, G 2, file 2330-40c, accession 83-84/259, Public Archives of Canada.
8. Carmela Patrias, *The Kanadai Magyar Ujsag and the Politics of the Hungarian Canadian Elite* (Toronto: Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 1978), pp. 38f.

9. The Monsignor Pál Sántha's roots were in the north-eastern provinces. Ferenc Hoffmann, one of the most respected United Church ministers in Saskatchewan, had taught before the war at an agricultural institute in Kassa (today, Kosice in Czechoslovakia). Sister Mary Schwartz, who later became the leading figure in the Hungarian Sisters of Social Service order, came from the Burgenland, a part of Hungary that was divided between that country and Austria as a result of the peace settlement.
10. Dreisziger, *Struggle*, pp. 169-71.
11. N.F. Dreisziger (ed.) *Hungary and the Second World War* (Toronto: Hungarian Studies Review, 1983), see especially the introduction to part I, and the papers by Francis Wagner, Thomas Sakmyster and Dreisziger.
12. Minutes of the meeting of the War Cabinet Committee, 29 October 1941. W.L.M. King Papers, J series, Vol. 424. Public Archives of Canada.
13. Minutes of the meeting of the Cabinet, 27 November 1941. *Ibid.*
14. *Ibid.* See also the memorandum by Norman Robertson, 27 November 1941, *Ibid.*, J series, Vol. 274. On Robertson's sympathies toward the Finns see also the note by him of 22 June 1941, *ibid.*
15. King's statements on the matter of war with Hungary are recorded in the minutes of the Cabinet and War Cabinet Committee cited in the preceding footnotes.
16. Their extensive correspondence is available to researchers in the Kirkconnell collection housed in the archives of Acadia University. A less extensive record is preserved in the Tracy Philipps collection in the Public Archives of Canada. I am indebted to the archivists in charge of these two collections for permitting and facilitating my research in them during 1984 and 1985.
17. Information from Mrs. Alexander Andras, the former Mrs. Eisner. See also Dreisziger, *Struggle*, pp. 171f. Béla Eisner died not long after the war.
18. Dreisziger, *Struggle*, pp. 172ff.
19. The papers of the late Béla Eisner are at the present in my possession. A copy of his report on his mission can be found in the central library of the Multicultural Directorate of Canada in Hull, Quebec.
20. Dreisziger, *Struggle*, p. 176.
21. *Ibid.*, pp. 176-79. Dreisziger, "In Search of...", pp. 88f.
22. Dreisziger, *Struggle*, pp. 179f.
23. *Ibid.*, p. 180.
24. *Ibid.*, p. 181.
25. *Ibid.*, pp. 182f.

Notes to Chapter 3: The Post-War Era.

1. On this subject see Bennett Kovrig, *Communism in Hungary: From Kun to Kadar* (Stanford, California: Hoover Institution Press, 1979), Part Three: "Return to Power". For a brief summary of Kovrig's views see his chapter in Dreisziger, *Struggle*, especially pp. 19f.
2. Paul Bódy, "Emigration from Hungary, 1880-1956," in Dreisziger, *Struggle*, pp. 74f. Also, Papp, *Hungarians in Ontario*, pp. 45-48.
3. Dreisziger, *Struggle*, pp. 195f.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 196.
5. *Ibid.*, pp. 198f.
6. On this subject see *ibid.*, pp. 197-200 *in passim*, and Papp, *Hungarians in Ontario*, pp. 48f.
7. Dreisziger, *Struggle*, pp. 200-02.
8. See our journal's fall, 1976 special issue: *The Hungarian Revolution: Twenty Years Later*, especially the paper by Peter Gostony. Also, Béla Kiraly *et al.* (eds.) *The First War between Socialist States: The Hungarian Revolution of 1956 and its Impact* (New York:

Social Science Monographs, Brooklyn College Press, 1984). This work contains an extensive bibliography of the subject (pp. 551-93.)

9. N.F. Dreisziger, "The Impact of the Revolution on Hungarians Abroad: The Case of the Hungarians of Canada," in Kiraly, *The Hungarian*, pp. 411-25. Papp, *Hungarians in Ontario*, pp. 67-70.

10. Canadian government policies on the question of refugee admission are described in Gerald S. Dirks, *Canada's Refugee Policy: Indifference or Opportunism?* (Montreal: McGill Queen's Press, 1977), pp. 190-96.

11. *Ibid.*, p. 198.

12. *Ibid.*, pp. 199f.

13. *Ibid.*, pp. 200f.

14. *Ibid.*, p. 202.

15. Dreisziger, *Struggle*, pp. 204f.

16. *Ibid.*, pp. 206f. Papp, *Hungarians in Ontario*, pp. 63-70.

17. Dirks, *Canada's Refugee Policy*, p. 203.

18. B.L. Vigod, *The Jews in Canada* (Ottawa: Canadian Historical Association, 1984), p. 6.

19. Miklós Szántó, "Kivándorlás, emigráció, emigrációs politika" (Emigration, The Emigration, emigrant Politics), *Társadalmi Szemle* (Budapest), Vol. 37, No. 5, p. 95.

20. *Ibid.*, p. 96.

21. L. Adamovich and Oscar Sziklai, *Foresters in Exile: The Sopron Forestry School in Canada* (Vancouver: University of British Columbia, 1970). Dreisziger, *Struggle*, p. 208.

22. The following is based mainly on Dreisziger, *Struggle*, pp. 208-10.

23. *Ibid.*, pp. 210-13.

24. George Bisztray, "The Hungarian Canadian Press," in Papp, *Hungarians in Ontario*, pp. 54-58.

25. The following paragraphs constitute a slightly revised version of a short article prepared for a future issue of *Polyphony*. They are based on reading many issues of the papers mentioned and an interview with Kálmán Balint's widow.

26. For brief surveys of this topic see Bisztray, *cit.*, and Dreisziger, *Struggle*, pp. 202f and 212.

Notes to Chapter 4: Contributions to Ontario's Culture.

1. See Pál Rékai, "A torontói Central Hospital őszinte története." (The frank history of Toronto's Central Hospital), in *Krónika* 8:7-8 (summer 1982), pp. 12-15. Also, *The Spark* 13:3 (fall, 1982), *in passim*. Further details were provided to me by Dr. Rékai (31 Dec. 1985), for which I am grateful.

2. In the process of converting the building to a small hospital, three entrepreneurs helped the Rékai's by providing free services or goods, or supplying equipment on the condition that it be paid for when and if the hospital would start turning a profit. Two of these helpers were Hungarians, a third was an official of a prominent medical supply company.

3. Rékai, "A torontói, ..." pp. 5f.

4. Information from Dr. Rékai.

5. The hospital will soon begin the construction of a nursing home adjacent to the hospital which will help to fill another void in multilingual health care in Ontario. The Central Nursing Home, moreover, will be the first hospital-affiliated non-profit nursing home in the city of Toronto, and is intended to serve as a model for nursing homes located in ethnic areas from coast to coast. (Information from Dr. Paul Rékai.)

6. Attempts to promote knowledge of Hungary in North America are among the subjects treated in Stevan Bela Vardy, "Hungarian Studies at American and Canadian Universities," *Canadian-American Review of Hungarian Studies* 2:2 (fall 1975), 91-121.

7. The subject of the Hungarian Chair's origin is a controversial one for most Hungarian Canadians. As a result, unbiased accounts of it are few. This particular account is based on my own recollection of events and an article in *Nyugati Magyarság* (Hungarians of the West), Aug. 1983, pp. 6-7. I am also indebted to Professor George Biztray for his comments on an earlier draft of this part of this volume.
8. Much private correspondence concerning the campaign to establish a permanent chair of Hungarian studies is in my possession.
9. What follows is a story of my close association with Harcsár throughout the 1970s.
10. This story of the Ensemble is based mainly on information obtained from its current Artistic Director, Mr. Kálmán Dreisziger Jr. A somewhat briefer history is printed in the 25th Anniversary Concert booklet (Toronto: Kodaly Ensemble, 1985).
11. The following is based in part on an as yet unpublished paper by Steven Satory of the University of Toronto's Faculty of Music, "*Táncház*: Improvisatory folk dancing and string playing in Toronto's Hungarian community", given at the inaugural conference of the Hungarian Studies Association of Canada, in June 1985, in Montreal.