

ANOTHER ALARMING

ANTI-HUNGARIAN PHYSICAL ASSAULT



There is no acceptable declaration yet regarding the Hungarian victims about the so called third-degree aggression of the Romanian policemen neither for Hungarians at issue, nor for Romanian general public.

The employees of the Police Headquarter Centre of Harghita County, Székler Land, East Transylvania affirm that they “acted according the current Romanian Home Law” when they applied compulsion against peaceful motorcyclist tourists.



The group of seven motorcyclists from Kézdivásárhely, East Transylvania, set out for a journey to the marvellous Carpathian lake of Szent Anna. They were directed by an obviously drunken Romanian policeman who affirmed that they should stop by a nearby parking station.

According to one injured, the tourists did according the instruction of the policeman but they were coldly received by an unexpected troop of other four policemen and ten masked squad policemen, who actually started to brutally beat them.

The spokesman of the Central Headquarter of the Police Department of Harghita County affirmed that no excessiveness occurred at the lake Szent Anna, all that happened were just “arrangements”... An eye-witness recorded every phase of the brutal commando on digital camera, but he was also severely beaten for his action. It could be the sake of Goodness that the memory card of the photo camera preserved evidence of four pictures.

The bizarre physiognomy of the case is that the young people finally were not asked to pay the penalty; nobody compiled Record of Evidence. In spite that the Press and general public keep the case on the level of actual relevancy, no acceptable explanation came off why the police exerted such of terrorist aggression. The young people claimed to legal accuse against the policemen at the County Court, reported Transylvanian daily, the *Krónika*.

TRUTH AND APPEASEMENT IN POST-COMMUNIST ROMANIA

Europe today implies the existence of a new ethos and a new ethics with different heroes than those who celebrated totalitarianism. We have to clarify and assume the events of our communist past.

[Final declaration of the International Conference on Lustration and Disclosure in Budapest and Moneasa of September 2003]

Soon after the collapse of Ceausescu's dictatorship, in March 1990, the Proclamation of Timisoara/Temesvár worded, after fifty years of oppression, the social need of political lustration:

"... we suggest that the electoral law should deny the former party workers and Security officers the right to be nominated as candidates on any list for the first three running legislatures. Their presence in the country's political life is the chief source of the tensions and suspicions."

This document was sustained by several civil organizations and political forces. Despite the large publicity and the support from the opposition, this proposal was blocked so that the request was not included in the Electoral Law.



Anti-government rally (the Communism-free Zone) in the spring of 1990 in the University Plaza, Bucharest, Romania

In the same period the Romanian mass-media signaled the so-called „Berevoiești-gate”. In a remote area near a small village in Argeş county, burned and buried tons of documents belonging to the political police of the former regime were found. Virgil Măgureanu, Director of Romanian Intelligence Service at the time, addressing the Parliament, recognized the incident, but considered the losses „unimportant”.

During these events a great number of Surveillance Files regarding the opponents of Ceausescu disappeared. As a result, they are „unknown in the card index”.

In November 1993 Senator Ticu Dumitrescu proposed a moral motion in order to determine the Intelligence Service to publish the list of former political police informers. The goal was to ban tormentor's access to public dignities and functions. This approach produced no effects.

By the end of 1997 the Law on the Access to the Personal File and the Disclosure of the Securitate as a Political Police was adopted by the Senate with a major change: the archives would remain with the actual Intelligence Services that took them over from the communist organs in 1990, instead of Ticu Dumitrescu's draft stipulating the transfer of the archives along with the buildings to the National Council for Study the Securitate Archives.

In 1999, after prolonged debates, the Chamber of Deputies decided to replace the word Securitate with the item Securitate as a Political Police. Thus, the entire activity of the informers and officers need to be analyzed and proven with blunt situations of political police.

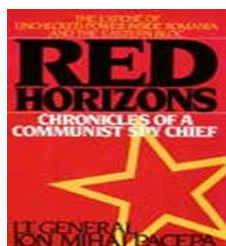
In order to demonstrate the quality of collaborator, Art. 15(5) prescribes proofs as: written and signed commitment, reports, information syntheses, holographic documents and proofs, irrespective of the support they may have. Law 187/1999 was adopted by the Romanian Parliament ten years after the fall of the horrific communist regime.

Decision 13/2005 of the Supreme Council for National Defense was an important turn. It obliged the Intelligence Services to transfer all the files of the Securitate in the custody of the National Council for the Search of the Securitate Archives until the end of the same year.

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As a result, one and half million files, some ten thousand liner-meter archive was physically taken over from the Romanian Intelligence Service. "The processing of this huge amount of documents is one of our priorities", says László Csendes, ethnic Hungarian member of the Council. "The External Intelligence Service delivered five thousand old microfilms. That is a challenge for us. We have to find out technical solutions to preserve and use in the best conditions this material."

Emergency Government Ordinance nr.16/February 2006 modified Law 187/1999 in three major points: it enlarged the circle of those who are to be verified *ex officio*, gave to EU citizens the right of access to their own personal file, in the Official Gazette the incriminated activity will also be described – not only the name, function and conspirative pseudonym as before. This order will be debated by the Parliament in the autumn session.



Sorin Ilieșiu initiated a national subscription to determinate president Bănescu to condemn the communist regime as being illegal and criminal.

In March, an eleven-person Commission was appointed by the Parliament. The National Council for the Search of the Securitate Archives has got three objectives: to assure the access to the personal files, to investigate the persons who aspire to be elected or appointed to dignities or offices, and historical research.

"Political Police" (art.5) includes all those activities which contributed to the establishment and maintenance of the totalitarian communist power, as well as for the suppression or restriction of the fundamental human rights and liberties.

For the access, (art.1) the entitled persons may request the: (a) immediate consulting of the files or of any materials drawn up before December 22, 1989, by the Securitate; (b) delivery of copies in these files or of other materials; (c) delivery of certificates regarding the membership or non-membership, collaboration or non-collaboration with the Securitate (art.13).

VULNERABLE GROUP OF INFORMERS

Youth aging 12-14 were also used as informers by the Securitate – stated recently Cazimir Ionescu, spokesman of the National Council for the Search of the Securitate Archives. These children were supposed to provide information about their parents, relatives and teachers. Documents show that some of the children accepted this assignment in good faith but others needed to be forced.

These children needed to sign an engagement to report if any adult around them told political jokes, had connections with foreigners or listened to the Free Europe Radio.



Archives show that the officers of the Securitate were keen to get near children who came from families of modest income and were good students.

The Securitate had a network of young informers in each county of Romania.

BIKING FOR AUTONOMY

The Hungarian Youth Council in Romania organized a biking tour in the Szekler Land region between 23 July and 1 August to draw domestic and international attention to the legal autonomy aspiration of the native ethnic Hungarian population of Transylvania. The tour was an attempt to promote the issue of autonomy in a simple and understandable way. Flyers, handouts and other publicity materials were available on the tour.

MP Árpád Antal of the Democratic Alliance of Hungarians in Romania and ethnic Romanian journalist Dan Manolachescu, president of Covasna/Kovászna Community Association, returned on August 18 from their "autonomy tour".

They traveled 9,365 kilometers by car and other 300 kilometers by bike. They visited autonomous regions throughout Europe, namely Kosovo, Montenegro, South Tyrol, Catalonia, Bask Country.



They reported to the press about how they saw "two volcanoes still active and other three inactive". While the relations between the Serbians and the Albanians are still tense in Kosovo, everything is very peaceful in South Tyrol.

Antal said the autonomy in Catalonia could be a model to be enforced in the countries of the European Union. Journalist Dan Manolachescu said it would not be a problem at all if the Szekler Land (east Transylvania) will become an autonomous region. They are planning to elaborate a survey based on the discussion with the inhabitants, authorities, representatives of different communities in the East Transylvanian Szekler Land region. They aim to send the survey to Romania's president Traian Băsescu, and would like to have talks with the president regarding autonomy.

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**HUNGARIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF
TRANSYLVANIA**
SZÉKELY NEMZETI TANÁCS

The Hungarian National Council of Transylvania is a public organisation, which aims at representing the interests of the indigenous Hungarian community through parliamentary structures and means by preparing, sustaining and proposing for approval legal measures to ensure the forms of autonomy demanded by the community.

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