

TRANSYLVANIA - THE FACTS

(TEXT VERSION OF THE DOCUMENTARY VIDEO
TRANSYLVANIA · THE FACTS)

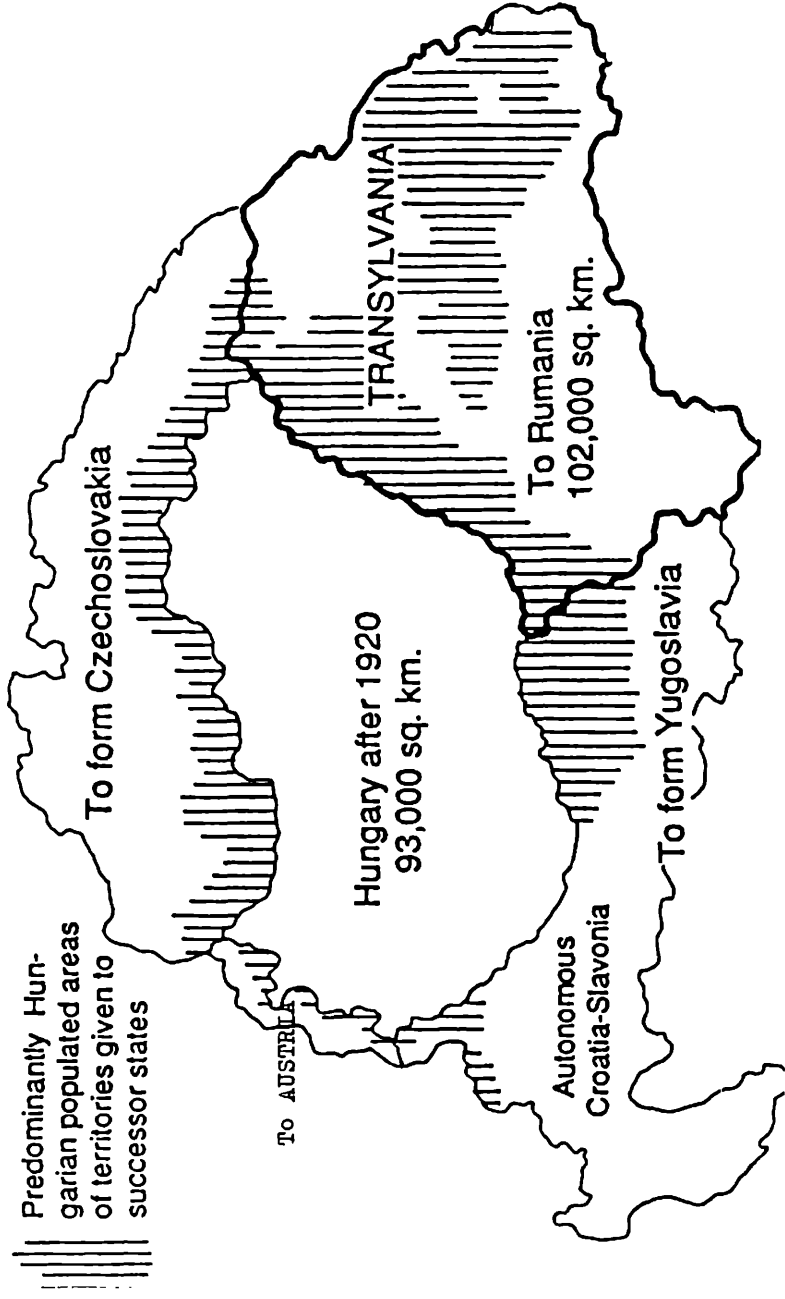
BY

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CANBERRA, 1989

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF MULTINATIONAL HUNGARY IN 1920 (325,000 sq. km.)
The Peace Treaty of Trianon has deprived Hungary of 72% of its territory. From multinational Hungary then were created three multinational states and endless oppression of minorities



Text of the documentary video:
TRANSYLVANIA - THE FACTS

A long-needed informative documentary, presented by the executive Committee of Transylvanian Associations in Australia in conjunction with the Transylvanian World Federation (USA).

The aims are: - to dispel misconceptions and misinformation surrounding Transylvania;

- to focus attention on the severe plight of ethnic Hungarians, Germans, Serbs and others in Transylvania under Roumanian rule since 1920;

- to appeal to all fair-minded people and enlist their help in spreading the truth about Transylvania.

Because professional filming by foreigners is extremely restricted in Roumania, for the portraying of much of the background we had to make use of amateur shots obtained from Western tourists. We ask our viewers to be forbearing on this account when faced with an unusual documentation in a truly unique case.

Since people appeared on this earth, they have been engaged in wars for territory and for power over other people, other nations. In spite of peace-slogans, the situation is the same today.

Thus, we daily see and hear reports about the Blacks in South Africa, the Palestinians, Basques, Afghans, Irish, etc., and the reporters sometimes risk even their lives in gathering their information.

There is a piece of land in Europe, called Transylvania, on which the gathering of news should be quite rewarding for reporters. However, it very seldom figures in world news. Why is this? Is it by any chance not newsworthy to report on Transylvania?

In most people's minds, this name is immediately linked with "Count Dracula" in his fear-inspiring castle imagined to have stood amidst sombre forests in an exotic mountainous area, bordering perhaps on Ruritania in the never-never.

Before we come to the main part of what we are going to see and hear about Transylvania, let's briefly get the facts concerning "Count Dracula"'s alleged or real links with that land!

Far south of Transylvania, northwest of Bucharest, lies the township Tirgoviste. It was from here that the Principality of Wallachia - founded in the 14th century in vassalage to the Kingdom of Hungary - was ruled for centuries. By successive kings of Hungary, of which kingdom Transylvania was an important part until 1920, the ruling families of Wallachia were granted substantial estates as places of refuge, when needed, in southern Transylvania.

In 1431, Sigismund, king of Hungary and emperor of Germany, invested Vlad II with the Wallachian overlordship. Vlad II must have been a harsh

man, for his Wallachian subjects gave him the nickname *DRACUL*, meaning 'dragon' and 'devil'.

János Hunyadi, regent of Hungary, victorious over the Turks in many battles, shortly before his death in 1456, helped Vlad Dracul's son, the later Vlad IV, to become overlord of Wallachia. It was this man who has become known as *VLAD THE IMPALER* and, eventually, as "Count Dracula".

In cruelty, he certainly vied with Nero and Ivan the Terrible and, like his father, he changed alliances with ease, and like his father, with or without Turkish help, he made ferocious incursions in those turbulent times into southern Transylvania.

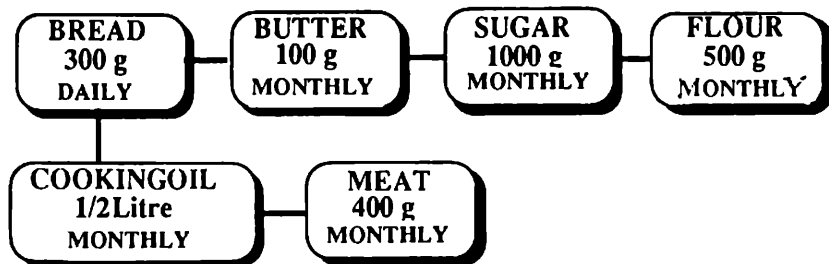
In 1462, the Turkish sultan Mohammed II led a large army to get rid of *VLAD THE IMPALER*, who then took refuge in the fortified southern Transylvanian town Brassó, in German: Kronstadt, right in an area where both he and his father had committed unspeakable brutalities.

The great Renaissance king of Hungary, Matthias Corvinus, suspecting renewed plotting on the part of *VLAD THE IMPALER*, ordered his arrest and imprisonment in Fort Buda, old capital of Hungary. There the deposed Dracula was held captive for about 12 years. - Restored to his Wallachian overlordship in 1476, he was murdered three months later by his own subjects. - So nobody should expect to find "Count Dracula's Castle" in Transylvania. Nor were his subjects Transylvanians.

Bram Stoker's 1897 book: *Dracula*, was intended to be a Gothic novel in the mold of *Frankenstein*, without regard to geographical and historical facts. Stoker placed his "Count Dracula" in Transylvania, because this geographical name suggested something exotic, something unreal. In reality, Transylvania was then a charming, cultured part of the Kingdom of Hungary in personal union with Austria in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Any visitor to Transylvania can see that people there are normal, although the conditions under which they have lived during the past decades are anything but normal.

Until 1920, Transylvania was part of Hungary. Since 1920, it has been - except for its northern half which was reunited with Hungary between 1940 and 1944 - part of Roumania. For several decades now, Transylvania, the same as the rest of Roumania, has experienced a frightening, and in Europe unique, economic decline. People there have to endure abject poverty: certainly the worst conditions in Europe.



These rations exist mostly on paper only. If queuing for foodstuffs for up to 12 hours may have brought some meagre results in the early 1980's, nowadays even such queuing is mostly futile. The black-market and stealing seem to be the way to keep alive. For the non-privileged, medical care and good medicine are also extremely rare. In desperation, hundreds of older people have already committed suicide - according to reports of refugees from Roumania.

The supply of electricity and heating fuel in dwellings is extremely poor. Hundreds of babies in hospital oxygen tents have died when electricity even to hospitals was suddenly turned off, as happens frequently in the entire country.

The use of private motorcars is severely restricted by order, or is impossible for lack of fuel. (FUEL: 10 litres MONTHLY). These conditions are palpable in the whole of Roumania. People would leave *en masse* if they could.

The situation partly results from and is aggravated by, the Stalin-type centralized control of the Bucharest government and its anti-national-minorities policy which has its harshest effect against the once ruling Hungarians.

The Hungarian Bolyai University in Kolozsvár (now called: Cluj-Napoca) has been all but Roumanianized; the same fate befell the Medical and Pharmaceutical University at Marosvásárhely (now: Tргу Mures).

Every one of the once famous Hungarian grammar schools - some 400 years old - has gone the same way. Thousands of Hungarian elementary schools have been officially closed. Other Hungarian schools, theatres, newspapers, periodicals, book publishing enterprises, radio- and TV-programs have been practically deprived of their Hungarian character.

Along with other national minorities, Hungarians are frequently abused for speaking their mother tongue in public places. For instance, Mrs. Balogh, a Hungarian woman, while giving birth to her child in a Cluj-Napoca hospital, cried out: "Oh, my God, how it hurts!" Because she uttered the equivalent words in Hungarian, the Roumanian nurse in charge snapped at her: "Speak Roumanian!" - At a bus stop, a Hungarian couple conversed in their mother tongue. Thereupon young Roumanians beat the husband to death.

The officially fanned hatred especially against Hungarians has caused untold suffering already.

The plain aim of Bucharest is the complete blotting out of cultures other than Roumanian in Great Roumania. This goes so far that, for instance, in a centuries old cemetery of Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) Hungarian inscriptions on many tomb-stones have been chiselled out and replaced by Roumanian ones.

Let's take a closer look at Transylvania's place in relation to the world! Transylvania lies in the eastern and southern parts of the Carpathian Basin which is the area held in the bosom of the Carpathian Mountains. South of the Carpathian Basin lies the Balkan Peninsula.

An imaginary line drawn northward from the easternmost edges of the Carpathians to the eastern edge of the Bay of Finland could be called a dividing line between Eastern and Western European cultural spheres. From the West, up to that line both Roman Catholicism and Protestantism have

exerted strong influence. East, south and southeast of the Carpathian Basin, Byzantine Orthodox Christianity prevails.

It was within the Carpathian Basin, a natural geographic and economic entity, that Hungary came into being at the end of the 9th century AD., the result of one of the last waves of the European migration of peoples in the Middle Ages.

In spite of many vicissitudes, partial territorial occupations and devastation, the boundaries of Hungary remained fairly constant until 1920, when the dictated Treaty of Trianon cut up Hungary, by then over one thousand years old.

This is the 10th century crown of Hungary, also known as the crown of St. Stephen of Hungary, the first Christian king of that country.

We now present some facets of Hungary's culture over the centuries during which Transylvania was an essential part of the Kingdom of Hungary.

Székely-Hungarian hand-carved gates - Transylvania

Hungarian folk dance

Grave-poles seen especially in Transylvanian Hungarian cemeteries

Transylvanian Hungarian folk dance

Hungarian folk apparel

Hungarian folk art - Transylvanian carved chairs

Decorated tobacco bag

Ceiling panel in a Transylvanian church

Transylvanian cradle and grave-pole

Transylvanian embroidery pattern

Transylvanian decorated yoke

Impromptu painting by a woman

Pre-Christian Hungarian runic writing, used in Transylvania as late as the 17th century

Székelyderzs, Transylvania, 1431

Enlaka, Transylvania, 1668

Transylvanian swirling dance in duo

Some famous Hungarian Transylvanians:

János Hunyadi, General, Regent of Hungary, died in 1456

Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, 1441-1490

István Báthory, Prince of Transylvania, King of Poland, died in 1586

Farkas Bolyai, Mathematician, 1775-1851

János Bolyai, Mathematician, 1802-1850

Sándor Csoma de Kőrös, Buddhologist and Tibetologist, 1784-1842

Endre Ady, Lyrical Poet, 1877-1919

Béla Bartók, Composer and Folklorist, 1881-1945

Churches characterizing Historical Hungary:

Gyulafehérvár /Alba Iulia/, Transylvania; Romanesque, 13th century

Esztergom, Central Hungary; Ruins of a Romanesque Chapel, 12th century

Ják, Western Hungary; Romanesque, 13th century
Nagyszeben /Hermannstadt, Sibiu/, Transylvania; Gothic Church
Kolozsvár /Klausenburg, Cluj/, Transylvania; Gothic Church
Bártfa, Northern Hungary; Gothic Church
Kassa /Kaschau, Kosice/, Northern Hungary; Gothic Church
Marosvásárhely /Tirgu Mures/, Transylvania; Baroque Church
Kolozsvár /Klausenburg, Cluj/, Transylvania; Baroque Church
Nagyszombat, Northern Hungary; Baroque Church
Nagydisznód /Grossau/, Transylvania; Fortress Church (one of many)
Remarkable Public and Private Buildings in Transylvania:

Council Hall, Brassó /Kronstadt, Brasov/
Bánffy Castle, Bonchida /Bruck, Bontida/
Redout, Torda /Thorenburg, Turda/
Wesselényi Castle, Zsibó /Jibou/
Toldalagi Palace, Marosvásárhely /Tirgu Mures/
Palace of Culture, Marosvásárhely /Tirgu Mures/
Bethlen Castle, Bethlenszentmiklós /Bethleau/
City Theatre, Temesvár /Temeschwar, Timisoara/
Bethlen Castle, Küküllővár /Kokelburg, Cetatea/
Council Hall, Nagyvárad /Grosswardein, Oradea/
Bánffy Palace, Kolozsvár /Klausenburg, Cluj/
Fort of Transylvanian Princes, Fogaras /Fogarasch, Fagaras/
Fort of Vajdahunyad /Vajdahunyad, Hunedoara/
Hungarian Peasant House

We have to return to the dictated Treaty of Trianon in 1920. It is hard to believe that such a carving-up could take place. Yet it did! Not to mention the tragedy of human suffering. - The fate of Transylvania as well as Central and Eastern Europe is inextricably involved with that carving-up.

What factors were at work which led up to it?

Foremost was Russian imperialism under the cloak of Pan-Slavism - in other words, the centuries-old drive of Russia to unite under her rule all peoples of Slav tongues: Russians, Ukrainians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs, Croats, Slovenians, Bulgarians and Macedonians. This aim could not be achieved at the end of WW I (1914-1918), but it was almost realized in the aftermath of WW II (1939-1945). Pan-Slavic drive has established Russian dominion just 50 km east of Hamburg.

In the middle of WW I, it was Czarist Russia, in alliance with France, Great Britain and Italy, that promised the kingdom of Roumania over 1/3 of Hungary, if Roumania would attack her allies, namely Austria-Hungary and Germany, generally called in the history books the Central Powers.

The pertinent Secret Treaty of Bucharest was signed on August 17th, 1916. Less than a fortnight later, Roumania began pouring troops into Transylvania whose borders were left unfortified against an ally. However, by December 6th, 1916, Bucharest fell to the Central Powers, and Roumania

sued for a separate peace treaty which was signed - without substantial territorial loss to herself - on May 8th, 1918.

By signing a separate peace treaty with the Central Powers, Roumania forfeited the much coveted reward promised her in the Secret Treaty of Bucharest. Yet, in 1920 in Paris, Roumania received - without a plebiscite of the Transylvanian population - 102,000 square kilometers of the territory of Historical Hungary, or roughly 10,000 square kilometres more than what remained as Truncated Hungary.

Apart from Russian imperialism under the cloak of Pan-Slavism, further weighty reasons for Hungary's dismemberment were most shameful ignorance of history, geography and demography on the part of the British, French and US government representatives, on the one hand, and gross falsification of facts by the representatives of the future Little Entente States, on the other.

Ronyva Creek given out as a navigable river

Let me quote the exact words of Mr. Henri Pozzi regarding the admissions made in 1928 by Mr. David Lloyd George, formerly Prime Minister of Great Britain:

"The entire documentation they have been provided with by 'some of their allies' during the Peace negotiations was a bundle of falsehoods and fabrications. They had made their decisions on the basis of fakes".

Henri Pozzi: *La guerre reviens* (The war returns) Paris, 1933.

Not a square metre of ground taken from Historical Hungary was allotted to her neighbours as the result of a plebiscite.

We should also note that at the time of the establishment of Hungary at the end of the 9th century, there were - according to objective historical records - no Roumanians, Serbs, Czechs, or Ruthenians in the Carpathian Basin. They came in mainly as refugees over the course of later centuries.

In addition to the reasons I have already given for the dictated Treaty of Trianon, things were aggravated by the rabid personal hatred of France's then Prime Minister, George Benjamin Clémenceau, for everything Hungarian.

Yet another reason for Trianon: with Lenin's help a communist group had established itself as the government of war-torn, largely occupied Hungary and held power there between March and August 1919.

In fairness to the United States of America, we must say that her government flatly refused to acknowledge as binding on herself the Secret Treaty of Bucharest and that she also refused to ratify the so-called Peace Treaty of Trianon, from the negotiations of which the Hungarian delegation - kept almost as prisoners in a Paris hotel - had been entirely excluded.

Against the background of this dictated "peace treaty" we shall view the fate of Transylvania.

Roumania does not like to be reminded that she obtained Transylvania without a plebiscite, as a reward for betraying her allies: Austria-Hungary and Germany. Indeed, Roumania's singularly strong propaganda machine has made great efforts to convince the world that her right to Transylvania is deeply rooted in history.

From the late 18th century until this century, the so-called *ROMAN-DESCENT HYPOTHESIS* has been used as the basis of this claim. Now, it is the so-called *DACO-ROMAN HYPOTHESIS*.

These hypotheses are highly interesting in themselves, considering the obscure origin and early history of the Roumanians.

Early in the 19th century, the fathers of Roumanian history writing, Georgiu Sinkai and Petru Maior, published - in Hungary - their ideas about Roumanian origins. It was claimed by them that after the Roman emperor Trajan had conquered the heartland of the valiant Dacians (101-106 AD.), he ordered the slaughter or deportation of the surviving Dacians. Subsequently, he planted Latin-speaking colonists and military personnel in the newly won Provincia Dacia, or simply Dacia. Thus, their descendants, the later Roumanians, are - according to Sinkai and Maior - of purely Roman origin, a "pure race". When in 271 AD. Emperor Aurelian ordered the evacuation of Dacia, most of the population remained there and its descendants have been living in the same area ever since as sedentary peasants. So says the *ROMAN DESCENT HYPOTHESIS*.

Objective research has conclusively disproved this hypothesis.

Nevertheless, new versions of the *ROMAN DESCENT HYPOTHESIS* have kept appearing. The most recent is contained in the volume whose title is this: "Relations between the Autochthonous Populations and the Migratory Populations on the Territory of Roumania".

Now it is claimed that Trajan did not exterminate the Dacians, who survived in large numbers in Dacia. However, their language and culture underwent rapid Latinization, and so the Dacians, inter-marrying with the Romans, became Latin-speaking Daco-Romans. Their descendants stayed on after the evacuation of Roman legions in 271 AD. So says the *DACO-ROMAN HYPOTHESIS*.

There is not a single school in Roumania, not even the few remaining Hungarian, or Saxon-German, or Serbian ones, where the *DACO-ROMAN DESCENT* is not taught as an unassailable truth. Consequently, the Hungarians and other non-Roumanians are seen as tolerated late intruders.

Now, the accuracy of the *DACO-ROMAN DESCENT*, as embodied in the *DACO-ROMAN HYPOTHESIS*, is of the utmost importance for the future of all inhabitants of Transylvania and the stability of the entire region.

If the Daco-Roman hypothesis is valid, then non-Roumanian historiography has been wrong all along. If it is invalid, then a distortion of history of unparalleled magnitude has been made and forced as truth into the minds of millions of children and adults in Roumania.

I now ask you to put yourselves in the role of jurors in a courtroom and weigh the evidence which can be set against the Daco-Roman hypothesis.

PEOPLES IN THE EASTERN PARTS OF THE CARPATHIAN BASIN

Let's look at the chart showing peoples in the eastern parts of the Carpathian Basin, in chronological order of settlement, as known to non-Roumanian historiography!

- Agathyrses, approx. 6th-4th century B.C. (likely of Indo-European language)
- Celts, approx. 3rd-2nd century B.C. (Indo-European language)
- Dacians, approx. 1st century B.C. - 4th century A.D. (Indo-European language)
- Goths, approx. 274 - approx. 400 A.D. (Indo-European Germanic language)
- Huns, approx. 400 - 467 (Ural-Altaic language)
- Gepids, approx. 467 - 567; from 567 on as subject of others (Indo-European Germanic language)
- Avars, approx. 567 - 803 (Ural-Altaic language)
- Bulgaro-Slavs, approx. 803 -895 (Indo-European Old Slav language)
- Hungarians, approx. 895 to the present (Uralic language)
- Saxon-Germans, approx. 1150 to the present, settled by Hungary (German language)
- Wallachians, later called Roumanians, 13th century to the present; permitted to enter the Kingdom of Hungary as shepherds, casual laborers, but mainly as refugees (Indo-European Latin-based language)
- Swabian Germans, 18th century to the present, settled by Hungary (German language)

ORIGIN OF THE NAME TRANSYLVANIA

Do the Roumanians call their claimed ancestral land Dacia? Not at all! That name went into oblivion after the Roman withdrawal from Dacia. The Hungarians, settling in the Carpathian Basin at the end of the 9th century, coined for the area in question the name ERDŐ ELVE, meaning 'the area beyond the forest', because seen from the Great Hungarian Plain this area of their realm began beyond well wooded mountain ranges. The name ERDŐ ELVE contracted to Old Hungarian *ERDEL*. Its 16th century translation into Latin is TRANSYLVANIA 'the area beyond the forest'.

ERDŐ ELVE

means:

The area beyond the forest

ERDEL = *ARDEAL*

Old Hungarian Roumanian

This name does not at all derive from the language of the Wallachians, alias Roumanians, who have borrowed Hungarian *ERDEL* and pronounce it to the present day as *ARDEAL*.

ROMAN RULE OVER DACIANS

If 450 years of Roman rule in Britain and 800 years of Roman rule in what is known as Tunisia failed to leave behind Latin-speaking populations, how could a mere 165 years of Roman rule work miracles with the Dacians?

VOCABULARY OF THE ROUMANIAN LANGUAGE

According to the Roumanian linguist Alexandru de Cihac, the vocabulary of the Roumanian language is made up this way:

45.7 %	words of Slav origin
31.5 %	words of Latin origin
8.4 %	words of Turkish origin
7 %	words of Greek origin
6 %	words of Hungarian origin
0.6 %	words of Albanian origin

Where are all the Dacian words one might expect in the language of the self-styled Daco-Romans?

NO GOTH AND GEPID LOANWORDS IN ROUMANIAN

On de Cihac's evidence, the Roumanians borrowed copiously from the languages of their various neighbours. Now, history and archaeology show clearly that the Goths and Gepids, of Germanic languages, inhabited the area that was to become Transylvania as significant, culturally advanced peoples. How is it that the self-styled Daco-Romans, who are supposed to have been immediate neighbours of these peoples, have no Goth and Gepid words in their vocabulary?

QUANTITY OF ALMOST IDENTICAL WORDS IN ALBANIAN AND ROUMANIAN

There are obvious correspondences in vocabulary between Albanian and Roumanian, especially in the fields of plants, animals and shepherding. Perhaps the Wallachian ancestors of the self-styled Daco-Romans migrated north from the vicinity of Albania?

ARUMUNIAN AND MEGLENITIC ROUMANIANS

It is significant that considerable areas inhabited by Arumunian and Meglenitic "Roumanians" lie in the south of the Balkan Peninsula, close to Albania.

ACCEPTANCE OF CHRISTIANITY

If a Latin-speaking people had turned to Christianity in former Dacia,

surely the event would have caused quite a sensation in Rome and Byzantium and episcopal visitations to rediscovered Dacia would have been recorded. But there is no trace of such records! Nor are there in Transylvania archaeological remains of heathen Daco-Roman churches and cemeteries, let alone Christian Daco-Roman churches and cemeteries!

On the other hand, history has recorded that after the Byzantine emperor Basilios had, in 1018, crushingly defeated the Bulgarians and their Wallachian helpers, he placed the roaming VI.ACHOS, as the Greeks called what we take to be Roumanian ancestors, under the ecclesiastical rule of the archbishop of Ochrida, just southeast of Albania.

Is it a mere coincidence that the church organization of the Wallachians/Roumanians in and outside of Transylvania continued to be formally subordinated to Ochrida as late as 1715? And this especially in view of the fact that Byzantium never had any say in the Hungarian Kingdom?

"MIGRATIONS OF THE WALLACHIANS/ROUMANIANS"

LANGUAGE OF THE LITURGY

Why was the language of the liturgy in the traditional Wallachian/Roumanian church neither Latin, nor Roumanian, but Slav as late as the middle of the 19th century? Reason: very strong links with the Slav peoples of the Balkan Peninsula.

THE CZARS OF RUSSIA

The Czars of Russia were spiritual overlords of the Wallachians/Roumanians of Slav Orthodox Rites. Hence the many close links between Russia and Roumania.

DESCENDANTS OF ROMANS AND DACIANS IGNORANT OF LATIN LETTERS

How is it explained that the self-styled descendants of Roman and Dacian ancestors did not use, at least as priests, Latin letters, instead of Slav Cyrillic? - Hungarians and Saxon Germans in Transylvania printed books and opened schools for them from the 16th century on, where they, for the first time, became acquainted with Latin letters. - In fact, the very cradle of Wallachian/Roumanian literary culture was in Transylvania, thanks to Hungarians and Germans.

THE REGESTRUM VARADIENSE

The Regestrum Varadiense or Register of Várad, recorded between 1208 and 1235 600 Transylvanian place-names and 2500 names of persons involved with the law. Neither list of names shows Wallachian/Roumanian presence in Transylvania. Yet documents of later centuries are not lacking in

names of Wallachians/Roumanians.

NO TOWN IN TRANSYLVANIA FOUNDED BY WALLACHIANS/ROUMANIANS

Isn't it odd that the self-styled Daco-Roman descendants of the famous Roman town-builders never built a single town in Transylvania? - The very word 'town' in Roumanian, namely oras, is a borrowing of Old Hungarian waras!

WARAS = ORAS
Old Hungarian Roumanian

VILLAGE NAMES IN TRANSYLVANIA AT THE END OF THE 13TH CENTURY

Old records show that of 511 Transylvanian village names dateable to the 13th century, only 3 were of Wallachian/Roumanian origin!

NAMES OF TRANSYLVANIAN RIVERS AND LARGE CREEKS

Not a single river or large creek in Transylvania bore a Wallachian/Roumanian name before 1920.

THE PRINCIPALITIES WALLACHIA AND MOLDAVIA CREATED IN THE 14TH CENTURY

The principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia were created by Hungarian kings in the 14th century under the protection of and in vassalage to, the Kingdom of Hungary.

IMMIGRATION FROM WALLACHIA AND MOLDAVIA INTO TRANSYLVANIA

While the immigration of Wallachians/Roumanians into Transylvania was slow before the conquest of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Turks, after that, and especially in the 18th century, hundreds of thousands of Wallachians/Roumanians fled to Transylvania seeking and finding refuge under Hungarian rule.

HUNGARY'S ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ACCUSED OF FASCISM AND DELIBERATE DISTORTION OF HISTORY

As late as 1986, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences published a three-volume work entitled: Erdély Története = The History of Transylvania. Basing themselves on solid evidence, the authors roundly rejected Roumania's

alleged historical rights to Transylvania as based on the Daco-Roman hypothesis. Not long afterwards, official Roumania accused the Hungarian Academy of Sciences of fascism and deliberate distortion of history.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE HAD TO BE CONCRETED OVER

It is interesting to note that 17 graves excavated near Déva in 1985 and attesting to Hungarian presence in Transylvania around 900 AD. had to be concreted over - by government order. Similarly, excavations in 1976 near Gyulafehérvár (Alba Iulia) and in the centre of Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) in 1986 brought to light proof of Hungarian presence there around 900. Roumanian authorities stopped those excavations, too. One wonders: why official Roumania is afraid of this sort of evidence?

PERTINENT OPINIONS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH SCHOLARS

We quote pertinent remarks by Colin McEvedy, British geographer and historian:

"The Latin speaking Wallachians and Moldavians, inhabiting modern Rumania, are first mentioned at the beginning of the 14th century. Their later claim to be descendants of the Roman colonists planted there in the 2nd century AD., seems tendentious and improbable, for the Romans' withdrawal from Rumania ([in] 270) and the appearance of the Vlach states are separated by a millennium in which the country was the property of Slav and nomad and which is devoid of all evidence of Roman survival. Almost certainly the Vlachs came from the western Balkans."

These words are aptly corroborated by the French historians Pierre George and Jean Tricart in their book: *L'Europe Centrale: - Peuples de l'Europe centrale au XIe siècle*).

We have gone through some of the arguments which categorically oppose the Daco-Roman hypothesis on which Roumania's historical claims to Transylvania are based. To strengthen those claims internationally, Roumania's propagandists made extra efforts before and during the 15th International Congress of Historical Studies, in Bucharest, in 1980, when - with no little pride - Roumania celebrated the 2050th anniversary of the birth of the Roumanian state on the soil of Transylvania. Some participants of that congress must have wondered: how Roumania had forgotten to celebrate her 2000th birthday in 1930?

If you now feel that the Daco-Roman hypothesis as the basis of Roumania's claimed historical rights to Transylvania does not stand up to objective evidence, in other words: if it is invalid, then your logical conclusion can only be that you are confronted with a tendentious distortion of history on

a very large scale.

Project your country into a position similar to Hungary's!

Purely for argument's sake, let's assume that your country allows in migrant shepherds, itinerant laborers, but mainly refugees, of some ethnic group who subsequently settle there and enjoy the hospitality accorded them; they become citizens, and their descendants stay in your country for centuries without being forced to speak its language. Suppose further that one day your country is disastrously defeated, and the descendants of the shepherds, itinerant laborers and masses of refugees, who have found a new home in your country, suddenly ally themselves with their ethnic brothers on the side of your enemies, and with the help of your enemies their ethnic brothers take away one-third of your country, claiming that it was their forebears, not your forebears who had first created a state in your country.

How would you feel then?

And assume further that under your new masters your universities and other cultural institutions are gradually taken over, your towns and streets, etc. renamed in a foreign language, and even the inscriptions on the tomb stones in your cemeteries are changed to suit the new masters! How would you feel then?

And what would you say if teachers appointed by your new masters were telling your children in school and elsewhere that your forebears and yourself are "homeless vagabonds" who have no rightful place in the state except on sufferance?

Would you not cry out for justice?

We believe, you would!

And we can assure you that the over three million Hungarians in Transylvania and, now dispersed, in other parts of Roumania - to whom such outrageous things did happen - would similarly cry out, if they were not utterly intimidated by the dreaded SECURITATE, Roumania's all-embracing GESTAPO. They, together with the ethnic Germans, Serbians and the rest would be very glad, indeed, if they had in fact, and not only on paper, as many rights of self-determination as the Blacks in South Africa!

To understand the background to the build-up of the state of affairs in present-day Roumania, ruled by Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena, his very ambitious wife, as well as some forty-odd of their relations, first one has to view Roumania's 19th and 20th century growth.

Imagine how the Wallachian and Moldavian Principalities, united into a little kingdom in 1881, grew into GREAT ROUMANIA at the end of WW I, mainly with the assistance of France and Great Britain. Indeed, Great Roumania owed her territorial greatness to these countries.

Nevertheless, by 1939, she had switched allegiance again, and from the very first minute of Germany's attack on Russia in 1941, the Roumanian army - splendidly equipped with German weapons - went on a veritable war of conquest at the cost of Russia.

1941-1943: APPROXIMATE AREA FROM RUSSIA

This time, Roumania grew in size thanks to Hitler!

Yet on August 23rd, 1944, Roumania suddenly changed sides again and began shooting down her German allies without any warning.

Even before Germany's war on Russia, Roumania embarked upon the FINAL SOLUTION regarding her several hundred thousand Jews many of whom had declared themselves as Hungarians. As my source of information I use the work: Genocide and Ethnocide of the Jews and Hungarians in Roumania which bases itself on Hannah Arendt's well-researched book: Eichmann in Jerusalem: A report on the banality of evil in which reference is made to Raul Hilberg's large book: The destruction of the European Jews.

In the summer of 1941, Roumanian units - and here I quote:

"...embarked upon a program of massacres and deportations that even 'dwarfed the Bucharest outburst of the Iron Guard', in January of the same year, a program that for sheer horror is unparalleled in the whole atrocity-stricken record."... "In the middle of August [1941], by which time the Roumanians had killed close to 300,000 of their Jews, mostly without any German help, the [German] Foreign Office concluded an agreement with [virtual dictator] Antonescu 'for the evacuation of the Jews from Roumania, to be carried out by German units'."

Yet Roumania finished WW II practically on the side of the victors!

And the systematic thinning out of the ethnic Hungarians and Germans in Roumania began in the autumn of 1944. During September and October of that year, Roumanian Maniu-guardist - some say bandits - returning to northern Transylvania, which in 1940 had been reunited with Hungary, massacred many thousands of Hungarian civilians.

In the building of the enormous Black Sea - Danube Canal, several hundred thousand people are estimated to have been forced to work under inhuman conditions. Of these, some 70% were Hungarian slave laborers. In the death-camps along the canal, some 40,000 Hungarian men, women and children perished.

Dossier 247U of the MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE (Bucharest, Basement, Room 42) shows this:

DOSSIER 247U 1973 - 1983

Conscripts in Roumania who committed suicide	
Total.....	1687
Ethnic Hungarians.....	1639
Conscripts in Roumania who died in accidents	
Total.....	1511
Ethnic Hungarians.....	1386

Apart from such mass destruction of Hungarian and other lives, thousands of documented or veiled cases of individual beatings, psychiatric and other torture, Roumanian-style incarcerations and so-called "accidental deaths" occurred mainly of Hungarian teachers, clergymen, doctors, actors, writers and so on.

To make matters worse, the following general, but officially denied, measures against ethnic minorities have been carried through in Roumania:

1) Almost complete elimination of Hungarian and other ethnic educational

institutions.

- 2) Suppression of Hungarian and other minority languages.
- 3) Falsification of historical data and population statistics.
- 4) Confiscation of cultural archives, even of church registers.
- 5) Obstruction of contacts with relatives abroad.
- 6) Dissolution of Hungarian and other ethnic communities under the guise of industrial resettlement.

Now, such measures surely amount to the crime of CULTURAL GENOCIDE as laid down in UN Document E/447, 1948, of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on Genocide.

Roumania, however, has stated many times that she has no national minorities problem.

If anyone should wish to find out the truth in this and other respects, it would be necessary to travel and stay in Roumania extensively without official local interpreters. This is what Professor David B. Funderburk, U.S. Ambassador to Roumania, did for a number of years, before he resigned his post in 1985 in disgust! His now famous book: *Pinstripes and Reds* unmasks the much-vaunted so-called independent policy of Roumania being distinct from the policy of the Soviet Union.

And if Professor Funderburk's description of conditions in Roumania were not enough as proof, then Lieutenant General Ion Mihai Pacepa's 1987 volume: *Red Horizons: Chronicles of a Communist Spy Chief* certainly reveals the entire hidden face of official Roumania. For until his defection to the West, Pacepa was the most informed and trusted man serving President Ceausescu.

For example, Pacepa quotes from a 1972 Ceausescu speech thus:

"Our experience shows that today the West is commendably eager to encourage the slightest sign of independence within the Soviet bloc. Let's take advantage of their eagerness!"

From 1972 on, Ceausescu and his helpers built up the very effective brainwashing organization named HORIZON. I quote:

"Its purpose was to give the West the illusion that his [i.e. Ceausescu's] Romania was a new kind of Communist country, independent of everyone else, including Moscow, which deserves to be supported by the West..."

Thus, Western governments have been sufficiently bamboozled not only to provide ample loans and vital industrial/strategical know-how to allegedly "maverick" Roumania - from where Moscow can siphon off what it needs - but also to turn a deaf ear to almost all complaints of the ethnic minorities in Roumania.

Western governments are generally silent on Roumanian violations of human rights, even if the complaints have been presented by Amnesty

International, and even if the complaints amount to the charge of cultural genocide.

You could well ask: Why do not the several million strong ethnic minorities in Roumania rise up and topple the Bucharest government? The answer is that in a communist-controlled state no ethnic or other uprising has ever had lasting success, so tightly and closely knitted is the system of internal spying, and so brutal is the retribution. Remember the Hungarian uprising of 1956! Also, at least in Roumania, the non-privileged masses are kept close to the hunger-line, which fact makes people even more fearful.

As far as the Hungarians in Roumania are concerned, they fear particularly that the "FINAL SOLUTION" carried out on hundreds of thousands of Roumanian Jews would be repeated against them by the terrible GESTAPO-type state system of President Nicolae Ceausescu or his successors.

It is as if Prince *VLAD THE IMPALER*, alias "Count Dracula" has become reincarnated to rule again - this time not from Tirgoviste, but from Bucuresti.

Since the spring of 1988, Roumania has been putting into effect her "systematization scheme": some 7000 villages, including thousands of ethnic Hungarian and German ones, are to be bulldozed away - together with their many centuries-old churches, their cemeteries and beautiful houses often with artistically unique gates and other features.

Dear viewer! For the sake of justice for all her inhabitants, we request you to help us in disseminating the truth about Transylvania.

Thank you!



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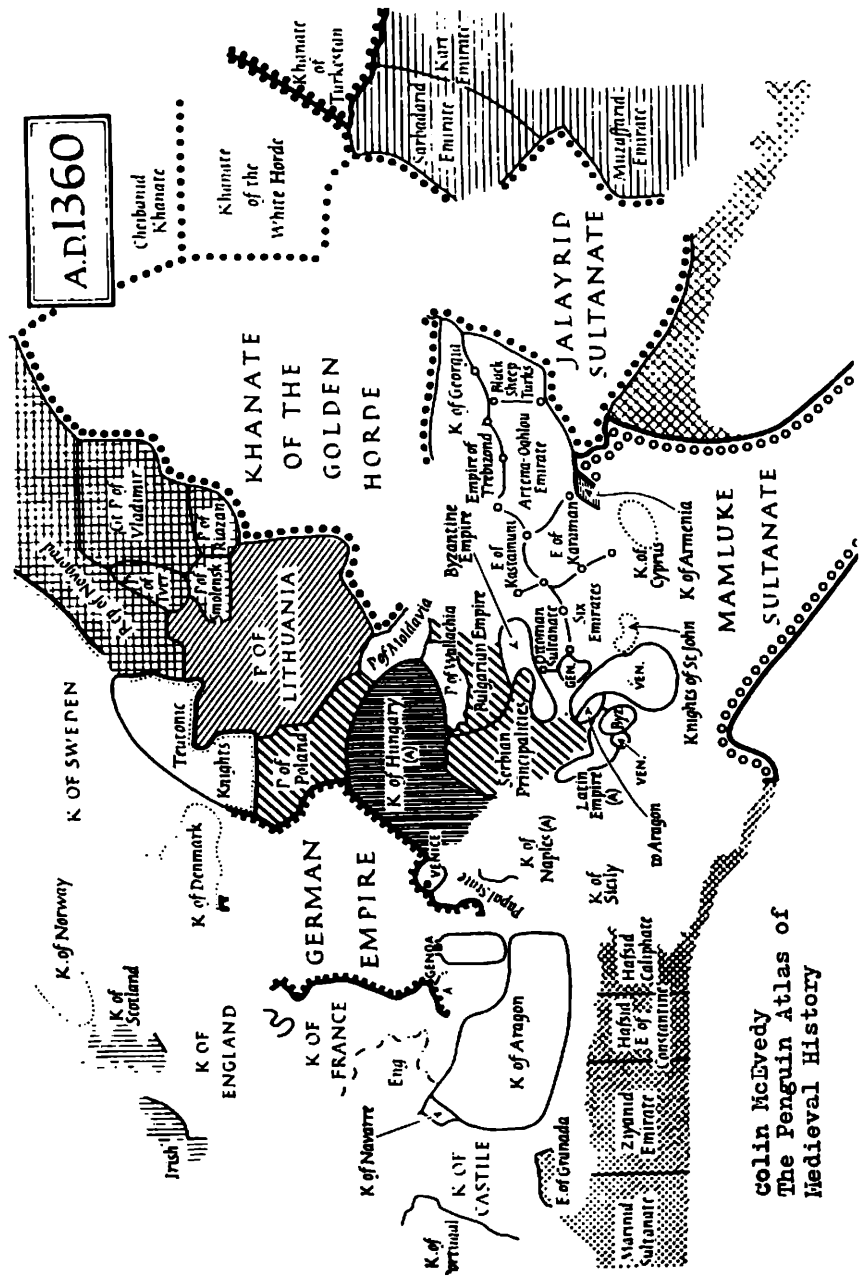
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