

# Beneš Decrees, Taking Victims in 2002

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Miklós Patrubány  
Editor



World Federation of Hungarians  
2002

# **Beneš Decrees, Taking Victims in 2002**

**The Beneš Decrees  
Contradict every Article of the  
Human Rights Convention  
and**

**Endanger Peace and Stability  
Because they**

**Undermine The Future  
of the Hungarian Community**



World Federation of Hungarians  
2002

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**Foreword**

The main goal of the accession of new members in the European Union is to create an area of freedom, democracy, peace and stability for more than half a billion Europeans. Therefore it is very important that all member states apply the same political criteria, while establishing their internal political and societal structure based on human rights, democracy and protection of minorities.

The echoes of the Second World War threaten to blur this positive perspective on the future of Europe. The wounds are not at all healed. A new structure built on what large groups see as injustice can hardly count on general acceptance. An open dialogue, even on a sensitive issue as the Beneš decrees, is therefore imperative.

In the Slovak Republic the issue of the Beneš decrees is a taboo because of its sensitiveness. Contrary to the situation in the Czech Republic this is not a problem with another Member State. This Slovak problem, where Slovak citizens of Hungarian descent feel targeted by decrees proclaimed after the war, still has to this day new administrative effects. Therefore, this problem cannot be solved through a bilateral agreement. The coexistence of different cultures and ethnical groups within one state in the Slovak Republic needs solutions to numerous problems, which have to be addressed. The European Union can no longer close its eyes to the current problems created by the Beneš decrees in the Slovak Republic, while the Czech Republic acknowledged the decrees as an important issue.

We sincerely hope that this book may contribute to the dialogue that needs to be established in both the Slovak Republic and the European Union.

**Nelly Maes**

21<sup>st</sup> of October 2002

President of the European Free Alliance  
in the European Parliament

**Miklós Patrubány**

President

World Federation of Hungarians

## Preface

It is not the first time that the World Federation of Hungarians (WFH) encounters the Beneš Decrees. Our Federation, which originates from the historical meeting between Lajos Kossuth, former governor of Hungary, László Teleki and general György Klapka in Paris in 1859. The organization was formally established under the guidance of count Pál Teleki, later Prime Minister and baron Zsigmond Perényi, her first president in 1938.

In 1945, when Eduard Beneš flooded the World with his notorious decrees pronouncing the German and Hungarian population of the reestablished Czechoslovakia collectively for "War Criminals", the leadership of the WFH sent written warnings to the Prime Minister of Hungary, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary and to the President of the Hungarian Red Cross. From these letters – which are appended - it is possible to reconstruct the cruelties perpetuated by the above mentioned Decrees. The expressed hatred and maltreatment emanated throughout the region. This was the time, when the Prime Minister of Hungary, Mr. Ferenc Nagy, who concurrently functioned as President of the WFH, was forced to fled Hungary and he emigrated under pressure from the soviet occupying forces, who have been greatly influenced in this respect by Eduard Beneš.

*Some 50 years later*, we are forced to discuss these issues, because our new by law outlines our mission, which is based on principals of justice, fairness and decency made obligatory to all members of the Federation.

*Two years ago* the time was ripe to begin a reexamination of the Beneš Decrees. It was necessitated by the Copenhagen Criteria for the accession to the European Union by the membership seeking countries, notably the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

*Due to expressed views* by officials at the European Parliament, the European Commission, and the Council of Europe that the Beneš De-

crees are part of the past and are irrelevant now, we are forced to take an opposing position. In our experience the Beneš Decrees are still at work. Since the lives of hundreds of thousands of Hungarians were destroyed some 50 years ago, the Decrees are taking their victims at the beginning of the third millenium with merciless cruelty.

The Council of Europe in her opinion n. 175(1993) article 10 regarding on the application of the Slovak Republic for membership to the Council of Europe encouraged to eliminate the Beneš Decrees from her laws (see appendix). Despite of no legal action by the Slovakian authorities in this respect Slovakia is being considered for admission in the EU.

Our White Book begins with the scholarly writing of Countess Alice Esterházy Malfatti our honorary president. Her writing with strict reasoning sharply points at the current clandestine implementation of the Beneš Decrees. Further she clearly distinguishes the dissimilarities between the application of the Beneš Decrees to the German and Hungarian minorities of Czechoslovakia. Countess Esterházy was herself imprisoned at age 16 by the communists. She is the daughter of the martyred Count János Esterházy, who was the only member of the Slovak Parliament, who in 1942 voted against the so - called Jewish laws. Thus, being the victim of the Beneš regime, he was sentenced to prison, where he died after 12 years of detention. Slovakia still denies the rehabilitation of Count Esterházy.

The present work includes a study by Dr. jur. Aliz Bödök, legal expert from the city of Révkomárom-Komárom/Slovakia, which clearly illuminates the application of the Beneš Decrees in the present Slovak legal system and practices.

A compact explanation in German is provided by Mr. Imre Borbély, who is the co-president of the Carpathian Region of the WFH: "*Die Dekrete richten heute Unrecht an und gefaehrden damit die Zukunft*". He points out the traps to which the European Union is exposed by disregarding her own accession criteria due to economical and political considerations. He further warns against the inclusion of the legally and ethically inadmissible Beneš Decrees - which are trampling over everything what constitutes human rights – and thus would introduce by the admission of the Czech and Slovak Republic these laws into the body of United Europe.

The Beneš Decrees are not only trampling on human rights, but disregard the sanctity of life itself. Further they open the road to mass murder



against Hungarians and Germans. The Beneš Decree of 005/1945 defines the Hungarians and Germans as traitors mere 10 days after the end of WW II – on May 19, 1945. Within one month new three new decrees were issued – 012/1945, 016/1945 and 017/1945 – inspiring unrestrained violence against Hungarians and Germans. In the atmosphere of hatred against Hungarians and Germans incited by laws and decrees – mass murders followed.

On June 18, 1945 in the vicinity of the railroad station in Prerov, in the present Czech Republic, 215 Hungarians and Germans, mostly women and small children, who were returning home in Dobsina were brutally murdered. In one month in the middle of July, two month after the end of WW II 90 teenaged Székely boys from Csík, Transsylvania were shot in cold blood. They never took part in military action and were on their way unarmed to their homeland. This happened at the detention camp of Pozsony-Ligetfalu/Petrzalka-Slovakia, where until the middle of July thousands of Hungarians were starved near to death. (See enclosed copy of letter by the President of WFH dated July 20<sup>th</sup> 1945). Individuals who committed these and similar atrocities were released of all legal accountabilities based amnesty law 115/1946!? The Pozsony-Ligetfalu massacre was investigated and published by Dr. Kálmán Janics, a prominent human rights fighter in Slovakia. The massacre of Prerov has been investigated for three years, by the team of Zoltán Brády, editor in chief of the review Kapu, who made a documentary film. In our White Book you may read the contributions of both Dr. Kálmán Janics and Zoltán Brády.

Is there a need for better proof to demonstrate how the Beneš Decrees led to massacres, to crimes committed against humanity, crimes which, as we know, never become obsolete! What sort of conscience is exhibited by the European Union, when she proves to be ready to admit these laws together with the accessing countries into the European House? Do the decision - makers and lawmakers in Strasbourg, Brussels and other European capitals consider the consequences of their decision? Do they consider the consequences of incorporating such a unexploded legal bomb of WW II into the aquis communautaire? If exploded it can produce devastation in an incalculable scale.

Did it occur to them that the latent existence of such laws will provide an instrument to such powers, who desire to put in flame the Europe which desires to live and flower in peace and stability?

It seems possible that the decision makers of Europe do not realize the nature of the laws they are about to incorporate into their House, namely the still active Beneš Decrees. We ask them to read the pages of this White Book, the Addendum by the Human Rights of Minorities in Central Europe - Vancouver Society created over several decades. We suggest to read the mere titles of the Beneš Decrees: traitors, faithless citizens, peoples courts, confiscation, forced labor, colonization, deportation, stripping of citizenship, denial of employment, denial of voting rights, withdrawal of rights and privileges of Hungarian war veterans and their families, widows, freezing of bank accounts belonging to Hungarians and expedited confiscation of property.

All of this done on the principle of “collective guilt”.

### *The effects of the Beneš Decrees on Hungarians*

As the consequence of the Beneš Decrees in Slovakia more than 200 thousand Hungarians were made homeless.

More then 70 thousand Hungarians have been deported into the Sudeten territories vacated by the deported Germans, where the new Czech proprietors treated them as slaves.

130 thousand were forced to move to Hungary. The preferred expatriates were those, who left behind sizable properties -such as fine quality arable land, housing and businesses – to be taken over by Slavic colonists. This was an example of ethnic cleansing.

The number of Hungarians, who lost their lives in Czechoslovak territory between 1945 and 1948 due to such violence is still not fully known.

We can gain an insight into the effect of the Beneš Decrees in the life of an individual by reading a letter from a Hungarian, who was deported and strained in the Sudeten lands. She has addressed her letter to the president of the WFH: “our brothers, who have been dragged to an alien coun-

*try will never see their homeland again. They are dying far from home with the pictures of the Parliament, the Chain bridge and the Coat of Arms of the Hungarian Kingdom in their hands. Since 1948 their slave wages amounted to nothing. They are unable to visit their homeland...Their entire fortune was robbed and their physical and spiritual resources devastated”.*

### *What did the World Federation of Hungarians do?*

It came to the attention of the newly elected leaders of the WFH in 2000 through their associates living in power centers of Europe and the World that the policy makers there were unaware that the Beneš Decrees affected the Hungarians. In those circles the Decrees represented an unresolved Czech – German conflict, a justified response by Beneš to atrocities committed by Hitler. They were initially incredulous to hear about the damages of the Beneš Decrees to Hungarians.

The realization of the lack of knowledge of the above facts by the policy makers in Europe induced us to initiate actions. The WFH in 2001 and 2002 organized a series of actions and events to inform the politicians of the World and Hungary about the untenable nature of the Beneš Decrees. Open and closed hearings, seminars and informational presentations were given in Strasbourg, Brussels and at the European Parliament by the WFH.

The professional presentation made by the experts delegated to such hearings and seminars by the WFH to provide factual information to responsible European politicians forces the Slovak diplomats on defensive. Some of the programs consisted of:

- Open hearing, EP - Strasbourg, June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2001
- Hearing, EP – Brussels, June 21<sup>st</sup>, 2001-
- Forum, EP – Brussels, September 25<sup>th</sup>, 2001
- Seminar EP – Brussels, June 24<sup>th</sup>, 2002
- Strategic Conference devoted to the Beneš Decrees: Révkomárom/ Komarno, Slovakia, December 1, 2001

- Letter campaign to Mrs. Mary Robinson, High Commissioner of the Human Rights Committee at the United Nations – Geneva, July 2001 – March 2002.
- Forum and International Press Conference with the participation of a delegation from the European Parliament at Kéménd / Kamenín, Slovakia - April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2002.
- Demonstration against the Beneš Decrees in Balassagyarmat, June 4<sup>th</sup>, 2002
- Distribution of information booklet about the Beneš Decrees to some 51 United States senators and 97 Members of the House of Representatives in Washington, D.C., September, 2002.

On June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2001 in Strasbourg the President of the National Council of WFH in Slovakia gave a presentation (see appendix) on the grievances of Hungarians in Slovakia. Following his presentation Jan Marinus Wiersma, MEP, the official EP Rapporteur for Slovakia claimed no knowledge of such grievances despite his daily contacts with Mr. Pál Csáky deputy of the Prime Minister in Slovakia. He used this as an excuse for not mentioning this matter in his reports to the EU Parliament. He further stated that in Brussels he daily encounters delegates from the Hungarian government, who too failed to call his attention to discrimination against Hungarians in Slovakia.

When Mr. Viktor Orbán in spring of 2002 visited the Foreign Affairs Committee of the EP, the question couldn't be delayed any longer. Members of the EP, who already knew the effects of the Beneš Decrees on Hungarians asked the question: “*What is Hungary's official position regarding the Beneš Decrees*”?

This is not insignificant. We have to thank for the work of those who helped!

### *Acknowledgements*

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We are indebted to the Human Rights for Minorities in Central Europe – Vancouver Society, headed by István Huff, president and Mr. Károly Wojatsek. Their many decades long research and work helped the international community to obtain vital information about the Beneš Decrees.

We are indebted to the Mathias Corvinus Publishing – Toronto lead by Mr. S.J. Magyaródy, who have distributed information to important places about the Beneš Decrees.

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We are indebted to friends like Viola and Jenő Radványi, who's support was essential. We express our acknowledgement to historians Prof. Dr. Gyula Popély, Dr. Ildikó Lipcsey for lecturing the manuscripts. Our appreciation is given to those who checked translations Prof. Dr. Mihály Bartalos, László Papp, and to Márton Okos.

One may ask, whether the work completed was successful and if has yielded any results? It is hard to talk about results so far, because the Beneš Decrees have not been eliminated yet. The Beneš Decrees are alive and well and they are taking their victims resolutely in 2002.

### *Beneš Decrees are taking victims in 2002.*

The Beneš Decrees in Slovakia are in force and they are taking their victims day by day. This is very easy to prove.

*In 1945 properties of the Hungarians have been confiscated based on those laws. The confiscated property was distributed to Slovak, Slavic settlers. When the communists have implemented their collectivization policy, those properties were taken away from the Slavic settlers. Following the fall of the communist system Slovakia initiated laws that are "restituting" the confiscated property and making into owners - the former Slavic settlers?! One can rightfully ask: Why wasn't the property restituted to the original Hungarian owners, who have been robbed by the Beneš Decree confiscation process? The answer is evident: Because the Beneš Decrees are still in effect and they are taking their victims on the daily basis in 2002!*

Let us give you the case of the Csepy family. The confiscation decree from 1945 was applied to their property in September 26 2002! The Regional Land Office in Nitra issued on September 26, 2002 under the number 2002/08538 a valid, by any remedy not contestable decision. This decision represents an evident violation of the applicant's fundamental human rights, because it deprives the applicant of a never confiscated, by the state never deprived, but duly inherited estate 2/6<sup>th</sup> from the total of the original farm property of the Csepy family.

This type and similar legal practices are reminding the Hungarians, citizens of Slovakia that they are second class citizens in their homeland.

**Alice Esterházy Malfatti**  
Honorary President  
World Federation of Hungarians  
Rome-Vienna

## **BENEŠ DECREES**

### **Historical Background Concerning the Hungarians**

When Czechoslovakia was founded in 1919, Masaryk and Beneš declared in St. Germain that it will represent a multicultural, democratic state like Switzerland. All nationalities will enjoy the same privileges, landreform and other reforms will be carried out.

Most of these promises remained on paper only. Czech troops occupied Northern Hungary, and soon Czech white collar workers occupied all the administration. Czech settlers were given the land of Hungarian estates, Hungarian peasants who worked on them got nothing. Thousands of Hungarians were expelled from the country, or had to leave it because they lost their jobs, like teachers, administrators. The landreform was carried out only on Hungarian estates, the big Czech landowners were not touched. Land taxes were imposed upon the remaining properties, not upon its present size but upon the former extension, which in most cases exceeded thousands of hectares. Thus the proprietors were ruined and compelled to leave the country. Hungarian schools were closed and replaced by Czech ones in the Hungarian villages. At the Southern part of Slovakia, about 1 million Hungarians were subjected to forceful Czechoslovakization.

Identical was the situation on territories where Germans lived; the promise of a multinational state on the Swiss model was never carried out. For the German and Hungarian population twenty years of pleading for their rights brought no results and not even the Slovaks obtained their promised autonomy.

The League of Nations had the task to investigate the complaints of the nationalities in Czechoslovakia. As these documents had to be sent to them via Prague, they never reached their destination.

When Czechoslovakia was created, eventual border revisions were not excluded. Even Masaryk was open to discuss procedures for the

restitution of purely Hungarian territories adjacent to the border of Hungary. Beneš's veto put an end to revision. He prevented equal rights to Germans and Hungarians, as his aim was a Slav national state, not a multicultural one.

As the fight for equal rights escalated, the Germans looked to Hitler for help. The Hungarian minority was backed by Hungary and Hungary hoped to get the Entente Powers', especially England's consent for a peaceful border revision.

A clear distinction must be drawn between the different approaches of the German and Hungarian minority leaders in their fight to achieve their rights. While the Germans used force and blood was shed in their regions, the Hungarian population under the guidance of János Esterházy remained calm, as he convinced them not to be instrumental in the outbreak of a war.

The road that to Munich was not the fault of the German and Hungarian minorities but of the short-sighted policy of Beneš. Denying equal rights for Germans and Hungarians with the Czechs, he destroyed Czechoslovakia. Not even the Slovaks endured Czech hegemony. They founded their own state with Hitler's help and became his best ally.

Following the treaty of Vienna, the Hungarian populated region returned to Hungary, only about 80 thousand Hungarians remained in Slovakia. János Esterházy was their leader, he represented them in the Slovak parliament. The parliament was the only forum where he could speak up for their rights and report Hungarian grievances.

Slovakia was the first country outside Germany to persecute the Jews, paying 500 Reichsmark to the Germans for every Jew taken out of the country. When the Nazis tried to induce János Esterházy to join them, his decisive short reply was: „*Our emblem is the cross, not the arrow cross*” (Hakenkreuz). He traveled to the Hungarian villages and warned them of antisemitism. He admitted Jews to the Hungarian Party, a nonpolitical organization, and thus tried to shelter them. He resisted pressure to throw them out, saying that as they were for 20 years good Hungarians, they will not become Jews from one day to the next. In 1942 when the deportation of the Jews was voted for in the parliament of Bratislava, he was the only one to vote against it. He helped innumerable Jews and persecuted persons to escape to Hungary and he was instrumental that the Slovak uprising in Banská Bystrica received the medicine and food sent to them from Hungary by the Social Democrats.

At the end of war Beneš returned with the Soviet forces and entered Košice with the same aim he pursued all his life: the creation of a pure Slav

state, Czechoslovakia. To achieve this, the Slovaks, Hitler's best allies were transformed from losers to victors. The Decrees of Kosice, the so called Beneš Decrees were declared with Stalin's approval, the prolonged Slav arm in Europe, Czechoslovakia, coincided with his plans.

The pre-Munich borders were re-established and the Hungarians thus belonged to Czechoslovakia again. Beneš condemned with a collective verdict the entire German and Hungarian population as guilty Nazi collaborators and deported almost 3 million Germans out of the country. Same fate expected the Hungarian population but he failed to get the Western Powers' consent to this. Thus he deported them within his country to Czech territory or, handed them over to the Soviets as war criminals. Thousands were expelled to Hungary or forced to flee because of the persecution. 200 thousand Hungarians (out of a million) had lost their homes, often their lives this way. Hungarians who wanted to stay in the country had to deny their national identity, they had to declare themselves Slovaks. Jews returning from the concentration camps were deported again as Hungarians. Their property not restituted as considered Hungarian property. János Esterházy was condemned to death as „Destroyer of Czechoslovakia and Fascist”. The courts set up by Beneš condemned thousands of innocent Hungarians and property of Hungarians was confiscated. Racial discrimination continued, the victims were now, after the Jews the Hungarians.

All nations within the European Community agree that the Jews should be compensated for their sufferings. Should a Jew in the Czech Republic have no right to it if he is of German nationality? Should a Jew of Hungarian nationality not be compensated in Slovakia just because he is Hungarian? On the other hand do they not re-invent racial discrimination compensating only Jew who declare themselves neither Germans, nor Hungarians? Before the Nazi insaneness, to be Jewish was a religion: in Czechoslovakia they belonged mainly to the German and Hungarian Volksgruppe. (national group) If we do not want to let enter racism by the back door, all collective judgements must be annulled and the victims, if not individually guilty, rehabilitated. Forgiveness must be asked by the Czechs and Slovaks, for the persecution of the Germans and Hungarians, - the same way the Germans did with the Jews, - and they must be compensated for their sufferings. Czech arguments, that the Germans should have no right to property claims because this would destroy: the purely Czech state, sounds very much like a voice of the Hitler times.

Is it not racism in Slovakia that land properties confiscated due to the Beneš decrees from Hungarian peasants, are not returned to the descendants who owned it for centuries, but are given to those Slovaks who got the stolen property and from whom the Communist regime confiscated it later on?

Is it not racism in Slovakia, that Hungarian children are faced with history books stating that the Hungarians were Nazi-collaborators? In spite all efforts to rehabilitate János Esterházy his condemnation is still upheld. Many generations of Hungarians in Slovakia grew up with a feeling of guilt - there are no books to declare the truth about the past. Before joining the European Community Slovakia must revise its history writing.

The effect of the Beneš Decrees is still alive, as long as they are not annulled Hungarians are second class citizens. With an extreme sacrifice for peaceful coexistence the Hungarian politicians in Slovakia accepted the Slovak wish not to discuss the Beneš Decrees for four years. This was the price they paid to take part in the Government.

Germany after the war cancelled all racial laws and the country is based now on a democratic constitution. For the Czechs and Slovaks this should be the way to follow. The Beneš Decrees are contrary to the Human Rights Declaration signed by them too. Peaceful coexistence can be based only on justice.

\*

Alice Esterházy Malfatti is the daughter of János Esterházy Hungarian martyr politician in Slovakia. János Esterházy was the only member of the Slovak Parliament, who in 1942 voted against so called the Jewish laws. Thus he was sentenced to prison, being a victim of the Beneš regime, and died in prison after 12 years of detention. Slovakia still denies the rehabilitation of János Esterházy.

Dr. jur. Alíz Bődök

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## BENEŠ DECREES in the Present Slovak Legal System and Practice

The purpose of my mission is to inform you on the enduring presence of individual measures of the Beneš decrees in the Slovak legal system in our days and how they influence the **constitutional rights** of the **Hungarian population** of the country.

As put into evidence by many cases, it is an incontestable fact that the respective administrative practice treats the **Hungarians of Slovakia as second class citizens** and their discrimination among others in the field of property rights is still continuing.

As lawyer working on restitution cases I will try to provide evidence in the most credible way for the entire validity of the statements made above.

Among the numerous decrees it is in particular on the basis of 12/1945/Zb, 108/1945Zb and 104/1945 with validity for the territory of Slovakia that all agricultural property of the Hungarian and German population, on the basis of **collective guilt**, has been confiscated. The decrees referred to have not been invalidated by any legal provision until today.

It is well known that the confiscation of property in an exclusively **punitive category**. The confiscation of property on the basis of the Beneš decrees penalised in first place that part of civilian population without regard to gender, age and social situation, which never committed any criminal act against the state of the Czech and Slovak nation!

A principal legal circumstance has to be pointed out insofar as with effect of March 1. 1945. The confiscation and reattribution to selected Slovak settlers for domestic colonisation was undertaken on the basis of the same decrees!

The present legal practice in Slovakia calls confiscated and by the state reattributed properties allotted ownerships.

The **‘intangibility’** of the Beneš decrees stressed in these days has as basic point and explanation the question **who is, or should be the right owner of these properties**. We have a situation of competition of property rights.

After 1989 the so-called **land law 229/1991** adopted by the parliament and entered into force on 24 June 1991 created the legal base also for the Hungarian and German population for reclaiming confiscated properties between 1945-48. This land law establishes a link between restitution and citizenship together with permanent residence. Resulting from these conditions the confiscation of huge properties of owners who were forced to leave the country after 1945 for political reasons or belonging to the nobles become definitive and they were taken into ownership by the state. Its closing provisions don't eliminate the decrees, but par. 32 stipulates that no. 104/1945 are **not applicable** anymore.

In parallel with the restitution procedure started in 1991 it became state doctrine to finalise the property rights of the confiscated lands between 1945-48 in favour of the Slovak recipients using the means of state power.

In this context claims of these Slovak assigned owners emerged, who have never been officially registered as owners, renounced to the properties for which they never paid in the context of agricultural collectivisation starting in 1949 following which they returned to their place of origin.

In addition local authorities at that time withdrew the right to those properties from the settlers by administrative act before having complied with the requirement for inscription of 10 years as foreseen by the Czechoslovak law.

Despite this situation the Slovak state, neglecting circumstances referred to above, considers these claims as founded and does not even ask for evidence of having paid the price requested at that time.

One of the grave consequences of the Beneš decrees today is that the Slovak state is distributing gratis agricultural lands to the then beneficiaries and their heirs, which are now being legalized meanwhile all related cost is paid from the budget.

This practice can be defined as discrimination assisted by the state. The legal framework for promoting this procedure is provided for by the **transfer law 180/1995** adopted by the Slovak parliament.

Another legal obstacle for restitution of properties on their original location based on law 229/1991 is if the property in the meantime has been



transferred from the state to another private person. There are numerous practical examples that the administration in **interrupting the restitution procedure** with a decision, without any possibility of appeal, stating that the confiscated lands are now in the possession of another natural person.

These decisions do not indicate any document reference numbers proving the property right of the alleged owners who remain anonymous.

Following this and according to law 180/1945 the first time since 1945 settlers are being granted ownership on the grounds of **prescription**, by this establishing retroactively **the legal obstacle of any restitution**.

All this happens despite the fact that the properties subject to restitution claims falling into the competence of the land law cannot be the subject of prescription (par 11, 8b).

As the case of a person seeking his restitution right falls under the procedure of the land law, he is not a party in the prescription procedure of the transfer law 180/1945! There is no possibility to appeal against the interruption of his restitution case and he has no means to protest against the interruption of his restitution of his restitution case and he has no means to protest against the prescription of his reclaimed property! Consequently during the prescription procedure he is put outside by the law and by losing all of his rightly own goods without disposing of any legal correction mechanism in the Slovak law system.

The procedure is being carried out by "**ad hoc committees**". The decision on the prescription is issued by the competent land register office, in contradiction to law 330/1991 on settling land which defines that the competence of deciding on land related cases is with the court (par 16/7)

A result of this illegal procedure a person suffering from damage caused by the Beneš decrees can claim another land property or pecuniary compensation only. The final outcome is the definitive loss of original and ancient land properties for members of the Hungarian population persecuted by the Beneš decrees.

As evidence for this legal practice and state participation without precedence may serve various cases presented to the European Human Rights Court, which requested the Slovak state to comment on.

With decision of February 2001 one of these submissions has been refused on the grounds of being too early and the person concerned did not present a complaint according to the law 152/1998. It has to be stressed

that this law came into force just more than one year after, excluding by this to table any complaint.

These procedures hurting existing law has been pointed out to create in the meantime the legal obstacle for doing so.

In this context the following question can be rightly put forward: why is it necessary in Slovakia to reconfirm attributed property claimed by the authorities to be procedurally perfect by prescription? My answer is clear, because the procedure was not perfect. The new owner since 1945 has never been registered, the land was not introduced into the official land register until 1995 according to the law 180/1995 and no documentation certifying legal ownership existed.

In this context the question has to be raised, why is it necessary in Slovakia to confirm property rights assessed as perfect by the administration through prescription.

The answer is clear, for the one reason of, the property right in question not being perfect. It has never been registered.

For the situation of prescription it is essentially necessary the long term, uninterrupted and uncontested use in good faith of a property, which is surely not the case here. How can a person be called a user in good faith, who renounced to the allotted land, abandoned it, never paid for it and finally saw it withdrawn by the state in the years 1950-58?

As final result the property has been allotted to another person on the basis of prescription. My client was not even informed on the outcome, the decision has not been officially handed over to him, not being a party to the procedure according to law 180/95. His property has been taken away from him against his will and without informing him on this decision.

The competition for the property rights and the procedure of interrupting a restitution case is the subject of another complaint tabled at the court in Strasbourg.

The illegal procedure concerning the treatment of the restitution rights of the Hungarian population is directed by the Slovak State, from the background. Evidence for this is a **protocol of 6 June 1996**, which serves as point of reference for the administration in the interest of refusing the reclaiming of confiscated properties.

The protocol reflects the joint legal position of the Slovak government office, the Supreme Court, the Regional Court and land office of Bratislava and the representatives of the Ministry of Land. It has no legal force at all, as it has never been published in the official law registry. The upshot is that the withdrawal of the settlers' property rights by the local authorities at the end of the 1950-s constituted **an extension of competence and therefore it is invalid.**

I have to underline that this protocol is in conflict with administrative act 507/1950 and the government decision of 10 October 1956 which define that these decisions fall within the competence of the same local authorities.

In a state governed by the rule of law a legal decision without possibility for appeal falls exclusively into the competence of a court and is not a matter of an internal protocol!

Various circular notes of the minister for agriculture give instructions to the district and local authorities how they could and should refuse claims aiming at restitution of confiscated properties. Similarly, the guidelines with instruction character dated 19 March 1999 call the administration to hinder and refuse restitution claims.

The Slovak Supreme Court has made several judgements, which confirm that the confiscation based on the Beneš decrees was legal only in compliance with all legal conditions in force at that time. In this sense a confiscation decision had to be handed over, the confiscation committee had to deal with concrete persons and give justifications for their decisions. These judgements put into question the whole administrative practice until now, as nobody has checked the compliance with the legal conditions of confiscation.

This would inevitably result in most cases that the confiscation did not comply with legal requirements following which the legal nature of the property handing over to Slovak settlers would be put into question. Otherwise said, a property, not having been transferred to the state legally, cannot be attributed further to anybody.

In order to provide evidence for the illegal practice I am referring to another complaint tabled to the Human Rights Court.

The owner of the confiscated property died already in 1944. In the sense of the confiscation decisions in March 1948 the heritage has been

confiscated as from the enemies of the Slovak nation and traitors of Czechoslovakia, despite the fact that neither the defunct, nor his heir have ever been convicted of any crime.

After several years of trials the Supreme Court stated in its sentence of July 2000 that the court of lower instance has severely violated the rights of the complainants pursuing to art. 6 of the Convention of Human Rights.

In the follow up the competent district court simply ignored the decision of the Supreme Court and repeatedly refused to take on the matter for processing.

These cases demonstrate that the public administration bodies and lower instance courts in many cases refuse to act for ensuring the legal rights of members of the Hungarian population. On this grounds one can state justifiably that the restitution right granted by the land law does not provide equal legal protection of citizens with respect to the rights on the basis of assignment.

We are now more than ten years away from the entering into force of the land law of 1991, but until today the number of unsettled restitution cases is countless, despite the fact that according to art 49. of the administration law, a decision has to be taken within 30 respectively 60 days.

The legal system unfortunately does not contain any elements of sanction neither for cases of systematically delaying decisions, nor illegal procedures, following which these are being conducted according to the gusto of the public administration branches.

Summing up, it is evident that principle concerning the uniform legal contents of property declared by the constitution is being severely damaged, as the question of ethnic membership is playing a primordial role. Resulting from this, the non-Slovak part of the population, in first place the Hungarians, still figure as second class citizens.

Despite of respective legislation in force and legal requests from their part, they can get back their original confiscated lands properties in cases only, where the Slovak settler or even the state itself does not introduce a claim.



**Imre Borbély**

Co-President of the Carpathian Region  
World Federation of Hungarians

**Die Dekrete richten heute Unrecht an  
und  
gefährden damit die Zukunft**

Die rechtskräftigen Dekrete des Präsidenten Beneš verletzen jeden Artikel der Genfer Menschenrechtskonvention, billigen ethnische Säuberung, und degradieren die Mitglieder der ungarischen Minderheit in der Slowakei zu Staatsbürger zweiten Klasse. Die Dekrete dienen in der Slowakei heute als Rechtsgrundlage der staatlichen Überspielung des Grundbesitzes ethnischer Ungarn an Slowaken.

Kann in einem modernen Europa Platz sein für ein Land, dessen Regierung ethnische Säuberungen billigt? Die Frage klingt rhetorisch, besonders nach den traumatischen Erlebnissen Europas aus den Kriegen auf dem Balkan, und nachdem Milosevics eben deswegen vor Gericht steht. Doch ist diese Frage mitnichten rhetorisch. Zumindest nicht für jene Slowakei–Ungarn, die die Rechtskräftigkeit der Dekrete konkret und Tag für Tag zu spüren bekommen.

Es sind leider Kräfte in Brüssel die daran interessiert sind die Frage der benešschen Dekrete als Sudetendeutsche–Tschechische Angelegenheit erscheinen zu lassen, und den Themenkomplex zu einer eher historisch-moralischen Zwist zwischen Ewiggestrigen herunterzuspielen.

Dabei wird von Brüsseler Seite peinlich darauf geachtet, zu den auch wirklich bestehenden moralischen Fragen selbst keine Meinung zu äußern – etwa auf der Basis jener Grundwerte und Prinzipien die plakativ als europäisch hingestellt werden und bei den Beitrittsanwärtern gebetsmühlenhaft eingefordert werden.

Man redet davon, dass von sudetendeutscher Seite der Hauptvorwurf bestehe, Entrechtung, Enteignung und Vertreibung der Deutschen und Ungarn hätten auf der Grundlage der Annahme einer Kollektivschuld stattgefunden - dies aber sei, trotz Abstützung auf die nationale Gesetzgebung, völkerrechtlich zweifelhaft und moralisch verwerflich.

Erstens sind die Überprüfung und der Nachweis des Prinzips der Kollektivschuld in den auf Gesetz- (ja sogar Grundgesetzrang!) erhobenen und noch immer rechtskräftigen Dekreten nicht Frage der Einschätzung der jeweils Betroffenen, sondern eine triviale Pflicht des Kommissars für Erweiterung.

Zweitens ist dies eine Sache von Minuten: zum Beispiel wird im Dekret Nummer 5/§.2 Abs.(1) stipuliert, dass das gesamte Besitztum „staatlich vertrauensunwürdige Personen“ in staatlichen Besitz genommen werden muss. Im §.4. Abs. 1/a heißt es: „Als aus staatlicher Sicht unvertrauenswürdig muss man betrachten: a) Personen deutscher und ungarischer Nationalität“.

Dieses Motto kommt in einer Vielzahl der mehr als hundert Dekrete vor.

Drittens sind solche Gesetze nicht nur einfach moralisch verwerflich, sondern in einem gemeinsamen Europa schlicht unvertretbar. Man stelle sich ein rechtskräftiges britisches Gesetz vor, welches das Obige auf Angehörige der schottischen Nation verhängen würde.

Es wird der Anschein erweckt, als ob das eigentliche Problem die bestehende Kluft zwischen zwei Sichtweisen, der Sudetendeutschen und der tschechischen sei. Diese würde einen „echten Dialog“ verhindern.

*Diese vorgegebene Denkmuster Brüssels ist aus logischer Sicht irreführend, aus moralischer Sicht doppelbödig:*

Staatliche Diskriminierung durch rechtskräftige Gesetze ist kein Problem der Sichtweise zweier Volksgruppen. Es ist erste moralische Pflicht der Union – Brüssels – sich gegen staatliche, besonders gegen gesetzlich verankerte Diskriminierung aufzutreten. Und eben *nicht* die Lösung auf die von gesetzlichem Unrecht getroffenen abzuschieben.

Es mutet nach den historischen Erfahrungen der jüngsten, postkommunistisch - europäischer Geschichte geradezu zynisch an die Lösung für staatlich – gesetzlicher Diskriminierung in einem „echten Dialog“ der „Betroffenen“ anzudeuten. Die einzige Lösung für den Problemkomplex des gesetzlich verankerten Unrechts ist die sofortige gesetzliche Entkräftigung der diskriminierenden Gesetze, und anschließende Wiedergutmachung.

Das Rezept des deutschen Innenministers Schily, Tschechien solle die Beneš-Dekrete aufheben, Deutschland dafür von jeglichen materiellen Forderungen Abstand nehmen, kann sich Deutschland als steinreiche

Wirtschaftsmacht leisten. Wie aber soll dieses Rezept an den enteigneten Ungarn angewandt werden? Dabei werden die Ungarn vielfach *jetzt* ihres rechtmäßigen Besitzes beraubt!

Für die 500.000 Slowakei – Ungarn geht es nicht einfach um Wiedergutmachung an ihnen vor Jahrzehnten begangenen Unrechts, sondern erstens um Abwendung heutiger rechtlicher und materieller Diskriminierung. Es geht erstens um landwirtschaftlichen Grundbesitz. In der Slowakei werden die von den Kommunisten enteignete Böden reprivatisiert. Dabei erhalten ethnische Slowaken ihre Böden zurück. Nicht aber die slowakischen Ungarn, die zur Zeit der kommunistischen Enteignung (1948 und danach) schon durch die Dekrete des Präsidenten enteignet, und somit vollkommen besitzlos waren. Die diskriminierten Angehörige der Ungarischen Volksgruppe in der Slowakei haben laut slowakischem Gesetz keine Möglichkeit dem Unrecht zu entkommen. Verwiesen wird auf die Rechtskräftigkeit der „heiligen“ Rechtsquelle: die „Dekrete des Präsidenten Beneš“.

Der Weltbund der Ungarn hat sich in dieser Angelegenheit an den zuständigen Kommissar, Günter Verheugen in einem offenen Brief gewendet. Bis jetzt ohne Erfolg.

### **Dr. Kálmán Janics**

Doctor of Medicine, Human Rights Activist  
Slovakia

### **Ninety young Székely victims in the internment camp Pozsony-Ligetfalu**

Ninety pre-military age Székely boys from Csík county (The Székely-Sekler nation, a Hungarian group in Transsylvania, presently in Romania), who were forcibly evacuated by the Nazis to Germany, during the last months of the II WW, were on their way to their homes. In the middle of July 45, they were caught and imprisoned without good reason by the Czechoslovakian political police. They were taken to the notorious internment camp in Pozsony-Ligetfalu near Bratislava. In short order, they were robbed of their meager belongings and shot in cold blood, two months after the end of the war in Europe.

Nobody would have known of this criminal act, but some authorities were looking for the corpse of a person. Digging in a filled-in section of an air-raid trench, they found instead the bodies of these poor Hungarian boys. The ensuing fight of an honest Slovak patriot Mr. Michal Geci and the Democratic newspaper *Cas* to find the killers resulted eventually the apprehension and punishment of the guilty State Security officers. Both the Hungarian and Czechoslovakian governments tried to keep the sad affair from the public. They were succeeded, until a Hungarian medical doctor started to investigate. His findings were published, but not without consequences.

**Zoltán Brády**  
Editor in Chief  
KAPU

**„NOBODY CARES ABOUT YOU”  
About a Massacre, 50 Years Later**

The first frames of the film present the south-east Slovakian town of Dobsina and the origins of the German speaking population living in and around it. The majority of the Germans arrived in the Middle Ages, but the population of Dobsina considers itself the descendants of Germanic tribes, already present in the region in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century a. d. These people are the so called Buliners. The language they speak, originating in the German, can not be understood by the Germans of the mother country. The Buliners are to be thanked for the blooming mining and industrial activity of the area and they are also accounted for the foundation of several towns in the region. These people were living peacefully together with Hungarians as well as Slovaks for centuries.

This situation was turned upside down in World War II without recall. The persons acting in the film, based on personal accounts, describe how the trust between the different peoples deteriorated during this time. With the approach of the front line the Germans of Dobsina were expelled to the Sudeten area in the western part of Czechoslovakia. Not only the Germans (Buliners and Zipsers) were forced to leave, but also many Hungarians and even Slovaks, familiar ties being more complex than political ideologies.

The end of the war was perceived by these people as liberation, and although some left the Sudeten area for Germany, the majority considered the native country as their home and did everything in their power to return. Their decision turned into disaster.

On the way home again, on the 18<sup>th</sup> of June 1945, the trains were stopped at the Moravian town of Prerov by a unit of the Czech intelligence. The leader of the force was Karol Pazur (former Kohn), an officer from Dobsina. Following his orders, 71 men, 120 women and 74 children

were gunned down. The bodies were robbed and thrown into mass graves. There were probably survivors, because for three days the ground above was moving. Later on, the soldiers who were taking part in the massacre, distributed the personal items left in the wagons between themselves.

The witnesses and the survivors as well as the researchers of the subject know what has happened. The film goes on with, as narrative texts, short sequences of the documents of the investigation following the massacre as well as contemporary testimonies. These conclude without doubt, that the victims were killed only because they were Hungarian and German. The youngest „war criminal” was three months old.

Light is shed on the fact that the number of victims didn't rise just because the soldiers run out of ammunition and that the execution of the remaining ones was due to be done later at Bratislava, which also occurred a couple of days later. About this case we are informed by a Viennese historian (of Slovak origin) and a Slovakian- Hungarian researcher of the subject. Actions like the above mentioned were done in utter secret and kept successfully silent. There were not only two massacres following World War II - under protection of a specific Czechoslovakian law, which linked the end of the war to the lifting of the radio alert of the Czechoslovakian Army (the 30<sup>th</sup> September 1945!!!) but also considers the justification and extent of the military retaliation according to this. Murders committed out of patriotism were not looked upon as crimes.

The KAPU film studio started to reveal the circumstances of the massacre by Prerov. The investigations were lasting three years because of fear, which lives on even today. Following our pattern, other investigations took part, leading to the discovering of other massacres, where civilians because of their Hungarian and German ethnicity were killed. According to some historians several tens of thousands. Experts can't account for 1,5 million persons of German nationality. Where are they? The Czech and Slovak states protest also, because they are not willing to pay any restitution and that is why they won't apologize.

In what follows our film concentrates on the destiny of the survivors. One of these manages to escape to Hungary, another, arriving home finds her house robbed. The so-called Governmental Program of Košice (The

Beneš Decrees) is mentioned, which codified into the post-war legislation of Czechoslovakia the collective depravation of rights of Hungarians and Germans, and which enabled and aggressive attempt to expel the two nations from their home country – in the case of the Germans with almost total success. They were driven out very brutally of Czechoslovakia to Germany mostly following this event. The orders of the Governmental Program of Košice were not annulled to this very day.

We inquired how the Czechoslovak authorities acted while investigating the Prerov case. The prosecutor of the Pazur case is asked. He relates, that due to his connections the murderer was only imprisoned for two years. Not only that he was granted amnesty, but later on he emerges as an esteemed veteran of the Czechoslovak Association of Partisans. This is a common example of that time.

Pazur is dead today, but in Dobsina lives one of the five soldiers of the military unit which came from town and is considered by the citizens to this day a murderer.

We were able to speak with him. Naturally he denies the charge of taking part in the massacre, but admits, that on that very day he passed Prerov. The film doesn't take position, whether this person was present indeed when the killings occurred, but in a straight way confronts his statements with the knowledge of those accusing him.

Finally we can witness the lasting consequences of the tragic events. We visit the grave in Prerov, where today the men victims rest. (The bodies of the women and children were burned shortly after the massacre by the Czechoslovak authorities, to give the matter the appearance as if the men victims were former SS-soldiers!)

The survivors tell us, how they tried to cope with the trauma they and their nearest ones were personally exposed to. One person e. g. burned all the family pictures (all her family was wiped out) in order to erase any track of the tragedy, to escape the (!) accusations of being at the place of the murder. We also learn, that in Dobsina, once a prospering, German-founded town, there remained actually none who dared to claim German ancestry, while the ore mines, which accounted for the welfare of Dobsina, were closed. The Germans were thus expelled, the Hungarians moved out

or were assimilated into the Slovaks. The largest nationality in the town today are the Gypsies. Nowadays we see a certain amount of activity among the remainder of the Germans, in order to at least maintain what is left of the culture, customs and language.

The protestant minister of Dobsina urges for the necessity of forgiveness. The local historian remarks, that one can forgive, when those who regret their sins ask for forgiveness. From the citizens of Dobsina though, nobody apologized yet, nobody has ever received any compensation. Both the historians from Vienna and Prerov underline: only objectivity and the knowledge of history can bring reconciliation.

The documentary is 86 minutes long, is made by BETACAM technology, and is provided with international sound. The Hungarian text of the film can be separately obtained in typed form.

#### *Nobody cares about you - The list of the persons appearing:*

Living in 1995 in Dobsina (Dobšina, Slovakia):

Margarita Hutníková – survivor (family killed)

Ján Neubauer – victims in the family

Ondrej Šmelko – probably one of the murderers

Štefan Štempel – victims in the family, then the president of the Carpathian Germans' Association in Dobsina

Anna Štempelová – survivor (family killed)

Living in 1995 in Rozsnyó (Rožnava, Slovakia):

Batta István – historian

Living in 1995 in Böcs (Hungary, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county):

Lindák Jánosné – survivor (husband killed)

Living in 1995 in Přerov (Czech Republic):

Jörg Šternberg – local historian

Dr. František Hybl – historian, museum director

Living in 1995 in Vágkirályfa (Kráľ'ová nad Váhom, Slovakia):

Dr. Janics Kálmán – historian

In 1995 in Vienna we discussed with:

Dr. Emilia Hrabovec – historian, the subject's researcher; she



mentioned the death march of Brno, also being investigated by her. According to her after the end of WW II approximately 30.000 Germans were forced to march out of the Moravian capital towards the German border, only 10.000 arrived.

Living in 1995 in Bratislava:

Dr. Anton Rašla – retired military chief-prosecutor, the prosecutor in charge of the proceedings

At the beginning of the 1990's two historians of Prague wrote in the journal *Historiá a Vojenství* an essay on the subject:

Lubor Vaclavu and Tomas Stanek

### *Postscript:*

The completed film (the text was translated into German) was offered for broadcasting to German TV Stations. In their reply they underlined the importance and quality of the film, we were congratulated – but didn't assume the responsibility to show it. Former chancellor Kohl also received a copy, which he thanked in a warm-hearted letter and announced, that he wasn't able to put the TV stations under pressure in order to broadcast the documentary. Thus we gave the film as a present to a German foundation, where it will be available for researchers (Südost-Institut München). They will have enough subjects to contemplate on, since according to some scholars more than 1.5 million civilians perished in those years in Czechoslovakia. Throughout Slovakia, in almost every larger settlement people are aware of, that after the war persons belonging to the so-called. „guilty” nationalities were murdered, mainly women and children. As an example stands Rožnava, where 20-25 persons were cast into a minehaft, still alive. But it is also well known the existence of a mass grave at Pozsony-Ligetfalu outside Bratislava where 90 young Hungarian boys (aged 17-20) were buried after being shot in the back of the head.

Our film was on several occasions broadcast by the Hungarian TV stations M1 and Duna TV.

Budapest, the 18 October 2002

### **Zoltán Brády**

#### **MASSACRE IN PREROV, 18<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1945**

##### **List of Identified Victims**

Fam.	Schmidt Johann u. Schmidt Grete		Mühlenbach
	Polay Hedwig		Gross Lomnitz
Fam.	Hanel Johann und	Frau	Mühlenbach
	Hanel .....	Tochter	
Frau	Brabetz		Poprad
Frau	Filipe Julia		Mühlenbach
	Filipe .....	Kind	
	Filipe .....	Kind	
	Filipe .....	Kind	
	Filipe .....	Kind	
Fam.	Lux Johann Georg und Frau		Mühlenbach
Fam.	Gally Emilie Gally		Mühlenbach
	Gally Ilonka	Tochter	
Frau	Kelbel Susanna Mühlenbach		
Frau	Roth und Mutter		Mühlenbach
	Roth .....	Kind	
	Roth .....	Kind	
	Roth .....	Kind	
Fam.	Klein Béla und Frau		Mühlenbach
	Klein .....	Kind	
	Klein .....	Kind	
Frau	Joh. Heitsch		Kaesmark
Fam.	Lauf Julius		Mühlenbach
	Kulmann .....	Tochter	
Fam.	Lauf Julius und Frau		Mühlenbach
	Blasy .....	Schwiegermutter	
	Glatz Margit		Mühlenbach
Fam.	Zahorsky Paul und Frau		Mühlenbach
	Zahorsky .....	Sohn	

Frau	Hanel Elisabeth		Mühlenbach
	Hanel .....	Tochter	
	Mülbacher Magda		
Fam.	Kastner und .....	Frau	Kaesmark
	Kastner .....	Kind	
	Kastner .....	Kind	
Fam.	Gall und ....Frau		Dobschau
	Gall .....	Tochter	
	Gall .....	Tochter	
	.....	Schwiegersohn	
	.....	Schwiegersohn	
	.....	Enkel	
	.....	Enkel	
	.....	Enkel	
	.....	Enkel	
Fam.	Gölner und ....	Frau	Einsiedel
	Gölner .....	Sohn	
	Gölner .....	Kind	
Fam.	Hanschl Wilhelm		Mühlenbach
Fam.	Münich und .....	Frau/Polizist/	Kaesmark
	Münich .....	Sohn	
Frau	Hütter und ...	Mutter	Kaesmark
	Hütter .....	Kind	
	Hütter .....	Kind	
Fam.	Hlincak und ...	Frau	Kaesmark
	Hlincak .....	Kind	
	Hlincak	Kind	
Frau	Kraus geb. Molnár		Magotcik
	Kraus .....	Kind	
	Kraus .....	Kind	
	Kraus Kirschner Árpád		Magotcik
	Gvuzd geb. Mici Habevern		Magotcik
Fam.	Schwartz .....	Vater	Georgenberg
	Schwartz .....	Sohn	

Fam.	Scholtz und ....Frau	/Baecker/	Kaesmark
	Scholtz .....	Tochter	
	Scholtz .....	Tochter	
	Scholtz .....	Tochter	
	Scholtz .....	Enkel	
	Novák Adalbert		Georgenberg
	Lindtner Josef		Dobschau
Frau	Stempel Marie geb. Lux		Dobschau
	Kraus Samuel		Dobschau
Frau	Kraus Jolán, geb. Mikulik		Dobschau
	Kraus Samuel		Dobschau
	Kraus Viktor		Dobschau
Fam.	Mikulik Sámuel und Frau /die Eltern/		Dobschau
	Mikulik Júlia		
Fam.	Haak Júlia geb. Fürst		Dobschau
	Haak Susanna	Tochter	
Fam.	Haak Michael und Mária geb. Stracena		Dobschau
	Haak Johann	Sohn	
Fam.	Haak Simon und	Paula geb. Lux	Dobschau
	Haak Simon	Sohn	
	Haak Júlia	Tochter	
Fam.	Quitko Andreas und Mária geb. Stracena		Dobschau
	Quitko Paul	Sohn	
	Quitko Anna		
	Quitko Emma	Tochter	
	Quitko Paul	Sohn	
	Quitko Andreas	Bruder	
Fam.	Polónyi Johann und Justina		Dobschau
	Polónyi .....	Kind	
	Polónyi .....	Kind	
	Polónyi .....	Kind	
Fam.	Rozlosnik Michael und Amália geb. Szikora		Dobschau
	Rozlosnik Michael	Sohn	
Fam.	Fischer Johann und Fischer Paul		Dobschau



	Fischer .....	Kind	
	Fischer .....	Kind	
	Fischer .....	Kind	
	Fischer .....	Kind	
Fam.	Lux Michael/Bumo/		Dobschau
	Lux Mária		
	Lux Johann		
Fam.	Molnár Lajos und Molnár Elsa		Dobschau
	Molnár Paul	Sohn	
Fam	Lindák Johann		Dobschau
	Lux Sofia	Schwiegermutter	
Fam.	Gömöri Johann		Dobschau
Fam.	Kreutzer Johann und Júlia geb. Stempel		Dobschau
	Kreutzer Júlia	Tochter	
Fam.	Breuer Júlia		Dobschau
	Schwirian Júlia		Dobschau
Fam.	Wagner Béla und Margarete		Dobschau
	Wagner Anna	Kind	
	Wagner Béla	Kind	
	Wagner Géza	Kind	
Fam.	Lux Júlia geb. Roslosnik		Dobschau
	Kratochvila Július Enkel		
	Kratochvila Sámuel		
	Lux Michael		
Fam.	Wagner Johann und Susanna geb. Lindák		Dobschau
Frau	Lada Sofia geb. Klausmann		Dobschau
Frl.	Mega Sofia		Dobschau
Fam.	Kaiser Michal und Anna geb. Lux		Dobschau
Fam.	Török Susanna geb. Kaiser		Dobschau
	Török Anna geb. Gotthardt	Schwiegertochter	
	Török Katarina	Tochter	
Fam.	Linder Josef und Linder Kati geb. Gál		Dobschau
	Linder Josef	Kind	
	Linder Andreas	Kind	

Fam.	Pocsubai Gustav und Martha geb. Gál		Dobschau
	Pocsubai Klári	Tochter	
	Pocsubai Mária	Tochter	
Fam.	Horak Paul und Mária geb. Lichy		Dobschau
	Horak Eva	Tochter	
	Horak Paul	Sohn	
	Horak Hans	Sohn	
	Horak Maria	Nichte	
	Lichy Michael		Dobschau
Fam.	Repasky Mária geb. Kraus		Dobschau
	Repasky Johann	Sohn	
Fam.	Tomai Árpád und Maria geb. Kaiser		Dobschau
	Tomai Elsa	Tochter	
	Kaiser Emma	Nichte	
Fam.	Kovács Béla und Frau		Dobschau
Fam.	Csisko Vencel und Frau		Dobschau
	Csisko .....	Kind	
	Csisko .....		
	Csisko ....		
Fam.	Zimmermann und Frau		Dobschau
Fam.	Gebauer und Frau		Dobschau
	Rozloznik Michal		Dobschau
	Kolpok Amália		Dobschau