



A RESOLUTION REGARDING THE ISSUE OF TRANSYLVANIAN HUNGARIANS -- HON. DONALD E. 'BUZ' LUKENS (Extension of Remarks - February 26, 1990)

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HON. DONALD E. 'BUZ' LUKENS in the House of Representatives *MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1990*

- Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, during its 83 years of existence, the American Hungarian Federation has proudly and effectively represented the views of the 1.8 million Hungarian Americans in this country.
- For several decades, the American Hungarian Federation has been at the forefront of the struggle for human and cultural rights as well as the right of self-determination for the 2.5 million Hungarians living in Transylvania, which is currently part of Romania.
- Since the dreaded Ceausescu regime was overthrown by the revolution of the people, the federation has adopted a resolution regarding the issue of Transylvanian Hungarians drafted by the national president Rt. Rev. Tibor Domotor and Dr. Z. Michael Szaz, the chairman of the federation's international relations committee. Both Reverend Domotor and Dr. Szaz have dedicated many years of their lives to the fight for human rights and against the Communist dogma.
- I insert this resolution into the **Record**.

The American Hungarian Federation was founded in 1906 and chartered by an act of the United States Congress in 1907 to serve as the umbrella organization and spokesman for the Hungarians living in the United States of America. On January 6, 1990 in Linden, New Jersey, the board of directors of the American Hungarian Federation passed the following resolutions.

1. That the U.S. Government initiate a call for an international conference under the terms of the 1975 Helsinki declaration to review the question of national boundaries in disputed areas of Europe.
2. That the right of self-determination, as annunciated in the famous 14 points of President Wilson, serve as the basis for all border revisions and be especially applied to the areas detached from Hungary by force at the end of World War I and World War II.
3. That the international conference ratify by treaty the new boundaries and guarantee them something the United States failed to do after World War I and II.

The seeds of World War III were planted in the unilateral peace treaties of World Wars I and II, and unless an international conference resolves by peaceful means the unjust and unstable boundaries of Hungary, Germany and the nationalities of Eastern Europe and the Balkans, the people in these areas will try to resolve the issues through force and bloodshed that will spread beyond their immediate geographic area and involve the United States and other nations in another world-wide tragedy.

Until such time as an international conference can complete the above requested action, we the board of directors of the American Hungarian Federation further request.

4. That the United States government demand from the present and future Romanian governments that they grant autonomy to the Hungarian population of Transylvania.

We should demand the immediate restoration of the Hungarian school system, including the Bolyai University, to its previous role as the preserver, protector and transmitter of Hungarian language and culture in Transylvania.

We should demand that bilingual equality between Hungarian and Romanian be established. That there be freedom to use either language in all public and private communication and that all Hungarian places and monuments be designated by their Hungarian names.

We should demand that the forced resettlement of Hungarians outside of Transylvania be terminated and those already forced to settle in other parts of Romania be allowed to return to their former areas within Transylvania.

We should demand that the Romanian government respect the basic human rights of all Hungarians in Transylvania to freedom of religion, speech and participation in the political process of their region and country.

We should demand that an international commission be established to monitor the compliance of the Romanian government in the above areas.

The year 1990 marks the 70th anniversary of the Treaty of Trianon, a treaty based on hatred, vindictiveness and obsolete military considerations. This treaty was reconfirmed by the Paris Peace Conference that saw the division of Europe into two ideological and economic systems.

Lincoln remarked a nation cannot live half-free and half slave. The revolutions sweeping central and eastern Europe starting in 1989 show that you can by force of arms suppress the flame of freedom, but you cannot extinguish it. The time has come for the U.S. Government to take a stand for freedom and self-determination of these people along just and ethical lines. Inaction on the part of the U.S. Government at this time will only insure that it will at a later point in time be caught up in a conflagration it could have at least tried to prevent.



The American Hungarian Federation

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About AHF:

The American Hungarian Federation (AHF), a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization, was founded in 1906 in Cleveland, Ohio. AHF's Motto, "Faithful Unto Death," was taken from a letter written by former Hussar Officer Mihaly Kovats de Fabricy to Benjamin Franklin. Kovats, known as the Father of the US Cavalry, offered his sword in service to the United States and died in battle against the British in Charleston, S.C. in 1779. Just as Kovats' life and service are celebrated annually by Military Cadets at the Citadel, the motto reflects AHF virtues, and historically and inextricably ties Hungarians and Americans together while symbolizing Hungarians' contributions and sacrifices to America's beginnings. Among the oldest ethnic organizations in the US, AHF was established as an association of Hungarian societies, institutions and churches to "defend the interest of Americans of Hungarian origin in the United States."

All are encouraged to join. Tax-deductible donations are also welcome. Join and contribute through our website or mail. See www.americanhungarianfederation.org

Az AMSZ-ről:

Az Amerikai Magyar Szövetség (AMSZ) egy 501(c)(3) cikkelyű altruista szervezet. A Szövetséget 1906-ban alapították az ohioi Clevelandben. Az AMSZ jeligéje: „Híven a halálig”. Ez a jelige Fabricy Kováts Mihály huszárezeresnek a Benjamin Franklinhoz írt leveléből származik. Kováts, akit az Amerikai Lovaskatonaság atyjaként ismernek, amerikai huszártiszt volt, és 1779-ben a dél-karolinai Charleston védelmében esett el a britek elleni csatában. Fabricy Kovátsról évente megemlékeznek a charlestoni Citadel Katonai Intézet hadapródjai. Az általa kovácsolt jelige az AMSZ erényeit is tükrözi, történelmileg megbonthatatlanul összeköti az amerikaiakat és a magyarokat, azt jelképezi, ahogyan a magyarok hozzájárultak Amerika történetéhez. Az 1906-ban alapított Amerikai Magyar Szövetség az Egyesült Államok egyik legrégebbi etnikai szervezete. Az AMSZ a magyar egyesületek, intézmények és egyházak szövetségéként jött létre abból a célból, hogy „az USA-ban védje a magyar származású amerikaiak érdekeit”.