

ASSEMBLED BY THE OFFICE FOR THE PREPARATION
OF THE PEACE TREATY OF BUDAPEST OF THE ANTI-HUNGARIAN
ATROCITIES COMMITTED BETWEEN
THE FALL OF 1944 AND EARLY 1945 IN
NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA._

Budapest, spring of 1946

1944.

September 22. Árkos, Háromszék county /Arcuş, Trei Scaune/

István (Stephen) Kovács, resident of Sepsiszentgyörgy (Sfântu Gheorghe), 55 Jokai Street, as plaintiff stated that his Árkos residence was completely looted by members of the Guard. His wife, nearly nine months pregnant, was raped by a non-commissioned officer of the Guard. [Grievance minutes recorded in Sepsiszentgyörgy (Sfântu Gheorghe) January 13, 1945. Minutes signed by plaintiff.]

September 27. Sepsiszentgyörgy, Háromszék county /Sfântu Gheorghe, Trei Scaune/

Béla Lapikás, resident of Sepsiszentgyörgy (Sfântu Gheorghe), Olt Street 26, as plaintiff stated that he was arrested for wearing an armband of the Romanian tricolor, when he is of Magyar origin. He was wearing the armband because the representative of the storekeepers received instructions from the Mayor. During his arrest, he was beaten. Later, he was released in return for 6,000 Leu. While under arrest, his shop windows were broken, his storeroom in the basement of City Hall was broken into, his shop broken into five times. His total damages were 150,000 Pengő. [Minutes, recorded at the Sepsiszentgyörgy (Sfântu Gheorghe) police station, January 14, 1945.]

September 25. Szárazajta, Háromszék county /Aita-seacă, Trei Scaune/

The three representatives of the united unions of Sepsiszentgyörgy (Sfântu Gheorghe) recorded the following, after making a trip to the scene, regarding the disturbances by the Iuliu Maniu volunteers in Szárazajta (Aita-seacă) on September 25: In the evening of September 25, news spread through the village that a group of about 35, semi-uniformed and semi-civilian clothed, armed men, under the leadership of Captain Gavril Olteanu arrived in the village. These were the Maniu volunteers. During the night, the volunteers broke into 18 residences and forcibly removed 18 persons, among them women. In the morning, every resident had to report at the schoolyard. The crowd was surrounded by armed-to-the-teeth volunteers. The persons collected during the night were brought out, one by one, stripped to the underwear and lined up along the stone wall on the left. A further 8 persons were picked out of those present and made to stand with the 18, making the number of accused 26. Captain Olteanu then read the indictment against the 26, consisting of various crimes against members of the Romanian army, and pronounced the death sentence.

The sentence was totally without foundation, without any proof. There was no previous examination, or witnesses heard. Sentence was carried out as: A wooden block was placed in the schoolyard. They tried to execute Sándor (Alexander) Nagy as first with a large butcher cleaver. As he was a cripple, with a hunchback, four strikes of the cleaver failed to dispatch him. Next, his brother, András (Andrew) Nagy was killed after two strokes. They shot: Lajos (Louis) Elekes, Benjamin Szabó, Gyula (Julius) Német, Izsák (Isaac) Német, József (Joseph) Málnási, Albert Szép and his wife, Béla Szép, József (Joseph) D. Nagy and Béla Gecse. After that, the shot into the crowd. It killed László (Leslie) Lázár, his nephew was wounded. They then wanted to kill Mrs. Albert Győri but, at the urging of the Romanian population of the village, they relented and let her and the other 13 accused go, on the provision that the gendarmes execute them. They were handed over to the gendarmes but were freed from there. After the executions, the bodies were flailed with ropes and, after the begging of the relatives, were handed over to be taken home and buried. Of the assembled crowd, two persons (Zoltán Incze and Ferenc (Frank) Kálnoki) were horribly beaten in front of all. [Signed by the hand of the three representatives of the examining committee: Bertalan Győri, Béla Kerekes, György (George) Vas.]

September 29. Kozmás, Csík county /Cozmeni, Cuic/

Jakab (Jacob) Bálint, resident of Kozmás (Cozmeni), as plaintiff stated that the Maniu Guardsmen searched his premises for weapons. They found none. They beat him up and took him to guard's barracks, from where he managed to escape with the help of a Soviet soldier. In the meantime, his residence was completely looted and five of his oxen were forcibly driven off his fields. [Minutes recorded at the village administrative offices of Kozmás (Cozmeni), January 12, 1945. Village notary: Vilmos (William) Szabó, assistant village judge: György (George) Boros, witnesses: János (John) Hadnagy, Ferenc (Frank) Máté, Jakab (Jacob) Bálint, István (Stephen) Ábrahám, István (Stephen) Pári, Ignác (Ignatius) Balázs, Mihály (Michael) Veres, Ferenc (Frank) Darvas.]

September 30. Kozmás, Csík county /Cozmeni, Cuic/

István (Stephen) Kozma, resident of Kozmás (Cozmeni), as plaintiff stated that his oxen were driven off and, when he tried to object, was threatened with being shot. [Minutes recorded at the village administrative offices of Kozmás. Witnessed and signed by Albert Péli and Mihály (Michael) Veres.]

Anna András, resident of Kozmás (Cozmeni), as plaintiff stated that her residence was completely looted by members of the Guard. When she objected, she was wrestled to the ground and beaten half to death. [Minutes recorded at the village administrative offices of Kozmás. Witnessed and signed by Mihály (Michael) Szász and István (Stephen) Kozma.]

Mrs. Kozma Potyó, born Julianna Dánel, resident of Kozmás (Cozmeni), as plaintiff stated that her house was completely looted and her one cow was driven away. [Minutes recorded at the village administrative offices of Kozmás. Witnessed and signed by Mihály (Michael) Szász and István (Stephen) Kozma.]

Balázs (Blaise) Sánta, resident of Kozmás (Cozmeni), as plaintiff stated that his house was robbed and, when he went to the village administration center to raise a complaint, was there beaten. He was saved from further thrashing by a Soviet soldier. Mrs. András (Andrew) Bocskor resident of Kozmás (Cozmeni), as plaintiff stated that the Guard stole two of her cows and, when she complained about it, was threatened with a bullet to the head. [Minutes recorded at the village administration offices of Kozmás. Witnessed and signed by Mihály (Michael) Veres and János (John) Hadnagy.]

Albert Péli as plaintiff stated that he had stolen from him one calf, one cow and one pig. [Minutes recorded at the village administrative offices of Kozmás. Witnessed and signed by Béla Bocskor and István (Stephen) Kozma.]

Ferenc (Frank) Kozmás resident of Upper Kozmás (Cozmeni), as plaintiff stated that after he was robbed, he was thrown to the ground and kicked. Later, they came back and took everything that was movable. [Minutes recorded at the village administrative offices of Kozmás. Witnessed and signed by Mihály (Michael) Veres and Ferenc (Frank) Darvas.]

István (Stephen) Ürmösi, as plaintiff stated that they stole his only horse and wagon. [Minutes recorded at the village administrative offices of Kozmás. Witnessed and signed by Mihály (Michael) Veres and Ferenc (Frank) Dobos.]

Ferenc (Frank) J. Dobos, resident of Kozmás (Cozmeni), as plaintiff stated that he was robbed of his two oxen. [Minutes recorded at the village administrative offices of Kozmás. Witnessed and signed by Vilmos (William) Szabó, notary, Ferenc (Frank) Máté, president of the local chapter of the People's Alliance, István (Stephen) Pari, secretary and János (John) Hadnagy, village judge.]

In September.

In the village of Szentmihály, Torda county (Mihai Viteazu, Turda) members of the Maniu Guard shot and killed dr Mihály (Michael) Wolff, landowner, and three other farmers. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 1. Csíkszereda, Csík county /Miercuera-Ciuc, Ciuc/

Gyula (Julius) Hajdú, resident of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc), as plaintiff stated that Emil Netotean, a first lieutenant in the Maniu Guard, and another guardsman kept him locked up for four days and administered daily beatings because he would not surrender the movie projector of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc). While he was kept hostage, the movie projector was stolen. [Extract from the complaints officially recorded, and signed, at the city hall of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc). Mayor: Mihály (Michael) Bálint, recording secretary: Vilma.]

Domokos (Dominic) Lajos, resident of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc), 9 Wesselényi Street, 46 year old housepainter, as plaintiff stated that the Maniu Guard arrested him because he said to a Hungarian man who was fleeing from the Guard: "Man, don't run. It's even worse." Mr. Lajos was bludgeoned half to death by First.Lt. Emil Netotean using a blackjack.. During his arrest, he saw one Lajos (Louis) Derzsi, carpenter, and four of his associates being beaten until they passed

out. They also battered two Magyar women, too. [Extract from the complaints officially recorded at the city hall of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc). Mayor: Mihály (Michael) Bálint, recording secretary: Vilma.]

Mrs. Antal (Anthony) Kolozsi, resident of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc), 98 Vár Street, as plaintiff stated that members of the Maniu Guard forced entry into their home where her husband was alone at the time. The husband was beaten, their jewellery and clothing were taken. They tried to force her husband to swallow the child's cadet medal. [Extract from the complaints officially recorded at the city hall of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc). Mayor: Mihály (Michael) Bálint, recording secretary: Vilma.]

Dénes (Denis) Sorbán, jail warden, resident of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc), 90 Vár Street, as plaintiff stated that the Maniu Guard robbed him under the guise of searching his residence. When they saw the three stars and medals on his railway identification, one of the bandits stabbed Sorbán with a bayonet, afterwards three of them piled on the jail guards while two began to abuse and beat his wife. Later, they handed him a shovel, to dig his own grave. When they got bored with their torture, they left. "I'll take death any time, rather than have this Romanian mob rule over us," Sorbán ended his deposition. . [Extract from the complaints officially recorded at the city hall of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc). Mayor: Mihály (Michael) Bálint, recording secretary: Vilma.]

Ferenc (Frank) Péter, resident of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc), 62 Vár Street, as plaintiff stated that 10 Maniu Guardsmen entered his house, put on his best clothes and left. [Extract from the complaints officially recorded at the city hall of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc). Mayor: Mihály (Michael) Bálint, recording secretary: Vilma.]

Tamás (Thomas) Tőkés, retired railway guard, resident of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc), 3 Erdő Street, as plaintiff stated that Guardsmen searched his house for weapons and ammunition. After not finding any, they robbed the house. Tőkés wanted to raise a complaint at the Russian commandanture but, accidentally, he was directed to the Guard's barracks. There, after he presented his complaint, he was slapped and beaten. [Extract from the complaints officially recorded at the city hall of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc). Mayor: Mihály (Michael) Bálint, recording secretary: Vilma.]

Mrs. Elek Gáll, resident of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc), 148 Vár Street, as plaintiff stated that her house was searched for weapons and ammunition. None was found. Everything movable was stolen and the woman was beaten with a flag-pole that her body was black for weeks from the thrashing. [Extract from the complaints officially recorded at the city hall of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc). Mayor: Mihály (Michael) Bálint, recording secretary: Vilma.]

October 2. Csíkszentlélek, Csík county /Leliceni, Ciuc/

János (John) Duka, school administrator, as plaintiff stated that at the time the Maniu Guards entered, he was in the neighboring village of Csíkszentlélek (Leliceni) where a group of 40 armed men, semi-uniformed and semi-civilian clothed, went through the village robbing. They threw the widowed Mrs. Imre Szakács to the ground, beat her while yelling: "You know, this is now

Romania and we came to kill every Magyar.” [Extract from the complaints officially recorded at the city hall of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc). Mayor: Mihály (Michael) Bálint, recording secretary: Bajnód Vilma. Signed by János (John) Duka and witnesses by Ignác (Ignatius) Gáll and Gábor (Gabriel) Albert.]

October 3. Csíkszereda, Csík county /Miercuera-Ciuc, Ciuc/

Domokos (Dominic) Potyó, Ferenc (Frank) Máté, Gyula (Julius) Silló and Gábor (Gabriel) Albert, resident of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc), as plaintiffs stated that three Maniu Guardsmen attacked them in the street from behind because they did not greet them. Potyó's teeth were broken, the others beaten. [Extract from the complaints officially recorded at the city hall of Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc) on January 12, 1945. Mayor: Mihály (Michael) Bálint, recording secretary: Vilma.]

October 6. Gyergyószentmiklós, Csík county /Gheorgheni, Ciuc/

Lajos (Louis) Bagi, mayor of Gyergyószentmiklós (Gheorgheni), stated that a platoon of volunteers under Gavril Olteanu and Ioan Netoteanu (*sic* - actually Emil Netotean) kept looting the village for 6 days. {Deposition in Gyergyószentmiklós (Gheorgheni), January 11, 1945.}

October 7. Dánfalva, Csík county /Danesti, Ciuc/

Gergely (Gregory) Kajtár, as plaintiff stated that as he was coming home from the fields Maniu Guardsmen beat him up and took his two horses and carriage. According to the testimony of József (Joseph) Buzási, resident of Dánfalva, the Maniu Guardsmen took his wagon, two horses and horsewhipped him.

Ignác (Ignatius) Pál, resident of Dánfalva (Danesti), as plaintiff stated that Maniu Guardsmen, under the command of Captain Olteanu, confiscated his wagon and two horses. He also knows that they also took two horses and a wagon from Péter (Peter) Zsók, also of Dánfalva (Danesti). [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 8. Szentdomokos, Csík county /Sîn-Domocoş, Ciuc/

Mrs. Domokos Albert, born Anna Tímár, resident of Szentdomokos (Sîn-Domocoş), as plaintiff stated that the members of the Guard shot her 20 year old nephew. He was buried in the Gábor (Gabriel) garden, along with several other murdered Szentdomokos (Sîn-Domocoş) residents.

The widowed Mrs. László (Leslie) Kósa, born Erzsébet (Elizabeth) László, resident of Szentdomokos (Sîn-Domocoş), as plaintiff stated that her husband László (Leslie) was shot by the Maniu Guard under the command of Captain Olteanu and buried by them at the scene in the Gábor garden, along with several other murdered Szentdomokos (Sîn-Domocoş) residents.

The widowed Mrs. József (Joseph) Kurkó, born Anna Kedves, resident of Szentdomokos (Sîn-Domocoş), as plaintiff attested that husband, Joseph, was shot by a member of the Maniu Guard under the command of Captain Olteanu.

The widowed Mrs. Antal (Anthony) Szakács, born Julia Zsák, as plaintiff attested that her husband Anthony and her son, Imre (Emery), were shot and killed by Maniu Guardsmen.

Gyula (Julius) Szabó, clerk in the local administration, resident of Szentdomokos (Sîn-Domocoş), as plaintiff attested that the Maniu Guard shot 9 men and 2 women in the Gábor garden, who were: Lajos (Louis) Zsók, Albert Péter, János (John) Kósa, József (Joseph) Kurkó, Antal (Anthony) Szakács, Imre (Emery) Szakács, Lajos (Louis) Bíró, Sándort (Alexander) Tímár, Ferenc (Frank) Kedves, Mrs. J. György and Mrs. A. Bodor. On the orders of the captain, they were buried in a common grave.

Sándor (Alexander) Bodó, resident of Szentdomokos (Sîn-Domocoş), as plaintiff attested that his wife, born Anna Bács, was shot by members of the Maniu Guard.

According to the testimony of Mrs. L Zsók, born Julia Bara, her husband Lajos (Louis) was shot in the Gábor garden by members of the Maniu Guard. Before they took him to the place of his execution, he was seriously abused in his own yard. The wife, in spite of still being in bed after giving birth, wanted to hurry to her husband's side but the soldiers threatened her with also being shot.

According to the testimony of Mrs. Lajos (Louis) Bíró, widowed, born Anna Szabó, her husband, Lajos, was shot and killed by Maniu Guardsmen.

According to Áron (Aaron) Márton, farmer in Szentdomokos (Sîn-Domocoş), his mother-in-law, the widowed Mrs. J. György, 84, born Ágnes (Agnes) Kedves, was shot to death by the Maniu Guard.

According to the testimony given by Mrs. Lajos (Louis) Kedves, born Zsuzsanna (Susanna) Péter, widowed, her son, Ferenc (Frank) Kedves was shot and killed by members of the Maniu Guard. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 9. Csíkkarcfalva, Csík county /Cârța, Ciuc/

According to the testimony given by Mrs. I. Bálint, born Borbála (Barbara) Kósa, her husband was shot by Maniu Guardsmen at the site of the cattle market.

According to testimony presented by Ágoston (Augustine) Karda, resident of Csíkkarcfalva (Cârța) István (Stephen) Bálint, farmer in the neighbourhood, who just returned from the front and had not had time to turn in his weapon, was executed at the cattle market. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 10. Dánfalva, Csík county /Danesti, Ciuc/

According to testimony given by the widowed Mrs. K. Kató, born Róza (Rose) Kedves, her husband, Károly (Charles) Kató, 44, a farmer, was shot and killed by guardsmen under the command of Captain Olteanu. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 10. Csíkmadaras, Csík county /Mădăraș, Ciuc/

According to the testimony of farmer Antal (Anthony) Péter, 44, when he went to the police station to hand in his weapon, he was severely beaten by the Maniu volunteers. Pál (Paul) József, Antal (Anthony) János, Bálint Péter and Károly (Charles) Kató of Dánfalva (Danesti), and Lázár Hajdú were already being held in the police station. They were all tortured several times, then Lázár Hajdú and Károly (Charles) Kató were executed. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 12. Fejérd, Kolozs county /Feiurdeni, Cluj/

Mihály (Michael) Kalló, Magyar municipal judge, was arrested by Romanian soldiers and taken away trussed up. His body was later found in a ditch. [Based on a report by kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) office the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 14. Alsóilosva, Szolnok-Doboka county /Ilişua, Someş/

Jenő (Eugene) Ajtai, former municipal judge, was so badly beaten in the Guard's precinct house that he was in bed for a long time. The charges raised against him were not proved.

Jenő (Eugene) Horváth, 70 year old craftsman, had his house broken into by guardsmen, he and his family assaulted, his windows broken.

István (Stephen) Füzes, crippled war veteran, was beaten twice.

János (John) Nagy, craftsman, had his windows broken and himself assaulted.

Károly (Charles) Lukács had his home invaded and him mistreated.

Mrs. János (John) Oláh was robbed by members of the Guard.

Sándor (Alexander) Pap, craftsman, was slapped in the face in the house of the municipal judge.

The Reformed Church minister was robbed, the doors and windows [of the rectory] stripped and dispersed, the church laid waste and used to satisfy their bodily functions.

Mrs. Dániel Kovács' store was looted, her stores of grain carted off. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 14. Bethlen, Szolnok-Doboka county /Beclean, Someş/

The Romanian population seriously battered and robbed local Magyars: Ferenc (Frank) Tóth, Sándor (Alexander) Elekes, Márton (Martin) Gergely, István (Stephen) Szakács and László (Leslie) Kerekes. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 14. Kendilóna, Kolozs county /Luna de Jos, Cluj/

The guardsmen robbed and killed the widowed Mrs. Imre Nagy, wife of the retired Reformed minister.

Dr. Artúr (Arthur) Tompa and his two elderly sisters-in-law were taken Csonkás section of Doboka and shot. The bodies were not buried for a long time. [Based on a report by the Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) office the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 15. Kide, Kolozs county /Chidea, Cluj/

Members of the Maniu Guard robbed every house belonging to a Magyar, took all the money, valuables and edibles. Twenty horses and fourteen cattle were driven away from Magyar farmers.

Mrs. Lajos (Louis) Decsov, mother of four, was beaten.

October 15. Gyergyószentmiklós, Csík county /Gheorgheni, Ciuc/

Deputy mayor Sándor (Alexander) Szmuk made a statement in which he affirmed that Gyula (Julius) Kovács, József (Joseph) Sajgó and Imre Kedves were seized by guardsmen under Olteanu's command and executed in the brick factory. About a week later, judge Mihály (Michael) Boros, Sándor (Alexander) Bányász, the priests Orbán and Madarász were taken by the guardsmen to Tapolca (Toplița). At the bequest of their families, deputy mayor Szmuk made a report to the Russian authorities who forced Olteanu, under threat of execution, to release the prisoners. Sándor (Alexander) Bányász and Mihály (Michael) Boros were seriously beaten by the guardsmen before being released. The guardsmen stayed in the village for eight days, during which they robbed many of the inhabitants; Imre Bíró, Lajos (Louis) Dezső, Karolin Kercsó, Péter (Peter) Burján, János (John) Surján, János (John) Lukács, Konrád (Conrad) Csergő and Sándor (Alexander) Kolumbán were beaten. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 16. Bács, Kolozs county /Baciu, Cluj/

Béla Bakó as plaintiff related that the armed band, under sargeant Pop Vasile Soia, beat up the notary, József (Joseph) Györke, then completely stripped the plaintiff of all valuables. They beat the plaintiff's 18 year old son, Béla, and pregnant wife. His mother-in-law, wife and 15 year old daughter were abducted to an unknown location. [Based on the proceedings of the Office of the High Constable of Kolozsvár (Cluj), October 20.]

October 17. Szászsombor, Szolnok-Doboka county /Jimbor, Someș/

The Guardsmen seriously beat Reformed Church minister Gyula (Julius) Benedek and chased him and his entire family out of the village. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 17. Páncélcseh, Szolnok-Doboka county /Panticeu, Someș/

István (Stephen) Dénes, former municipal judge, Sándor (Alexander) Nagy and Ferenc (Frank) Máté, Magyar males, were abducted by Romanian soldiers. Several months later, their dead bodies were found in a pit, stabbed and slashed. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 17. Néma, Szolnok-Doboka county /Nima, Someș/

The Reformed Church minister and 25 Szekler families were forced to flee under the threats of the Romanian people. They left behind all their goods and chattels. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 19. Szászfenes, Kolozs county /Florești, Cluj/

János (John) Illés and his wife, born Katalin (Kathleen) Kovács, residents of Virágosvölgy (Valea Florilor), as plaintiffs presented that Ilie and Petre Sojan of Szászfenes (Florești), seriously assaulted them and other villagers because they were Magyars. [Based on the proceeding in the Kolozsvár (Cluj) county seat on October 25, 1944.]

October 21. Magyarzsombor, Kolozs county /Zimbor, Cluj/

Romanian gendarme sergeant Vintila had János (John) Albert, municipal notary, Árpád Szilágyi and Sándor (Alexander) Fazekas, mine administrators, abducted by members of the Guard to the nearby forest and shot by them. The following day, the gendarme sergeant ordered the families of József (Joseph) Nyitrai, threshing machine owner, József (Joseph) Lengyel and Lajos (Louis) Csergő, mill lessors, to vacate the village within 3 hours. The homes of the fled were looted. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 21. Egeres, Kolozs county /Aghireșu, Cluj/

Dr. Lajos (Louis) Csőgör, the first Deputy High Constable after the liberation, made the following statement regarding the atrocities of Egeres (Aghireșu) to the daily newspaper *Világosság* (Light) of Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca). (The statement appeared in the October 27, 1944 issue of the paper.)

“A deputation arrived from Egeres with a serious complaint. According to it, as attested by four witnesses, a gendarme sergeant by the name of Hartia (*sic* - the sergeant's name was Herta) trussed up 13 persons, 12 Magyars and a German soldier left behind, led them out to the pasture where he had them shot from behind. The same witnesses say that workers were taken to task for displaying a red flag, then beaten to a pulp. As well, the village men were put to torturously hard labor. The bodies of the killed victims still lie completely stripped naked. A woman is among the victims. According to the testimony of the delegation, the gendarme sergeant armed 40 men, who are all adherents of the old Iron Guard. It was from this group that he arbitrarily formed the municipal council.”

According to the Social-Democratic daily Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) newspaper's May 12 issue, the following persons were shot to death in Egeres (Aghireșu) on October 22: János (John) Kovács, Mihály (Michael) Mikla, Géza Czégeni sr., Géza Czégeni jr., József (Joseph) Vincze, Márton (Martin) Debreczeni, József (Joseph) Rilki, Attila Zoltán, János (John) Sikó, József (Joseph) Hajas, János (John) Ghile, Zsigmond (Sigismund) Juhász, János (John) Hajas and Andor Demény. [The Office of the High Constable of the county of Kolozsvár (Cluj) made an official record of the Egeres atrocities based on the testimony of Mrs. G. Czégeni, Mrs. J. Kovács, Mrs. G. Czégeni (all three widows of victims of the atrocity) and Mrs. G. Vincze (whose son was murdered by the Guardsmen).]

October 23. Ördögősfüzes, Szolnok-Doboka county /Fizeșu Gherlii, Someș/

The 71 year old elderly father of Zsigmond (Sigismund) Lapohos was ejected from his bed by Vasilia Banuti and Cotica Banuti and beaten so badly in his garden that he died three days later from his wounds.

István (Stephen) Pál, night watchman, while on duty was beaten so badly by Vasilia Banuti and Cotica Banuti that he had to spend weeks in bed. He was attended by Dr. György (George) Sallak, district medical officer. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania, Ördöngösfüzes (Fizeșu Gherlii) district.]

October 23. Fejérd, Kolozs county / Feiurdeni, Cluj/

A Romanian gendarme sergeant ordered the farmer János (John) Kalló and the 19 year old Dezső (Des) Rácz jr. to appear at the municipal offices. The following morning, the 24th, they were found murdered at the edge of the village. [Based on a report by the Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) office the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 24. Kispetri, Kolozs county /Petrinzel, Cluj/

The gendarmes of Váralmás (Almașu) arrested Reformed Church minister Géza Szabó and farmer János (John) Kópál Urfi. They beat them up in a cellar, then took them away. During the spring thaw, their bodies were discovered in a remote ditch. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 24. Magyarpalatka, Kolozs county /Pălatca, Cluj/

Ferenc (Frank) Nagy, farmer, and his wife were beaten to a bloody pulp with rifle butts by the Guardsmen. Many women were raped. They burned the settlement's Reformed elementary school's library, destroyed all physical equipment. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 24. Ördöngösfüzes, Szolnok-Doboka county /Fizeșu Gherlii, Someș/

The local Romanians inflicted serious bodily injury on András (Andreas) Lapohos, István (Stephen) Pál and Lajos (Louis) Deme, all of them farmers. Lapohos died three days later from the injuries he sustained. In the same settlement, three days later, the Guardsmen seriously assaulted the farmer István (Stephen) Hajdu and his wife. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 25. Szászfenes, Kolozs county /Florești, Cluj/

Mrs. György (George) Székely, a resident of Szászfenes (Florești), as plaintiff recounted, according to file 338/1944 of the Office of the High Constable of Kolozs (Cluj) county, that Illés and Péter (Peter) Bojan, both of Szászfenes (Florești), showed up at their residence armed with axes, without any justification beat her husband to such an extent that he had to be taken to the hospital. [Based on the proceedings of the Office of the High Constable of Kolozsvár (Cluj), October 20.]

October 25. Bethlen, Szolnok-Doboka county /Beclean, Someș/

Árpád Kolcza, Reformed Church minister of Bethlen (Beclean), and his wife, as well as Gyula (Julius) Palkó, Reformed Church minister of Szilágypanit

(Panic), and his wife committed suicide out of fear, as a result of the continual harassment and threats from the Romanians. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 25. Doboka, Szolnok-Doboka county /Dabaca, Someș/

Árpád Papp, Reformed Church minister, was subjected to a flood of threats, nightly bursts of gunfire aimed at his windows, explosives placed in his garden. He was forced to flee. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 25. Magyardezse, Szolnok-Doboka county /, Someș/

Gozma, member of the Romanian Iron Guard, together with armed Maniu Guardsmen, shot the Magyar postmaster and a road grader with seven children. The same persons broke into the house of Sándor (Alexander) Kocsi, Reformed Church minister of Felsőtök (Tiocu de Sus), they robbed the minister then, in the company of his brother-in-law, József (Joseph) Burgya, former chief notary of Nagykilód (Iclod), were escorted out to the edge of town to be shot. Once there, they were let go after paying for their release. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 25. Váralmás, Kolozs county /Almașu, Cluj/

Mrs. Ferenc (Frank) Kapcsos, widow, currently a resident of Bikalak (Făgetu Ierii), as plaintiff presented her husband Ferenc (Frank) was arrested on October 22 by Simion Tap, the former Romanian municipal judge, and accompanied by a gendarme. He was taken to a cellar, all the while being beaten, and locked up with 12 Magyar men, mostly from Széplak (Suplacu) municipality who were subjected to the most hideous torture and deprivation. On October 25, the gendarmes removed a tied up Ferenc (Frank) Kapcsos to an unknown location. On enquiring, the wife was told at the gendarmerie that her husband was at Zilah (Zalău). On January 14, 1945, children playing in the forest found her husband's half-buried body. She had her husband's body shipped to [Bánffy-]Hunyad (Huedin) and there buried. An official committee convened to examine the case but, in spite of the man's head being crushed and the body showing signs of the most depraved torture, the cause of death was not deemed to be murder. Thus do the authorities cover up the chauvinistic sins of the Romanians. After the death of her husband, the municipal judge Sorin [Simion?] Tap banished the widow from the village. She had to leave all her possessions behind, forbidden to take her movable chattels. [Based on the proceedings of the Office of the Deputy High Constable of Kolozsvár (Cluj), file 1035/1945.]

October 27.

In the villages of Szászfenes (Florești), Györgyfalva (Gheorghieni), Magyarlóna (Luna de Sus) and Válaszút (Rascruci) in Kolozs (Cluj) county, members of the gendarmerie are confiscating the goods of ordinary farmers, are beating them and are taking most of them to places unknown. [*Világosság* (Light), Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca), October 27 issue.]

October 30. Fejérd, Kolozs county /Feiurdeni, Cluj/

Four members of the Fejérd (Feiurdeni) robbed the residence of István (Stephen) Adorjáni, Reformed Church minister. During the looting, they beat the minister and his 20 year old son, Albert, and the minister's wife received a lash from a whip. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 30. Alsójár, Kolozs county /Iara, Cluj/

Emil Polut and Ioan Todor, residents of Alsójár (Iara) took the Magyar farmer, István (Stephen) Sándor, prisoner and slapped him around on the market square. Several days later, together with a number of other Magyars of Alsójár (Iara), he was taken to Kákova (Cacova Ierii), without any accusation or charges laid, and kept there for three days without food or water. In the end, they were let go in lieu of a 25,000 leu ransom - each. Later, they were again seized and handed to the Russians on suspicion of being a spy. The Soviet military released them, as there was no basis to the charge. During their absence, the Guard totally looted their residences and farms. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 30. Bádok, Kolozs county /Bădești, Cluj/

Irma Telek, a teacher of Magyar origin, was seriously beaten by the Maniu Guard, along with Károly (Charles) Fekete, Reformed Church minister, and his son, also Károly (Charles); the farmers János (John) Mészáros, Ferenc (Frank) Czégeni, Lajos (Louis) Veress sr. and Ferenc (Frank) Péntek were beaten bloody under the allegation that, in 1940, they buried a Romanian flag under the Hungarian flagpole. After their torture, it became apparent that the flag was given to the Romanian priest. [Based on a report by the Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) office the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 30. Nagydevecser, Szolnok-Doboka county /Diviçori marj, Someș/

Sámuel (Samuel) Apáti, elderly farmer, was beaten so severely by the Guard that both his arms and two ribs were broken. [Based on a report by the Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) office the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 30. Csíkszereda, Csík county /Miercuera-Ciuc, Ciuc/

Three Magyars from Hétfalu (Săcele), who moved to Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc) in 1940, decided to return to their village. Members of the Maniu Guard stopped them and told them that there are enough Magyars there, "there is no need for you there." Two of them were shot dead.

In the Csíkszereda (Miercuera-Ciuc) house of Ferenc (Frank) Berek, lived a mason called István (Stephen) from Alsócernáton (Cernat) and in the house of the widowed Mrs. J. Blénesi a Szekler youth called András (Andreas), also from Alsócernáton (Cernat). The two men set out to go home. On the road, they were apprehended by the Maniu Guard and shot dead in the ditch by the side of the railroad beside the state garden supply. Then, the two men were robbed and Lajos (Louis) Fazekas, resident of Csíkszögöd, was forced to bury them. [Based on a

report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

October 30. Bánffyhunyard, Kolozs county /Huedin, Cluj/

The Maniu Guard killed many Magyar people in and around Bánffyhunyard (Huedin), then made their escape to southern Transylvania. One of the murderers, 18 year old Nicolae Cozak, killed 11 persons, according to testimony from his accomplices. [*Világosság* (Light), Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca), March 30, 1945 issue.]

October 30. Kalotaszentkirály, Kolozs county /Sâncraiu, Cluj/

Andor Bálint, notary of Szentkirály and currently resident of [Magyar]Bikal (Bicălatu), as plaintiff recounted that Sándor (Alexander) Potra and two of his mates showed up at his residence on October 30 and attempted to force him to go with them. He did not obey but escaped from home. The three men, seeing that he is not coming back wanted to force his father, István (Stephen) Bálint, to accompany them to Szentkirály (Sâncraiu). A fight broke out in the house and, when the patrol arrived at the scene to investigate the noise, Sándor (Alexander) Potra and his two accomplices came out to the street and shot into the patrol. One member of the patrol died on the scene, the other later died in the Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) hospital, where he was taken due to the seriousness of his wound. On November 3, the head of the Farnas (Sfăraș) gendarme patrol went to the notary's house and demanded 5,000 Leu for the burial of the two dead men, and for their successors. The father of the notary was forced to pay them. [Based on the proceedings of the Office of the High Constable of Kolozsvár (Cluj) county, November 6, 1944, file 737/1944.]

November 1. Csíkmenaság, Csík county /Armășeni, Ciuc/

István (Stephen) Karácsony, municipal judge, Ágoston (Augustine) Mihály, municipal treasurer, Márk (Mark) Perpits, municipal notary, Gyula (Julius) István, András (Andreas) István and János (John) István, residents of Csíkmenaság (Armășeni), as plaintiffs gave an account that members of the Guard invaded their house and demanded that they hand over all the property of the municipality. When they owned up that the municipal secretary took everything with him, they slapped Gyula (Julius) István around so bad that he became deaf in his right ear. Then they beat up his father, András (Andreas) István and, finally, they dismantled the village's linen factory generator and stole it. [On the basis of a deposition at the municipal office of Csíkmenaság (Armășeni), 1945/01/05.]

November 1. Magyarderzse, Kolozs county /Madjarderje, Cluj/

Imre Kaszás, county road watchman, resident of Magyarderzse (Madjarderje), as plaintiff recounted that János (John) Kozma, accompanied by two armed civilians, came to his home and asked why he had not left the village? On receiving the answer that he was poor, with many children, with nowhere to go, he pulled out his revolver and fired three times. He was wounded on the hand and the back of the neck. On November 4, he was again ordered to

leave the village. Since then, he has been living on welfare in Kide (Chidea) because he is unable to work due to his wounds. [Based on a deposition in the Office of the High Constable of Kolozs (Cluj), November 16, 1944.]

November 3. Fejérd, Kolozs county /Feiurdeni, Cluj/

Albert Adorjáni, 19 year old student of theology, as plaintiff presents that on the night of November 3, their entire home was looted. Beginning on that day, they had to make twice-daily appearance at the police station, thus could not make the report earlier. [Based on a deposition in the Office of the High Constable of Kolozs (Cluj), November 13, 1944, file 938/1944.]

November 3. Ördöngösfüzes, Szolnok-Doboka county /Fizeşu Gherlii, Someş/

János (John) Cseterky, Reformed Church minister of Ördöngösfüzes (Fizeşu Gherlii) complained that Ioan Banuti and Petre Chelem, while drunk, broke into the rectory and beat him up in his bed. He can prove his injuries by a medical report. For two weeks, the congregation his him because the Romanians broke into the rectory at other times looking for the minister. [Based on a report by the Ördöngösfüzes (Fizeşu Gherlii) office the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

November 8. Ördöngösfüzes, Szolnok-Doboka county /Fizeşu Gherlii, Someş/

Buzdugan Gavril és Chimpoiés Georghe és Siladi Iuon éjjel berontottak Szacsvai Dániel házába. Kimenekült, mire feleségét és leányát verték el. [Based on a report by the Ördöngösfüzes (Fizeşu Gherlii) office the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

November 9. Szászfenes, Kolozs county /Floreşti, Cluj/

Mrs. Márton (Martin) Kun Gazda, as plaintiff, states that, in her absence, local Romanian farmer Petru Ilea stole her bicycle and armoire. [Based on a deposition in the Office of the High Constable in Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca), on November 16, 1944, file 1116/1944.]

Mrs. András (Andreas) Demény, resident of Szászfenes (Floreşti), as plaintiff states that local farmer Petru Ilea, accompanied by two soldiers, stole her sewing machine. [Based on a deposition in the Office of the High Constable in Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca), on November 13, 1944, file 946/1944.]

November 10. Fejérd, Kolozs county /Feiurdeni, Cluj/

Mrs. István (Stephen) Csonka, resident of Fejérd (Feiurdeni), as plaintiff states that Gheorghe Maier, day labourer of Fejérd (Feiurdeni), is looting the village day after day, with the assistance of the police. [Based on a deposition in the Office of the High Constable in Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca), on November 12, 1944, file 912/1944.]

November 13. Csíkszentsimon, Csík county /Sânsimion, Ciuc/

Péter (Peter) Virág, 35, resident of Csíkszentsimon (Sânsimion), as plaintiff states that he prevented a Romanian policeman from taking away his sister's

sow and 6 piglets. For it, he received such a beating that he spent a week in bed and was unable to work for a long time. [Based on a deposition given in the municipal office of Csíkszentsimon (Sânsimion), on January 12, 1945. Notary: Ferenc (Frank) Boga, MADOSZ president: Balázs (Blaise) Kispál. Witnessed and signed: illegible signature, and Ferenc (Frank) Boga.]

Péter (Peter) Berta, 33, resident of Csíkszentsimon (Sânsimion), as plaintiff resents that he is accused of having taken shots at the police station and the judge's house. At the police station, he was beaten so badly as to sustain serious injuries. The police wanted to execute him and was only released at the behest of Benjamin Darvas. [Based on a deposition given in the municipal office of Csíkszentsimon (Sânsimion), on January 12, 1945. Notary: Ferenc (Frank) Boga, MADOSZ president: Balázs (Blaise) Kispál. Witnessed and signed: Gábor (Gabriel) Jánosi and Sándor (Alexander) Fazekas.]

November 13. Szászfenes, Kolozs county /Florești, Cluj/

Béres Lőrinc Márton, farmer and resident of Szászfenes (Florești), as plaintiff recounts that, after the entry of the Romanian army, the Romanian-born population of the village completely stripped the contents of his house and stole a wagon, his animals and a large amount of feed. [Based on a deposition in the Office of the High Constable of Kolozs (Cluj), on November 13, 1944.]

November 14. Szászfenes, Kolozs county /Florești, Cluj/

János (John) Kovács, plaintiff states that after the entry of the Romanian army, his fellow Romanian farmers appropriated his oxen, two cows and 21 sheep. [Based on a deposition in the Office of the High Constable of Kolozs (Cluj), on November 14, 1944, file 986/1944.]

November 15. Fejérd, Kolozs county /Feiurdeni, Cluj/

István (Stephen) Adorjáni, Reformed Church minister, and his son, Albert, were beaten from their home to the school by three Romanian Guardsmen. At the school, they were laid over a bench and caned. Yielding to the caning and the constant threats, the minister was forced to flee from the village. [Based on a report by the central office of the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

November 16. Csíkszentmárton, Csík county /Sânmartin, Ciuc/

With the transit of the Maniu Guard, the following crimes were committed by them: The memorial statue to the fallen heroes was dismembered by axe and hammer; Mrs. Ferenc (Frank) Gál, Mrs. József (Joseph) Tamás, Mrs. Árpád Bocskor and Margit (Margaret) Nedelka were seriously injured; widespread looting; 30 Szeklers were taken away. Their fate is still unknown. [On the basis of a deposition at the municipal office of Csíkszentmárton (Sânmartin).]

1945.

The most damaging attack by the chauvinistic Romanians against the Magyars of northern Transylvania lay not in the robbery, the looting, the butchery

carried out by the Maniu Guard but in the wholesale abduction of the Magyar male population. On this topic, Pál (Paul) Veress, provincial secretary of the united unions, made the following statement in the September 30, 1945 issue of the *Világosság* (Light): “The Soviet units active in the battle were misled by malicious groups, resulting in the hauling away of the Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) Magyars on the suspicion of being partisans. From little Györgyfalva (Gheorghieni) alone, they grabbed 40 Magyar men; from Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca), close to 3,000 Magyars. Among them were countless Communists, socialist workers and such leading Magyar men who denied military service and stayed behind in Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) for the express purpose of not fighting for German goals and to stay true to their democratic views. Among them were: Andor Járosi, dean of the Evangelical Church and the most intellectual opponent in Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) of the Nazi mentality, Ferenc (Frank) Faragó, Roman Catholic teacher of theology, József (Joseph) Petri, Zoltán Kovács, János (John) Bodrogi and József (Joseph) Bartalis, Reformed Church minister-teachers. Dr. Imre Mikó, representative who took an active part in the work of the illegal Left-wing Peace Party, dr. Béla Jancsó MD, dr. László (Leslie) Mikecs, university adjunct professor and a valiant proponent of Magyar-Romanian conciliation, Péter (Peter) Bakk, Ernő (Ernest) Makkai, dr. Ferenc (Frank) Haáz, dr. József (Joseph) Árvay and dr. György (George) Szabó, all anti-German sympathizing teachers and university officials.

We can tell you the following shocking facts regarding their fate: the Magyar men abducted from northern Transylvania were interned by the Romanian authorities in the Földvár (Feldioara) internment camp, close to Brassó (Brasov). Only those women could recount anything of life in the camp who visited their husbands and wrote a letter of their experience to the *Világosság* (Light):

Letter 1:

I visited my son, Stephen, for the first time on January 22. We, a woman who came with me and I, went into the camp’s mortuary chapel, where her husband lay dead. Beside him were 13 more dead bodies laid out. On the first occasion of my visit, I was able to personally talk with my son and give him the food I brought with me. Later on, I tried several times to find him but was unable to see him. The food was always taken from me with the assurance that the office will give it to him. Now, on Feb. 16, we again came, the woman I mentioned, but nobody was permitted to speak to their relative. It was only by luck that I was able to speak with him... To my question, whether he received my packages from the previous visits, he said no... While we were standing by the gate of the camp, several hundred women came who brought packages for the German prisoners. We were not allowed to speak to the Magyar prisoners, the German women, on the other hand, were permitted to speak to the German prisoners as much as they wanted... I was a witness when two Magyar prisoners on a wagon, carting away human excrement, on their way back, begged for a small piece of bread from the German women who had baskets in front of them with bread for the German prisoners but the German women

refused. On the same day, two prisoners were bringing another out of the camp on a litter, who one of us recognized as Albert Bara of Csíkszentdomokos (Sindominic). Both his legs were frozen off, his flesh was hanging in tatters. The two unfortunates, totally weakened by hunger, were barely able to lift the litter. The guards were laughing out loud while they tried to cope... I saw that these terminally weakened prisoners were being made to dig the graves of the dead prisoners but they are incapable of digging so many graves to accommodate the dead of a day. The women say that last week 19 prisoners were released, those that converted to the Romanian religion.

Letter 2:

We arrived at Földvár (Feldioara) on the afternoon of Feb. 16 ... the prisoners begged us to do something in their case because, if nothing is done, they will all die there. This morning they buried 15 of their companions. Among those buried in the morning was the husband of one of the women who accompanied us, who went crazy from all the horrors she lived through and died like that. The prisoners said that they can't bury the most recent 30 dead in the camp because they can't dig enough graves. In the 5 graves dug today, they were only able to bury 15 bodies. They put 3-4 bodies into a grave but only put one cross above them. They also said that two men from Szilágycseh (Cehu Silvaniei) went berserk and are not going grave digging because they are kept continually tied up. Others are so weakened that they are unable to open their mouths to feed themselves with a spoon... Regarding the food, they complain that to date they got no food at all and now they were given some sort of beans but it was burnt so badly that even the starving men were unable to eat of it... They are so dejected as to renounce their faith, just to be set free from this Hell.

Letter 3:

I was with a woman from the Szilágyság (Sălaj) to visit my brother and my son in the camp at Földvár (Feldioara). They were taken away from home, like the woman's younger brother. They announced that everybody had to show up, every male, with food for 3 days and change of clothing. When they showed up, they were seized, marched to Zilah (Zalău) and from there here, to this camp. My son told me that on Christmas Day he got two muddy potatoes and, when he took another two to reduce his hunger pangs, the guards beat him terribly. They also beat two of his friends for the same thing... [*Világosság* (Light) March 1, 1945 issue.]

January 22. Erdőd, Szatmár county /Ardud, Satu Mare/

The removal of the male population continues. At dawn of January 22, 170 residents were rounded up (men and women) and taken to an unknown location. With the group were 130 residents of Szakasz (Ratesti) and 17 residents of Krasznabéltek (Beltiug). [Based on a report by the Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) office the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

January 22. Krasznasándorfalu, Szatmár county /Șandra, Satu Mare/

Those women were rounded to be taken away whose husbands were previously taken. The abandoned children left behind raised such a crying that the Russian commander stepped in and prevented their transportation. [Based on a report by the Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) office the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

January 22. Szatmár county /Satu Mare/

From the Roman Catholic diocese of Szatmár (Satu Mare), among others, the following priests were rounded up and taken away: Ferenc (Frank) Mellau, parish priest of Nagybánya (Baia Mare), Ernő (Ernest) P. Gruber, prior of Nagybánya (Baia Mare), Ferenc (Frank) Monostori, parish priest of Nagymadarász (Mădăras) and gravely ill, László (Leslie) Lengyel, parish priest of Érmindszent (Meceni), father Gellért Semptei, parish priest of Nagykároly (Carei), Károly (Charles) Franzen, parish priest of Aporháza (?), father Elzear Simon, parish priest of Székelyhíd (Săcueni). Noviciates Lajos (Louis) Láng and Ferenc (Frank) Seibel were also taken away. [From the report of the Roman Catholic diocese of Szatmár (Satu Mare).]

January 22. Bere, Szatmár county /Berea, Satu Mare/

Sixteen Magyar males were arrested as 'partisans' and transported to an unknown location. The daughter of Ernő (Ernest) Orosz, Reformed Church minister and pure Magyar, was about to be deported to the Ukraine as a Schwabian. The minister was able to rescue her at the last minute. Fifty-nine persons, among them parents of threes, were deported to the Ukraine as Schwabians, in spite of being Magyars. At several of the train stations, they yelled from the locked boxcars: "We are Reformed Church Magyars and still they are taking us..." [Based on a report by the Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) office the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

January 22. Nagyszokond, Szatmár county /Socondul-Mare, Satu Mare/

The Magyar population of the village were counted among the Schwabians to be transported to the Ukraine by the Schwabian chief notary, Kellenberger, and the Schwabian municipal judge, Einholz. The population has already been transported. The Schwabian relatives of the notary and judge remained in the village. As an aside, the notary, Einholz, was a member of the Volksbund. [Based on a report by the Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) office the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

January 22. Krasznabéltek, Szatmár county /Beltiug, Satu Mare/

A portion of the village's Magyar population, even though they were of pure Magyar background, were deported to the Ukraine as Schwabians. [Based on a report by the Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) office the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

January 22. Sándorfalva, Szatmár county /Satu Mare/

The Magyar male population was rounded up and taken away as

Schwabians. [Based on a report by the Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) office the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

January 22. Szilágyosomlyó, Szilágy county /Șimleu Silvaniei, Sălaj/

A portion of the Magyar male population was rounded up and shipped out. Among them was chief notary of the municipality Zoltán Balta, municipal engineer István (Stephen) Kemencsei, high school principal Mihály (Michael) Köhalmi, Iván (Ivan) Berecki, László (Leslie) Iván and László (Leslie) Cserne merchants. They never took part in political activities. To date, they have not returned. [Based on a report by the Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca) office the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

February 24.

The Romanian authorities have seized and transported numerous Magyar residents of Northern Transylvania to camps in the various parts of the country. There are about 20-30 deaths daily in these camps due to starvation and disease. In spite of the numerous interventions by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania, no action has been taken. These phenomena are reminiscent of the Fascist death camps. The commandants of the camps prevent the relatives from rendering assistance. The two doctors of the Földvár (Feldioara) camp also contracted typhoid. [*Világosság* (Light), Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca), February 24, 1945 issue.]

March 1.

The Magyar population carried off by the Maniu Guard languish under inhumane conditions. The tortured Magyars are released if they convert to the Romanian religion. They can not talk with their relatives, they can not receive food packages. The number of dead are rising day by day. The women go mad with grief when they see their husbands starved to a skeleton and with frozen-off feet. [*Világosság* (Light), Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca), March 1, 1945 issue.]

March 7. Kolozsvár, Kolozs county /Cluj-Napoca, Cluj/

The Northern Transylvania Executive Committee of the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania, in its submission to Prime Minister Peter Groza, demanded the disbanding of the Földvár (Feldioara) death camp, and in general that of all the concentration camps. They were created only to subjugate the Magyar people. [Based on a report by the Hungarian People's Alliance of Romania.]

Hungarian National Archives, Foreign Ministry regarding Romania XIX-J-1-j, box 18, bundle 16/b, photocopies.