WHAT HAPPENED AND WHAT TO DO? (concerning the Cyanide pollution of Szamos and Tisza rivers)

Milan Meszaros
WHAT HAPPENED AND WHAT TO DO?
(concerning the Cyanide pollution of Szamos and Tisza rivers)

This article has been sent for publishing by the President of ALPHA GROUP
LABORATORIES, Inc., Prof. Milan Meszaros. This subject was already discussed in a Press
Release of UN in our first newsletter.

1 What happened?

One of the most important task: To make clear, what was the source of the cyanide pollution of
Szamos and Tisza, for sake of precise appraisal of damages, complete averting of damage
(revitalisation and rehabilitation), adducing arguments in favour of the damage claim, then its
enforcement, as well as the prevention of further disaster.

Conflicting facts: Unfortunately, the known statements, activities, data and results of
measurements published till now, completely run contrary to each other, nevertheless they exclude
each other in many cases.

Therefore it is not possible to answer the questions, based on the foregoing knowledge. The
question arises: Whether is it possible to arrange the events in time and (geographical) space
according to causal relations? Natural sciences and logic have long applied in similar cases, the
principle and method of introducing unknown factors (hidden parameters) for deeper cognition
and understanding of phenomena and processes. (This principle and method is known as logical
reconnaissance in the intelligence services.)

The starting hypothesis: We can assume, according to the principle of least arbitrariness,
that all person, who have appeared so far, behaved truthfully, namely they stated, acted,
contributed, etc. responsibly, and with the best intentions, and to the best of their knowledge.

But whether have all concerned persons appeared on the scene, including the real delinquent?
According to the above, it cannot be excluded logically, that not all person has occurred so far,
and real offender is unknown. This unknown person can be counted as the unknown factor
(hidden parameter). For the determination of precise quantity of the pollution, it is
indispensable to throw light on the unknown factor and its role. (Since, subsequent
measurements cannot determine the precise quantity of the pollution with absolute certainty.)
Moreover, by introducing the unknown person, and knowing its existence and its real role, it is
possible to arrange the events causally in time and space, and to determine the happened processes
exactly.

Therefore, it cannot be excluded logically, that there were and there are unknown persons
regarding the source of the cyanide pollution, who during their activity, run cyanide or cyanide
compounds into the Szamos and Tisza, not only two times, but more times at several point of times
and at several places. It cannot be excluded logically, that the dam bursting of the AURUL
Australian-Romanian joint venture, which was known as the only cause of the source, caused
much smaller damages, and this came at just the right moment for these still unknown persons,
unless they caused. Since the measure of the pollution was greater by orders of magnitude, than
the Romanian Offices forecasted, and than it was expected on the similar purifying-misadventures.
Getting acquainted with the real criminals and their roles can make more understandable the hesitation of the Hungarian Offices, Government Institutions, and thereupon the evolved confidential crisis.

Disaster Factors/Sources:

1. Hungary lies in the lower parts of all its Rivers (except for Danube), because all rivers come from outside current borders, but inside the borders before Trianon.

2. On the banks of these rivers between 1875 – 1905 traditional industry was founded like leather, chemical industry and mining of gold and other precious metals.

3. Such industries are still present and active. They are privatised in the 1990-s or will be privatised when the eastern neighbours join the EU.

4. The new owners have not reconstructed and invested in environment protection because of the high costs.

5. It can be predicted that these factories and the would be ones like AURUL firm will keep on polluting the rivers.

6. The states take its responsibilities for the earlier contamination (in principle), but it can hardly be converted into money.

7. The artificial havyary can save much for these companies, while the damage estimation and legal action can take years the companies make more profit.

Because the EU has declared Hungary as a sensible water base country, it is important to make clear all the sources, time and place of cyanide contamination co-operating with EU and other international organisations.

2 What to do?

The burdens of our EU joining: Joining the EU demands rapid changes and revolutionary transformation in Hungary. We have to mention: Theorem:(Alvin Toffler): Rapid changes and revolutionary transformations are accompanied by crises and instability. Because crises and instability is no one’s interest, it is necessary to think and act efficiently together in order to minimise the (economic) burdens on the country.

EU joining and innovation: Joining the EU and innovation are two sides of a coin, national and international projections of the same process. On the national side innovation minimises the burdens. The innovation means that the environment protection must be moved from cost/expenditure side to income/source side. It can be done by research, development and attached marketing, because our brain can compensate our economic disadvantage. (The successful innovation demands a supporting social environment.)

The above statement on water contamination are true for air and rain pollution as well. Based on the period beginning with Chernobyl’s catastrophe until this cyanide pollution we predict further environmental catastrophes will reach Hungary its Easter Regions. So we have to take steps in order to avoid and prevent further catastrophes.
Because of the probable environmental disasters as well as the 6 point of the disaster factors we have to propose the development of an independent and permanently working International Court of Environmental Protection (ICEP) within the framework of UN or EU. [The idea of ICEP was raised by the Biopolitics International Organisation.] The EU has to declare that the acceptation of this court and their decisions, as well as the binding force of execution is valid for every member and candidate-member country. The development and working of this court is the main guarantee for the prevention of disasters.

What to do?: In order to have a sooner and successful Hungarian joining to EU and avoiding catastrophes and environment pollution from East it is important to act as provider of equipment, tools, technologies and know how for Eastern markets using Hungarian environment protection innovation. Hence these Hungarian products will be cheaper then West European counterparts, if exist those. The sale of these products to East make a good source of income for the Hungarian innovation. (The function of the International Court of Environmental Protection could be awaked the demands of environmental innovations, that is the market inquiry.) This way we can minimise catastrophes and environment pollution from East and at the same time this prevention can catalyse our joining to EU.

Budapest, 21st February, 2000

Milan Meszaros