

## Abstracts

### ***Andrei Ursu, Disinformation and Revisionism in the “Ursu” Case and the Romanian Revolution of December 1989 (II)***

**Abstract:** High ranking former Securitate and SRI (Romanian Intelligence Service) officers have dictated the terms of the Romanian High Court’s acquittal of fellow former officers Pirvluescu and Hodis. Likewise, the Romanian Revolution case has been shaped by the narrative of the same former Securitate cadres. What these efforts have in common is the need of the former violently repressive communist institution to rebrand itself and to escape prosecution. We study a few cases of „influencers” in the media and institutions who have been either „planted” or coopted, including by the SRI, to further disseminate the exculpatory message for the former Securitate. For this purpose, some of the government-supported bodies tasked with exposing Romania’s violent communist past (CNSAS, IRRD) have been targeted, along with major media outlets. Another pattern that emerges is that of a strong link between government coalition parties, the SRI and the former Securitate officers.

**Keywords:** Gheorghe Ursu, Supreme Court, Romanian Revolution, disinformation, mystification, revisionism, Securitate cadres.

### ***Dezideriu Gergely, Dezideriu Gergely, Developments in the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights on segregation in education and public policies for desegregation***

**Abstract:** The study examines issues revolving around school segregation litigation on the basis of racial or ethnic origin, with the aim of highlighting how the case law of the European Court of Human Rights has directly or indirectly contributed to the development of relevant public policies addressing the essence of segregation: discrimination against Roma pupils in Central and South-Eastern European countries. The thesis of this approach is that the case law of the European Court has evolved from an approach focused on vulnerability and protective measures in the education system to an approach focused on desegregation policies in the field of education, in the context of Article 46 of the European Convention on Human Rights, referring to the enforcement of European Court judgments. The research question focuses on the identification of possible hypotheses related to this change of approach and the consequences of this paradigm shift.

**Cuvinte cheie:** segregare rasială, discriminare, origine rasială sau etnică, educație, romi, obligații pozitive, desegregare

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***Adrian Eugen Hollaender, Loi et Foi. La protection de la vie organisationnelle des communautés religieuses***

**Abstract:** Freedom of religion and belief is one of the most important fundamental rights rendering possible the pursuit of happiness and contentment of individuals. As, however, throughout history, freedom of religion has often seen itself threatened and attacked, its efficient protection by law is an essential task. The present treatise analyzes to which extent it is currently safeguarded in Europe and in how far this individual protection extends also to religious communities.

**Keywords:** freedom of religion and belief, European Court for Human Rights, European Convention on Human Rights, organizational life of religious communities, cults

***Gabriel Andreescu, How CNSAS fabricated a “Sorin Antohi case”. The moral harassment of the intellectual from Iasi***

**Abstract:** The study analyzes the impact of the practices of the National Council for the Study of the Securitate Archives on people’s reputation, with reference to Sorin Antohi, an intellectual, former member of the Group from Iasi, a community representative for the “resistance through culture” movement. I analyze, one by one, the consistent and costly history of the young intellectual’s adversity towards the communist regime, the requests for disclosure addressed to CNSAS, the initiation of investigations, Sorin Antohi’s self-moral lustration, the role of the Investigations Department, the Legal Department and the CNSAS College in misrepresenting the “Sorin Antohi case”, the battle in the courts. The study shows that Sorin Antohi’s right to a fair trial and his right to honor were violated and, therefore, there was an infringement of his right to private and family life. The most obvious and serious misbehavior is the moral harassment of the intellectual from Iasi. The analysis demonstrates the need for legislative amendments that would curb CNSAS’s deviations, by: ensuring that the CNSAS can fix older decisions with obvious mistakes; to introduce a methodology sensitive to the violation of the right to dignity of persons investigated by CNSAS.

**Keywords:** Sorin Antohi, The Group from Iași, Securitate, communism, CNSAS, right to a fair trial, right to honor, moral harassment