

A father names his son; later records call the father unknown

Hungarian family connection, language and the break in paternal identity

Court record through 29 May 2026; institutional correspondence through 7 September 2026.

Milivoj Miletić → Milan Vasić → Milan Petrović

Lakatos Pál's divorce file records his son born to Cvita Miletić; later welfare and adoption records describe an unknown father. For Hungarian institutions, this opens a documentary question about family continuity and paternal identity. The court record expressly identifies the father as Hungarian. The 1979 probate proceedings initially include Milivoj in his estate; subsequent proceedings exclude him from heirship. Meanwhile, the adoption act directs the Vasić name and new parental entries. Compare these sequences with the author's challenge, distinguishing recorded family statements, formal paternity and later institutional conclusions.

Evidence to examine first

In the divorce record Lakatoš Pavle is expressly identified as Hungarian; Cvita's own testimony says she bore their son Milivoj in 1974. The 16 April 1979 welfare decision later calls the father unknown. Compare these specific entries while keeping the recorded family statements distinct from the contested question of formal legal paternity.

[Father's recorded ethnicity](#) · [Cvita's testimony about their son](#) · [1979: father recorded as unknown](#)

Vera's note of 16 April 1979 records that the child cried on hearing the name Milivoj because he had been called Pal, and that the foster mother was told to use his name. The note of 19 April records that he now said his name was Mišo. This provides a contemporaneous name and paternal-identity trace before the later Vasić entry.

[Note dated 16 April 1979](#) · [Pal / Milivoj: the child's reaction](#) · [19 April 1979: Mišo](#)

Exclusion from paternal inheritance using an answer about adoption

The 23 November 1979 probate ruling lists Milivoj as Pavle's son and awards him one quarter of the estate. Pervaz's appeal expressly contests that share. In the later proceedings, the welfare authority replies only that Pavle had not adopted Milivoj, while the 10 November 1980 ruling treats the same reply as establishing that he was not Pavle's son either. Follow the initial inheritance entry and the narrower reply against the later exclusion: this is the specific break in the documented paternal inheritance trail.

[1979: Milivoj listed as son](#) · [1979: one-quarter inheritance share](#) · [Pervaz contests the child's share](#) · [20 October: not adopted by Pavle](#) · [10 November: not the deceased's son](#)

Questions for examination

1. What became of the father's statements when later records described an unknown father?
2. How were the same child's inheritance and adoption status reconciled?
3. What do the sources clarify about Hungarian language, national identity and family connections?

Start with these sources

Divorce proceedings P-1642/76 - court-confirmed paternal-line record

Father's divorce file: personal statements and family testimony.

Probate O.196/79 - Milivoj inside Pavle / Pal Lakatoš heirship

Initial probate proceedings: Milivoj's place in the estate.

Exclusion of Milivoj Miletić from O.196/79 — Pervaz appeal, adoption secrecy and court legalization of contaminated material

Later probate proceedings: exclusion from heirship.

1979 full adoption record and decision - operative identity overwrite

1979 adoption: the new name and parental entries.

Revision of 29 May 2026: the appellate judgment confronted with the 1976 law and the identity evidence

Revision: the author's maintained parentage and identity arguments.

Vera Radovanović dossier 3871/79 — father when useful, unknown when identity is at stake

The welfare decision calls the father unknown; Vera's dated notes record the child's Pal/Milivoj/Mišo name sequence.

Follow the father's statements through inheritance and adoption records. The sources preserve the author's arguments and differing institutional conclusions.

[Full author's summary](#) · [Complete document index](#)

Contact: contact@origindossier.org

From the paternal record to a registered referral

Court record through 29 May 2026; institutional correspondence through 7 September 2026.

The institutional trail now includes the author's 16 April request to SVM/VMSZ and the Hungarian referral notices of 24 August and 7 September. The notices carry registration references and identify the competent ministry for further handling, providing a documented continuation of his approach concerning Hungarian paternal identity.

Request for SVM's position on the documented forced assimilation of a child of Hungarian origin

The author's 16 April request for an official SVM/VMSZ position on his Hungarian paternal identity.

Hungarian Prime Minister's Office: notice of referral to the competent ministry

The 24 August referral notice bears ID_ME-IF/332/2/2026 and names the ministry for further handling.

Hungarian Prime Minister's Office forwards the identity case to the ministry, with the full bilingual reminder

The 7 September forwarding message bears ME_ERK/16706/2026 and reproduces the author's 19 May correspondence.

Author's note — 9 October 2026

I regard Hungary with respect: my correspondence was registered and referred to the competent ministry for further handling. This gives me hope that my case will also receive attention within the European Union, of which both my countries of origin, Croatia and Hungary, are members.

Read an original scan, its full translation and the local annotation together. Court wording, the author's account and editorial comparisons are identified separately. The full author's summary remains available unchanged.

[Full author's summary](#) · [Complete document index](#) · [Chronology and parallel proceedings](#)

Contact: contact@origindossier.org