

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR
(Specify Air or Sea Route)

DISPATCH NO. OIRW-10046
SECRET

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

43-6-4/1-212

TO Chief
VIA Chief, WE
FROM Chief, EE

DATE NOV 16 1956

SUBJECT { GENERAL - Operational/HIMWAY
SPECIFIC Aurel LIBZAY Contact

REF: OIRA-11857

1. The General HENYKY, with whom Aurel LIBZAY is reported in reference to have had contact in Anzio, is thought by the Hungarian desk to be General Gustav HENYKY, former Foreign Minister or possibly General Arpad HENYKY, former Arrow Crosser and head of the Hungarista Movement (extreme right wing). It is hoped that the attachments will aid in the identification. There is considerable material on each of these individuals in the files at Headquarters which we would be glad to forward upon request.

(2) atts. - A & B

7 November 1956

Distribution:

- 3- 1/2 atts.
- 2 - EE/H, w/2 atts.
- 1 - WE/4, w/2 atts.
- 1 - RI, w/2 atts.

COPY

(Coordinating officer) WE/4 (Authenticating officer) EE/H

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-29
JUN 1949

CS COPY

16 Nov 56

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

Former General Quartermaster HENRIY [] joined the Hungarian National Committee in 1948 and as of January 1991 was the Committee's representative for Germany, with his official "seat" in Munich. He was born in Hermannstadt (Siebenbrunnen) circa 1891; at the age of about twenty he changed his name, which had been Ern HED, to his present name.

After completing military school, he became an Infantry Officer (circa 1910). As Company Officer, he participated in World War I and completed a General Staff course of instruction in the Royal Imperial Army at Belgrade. After WW II he served further in the Hungarian Army and completed the Royal Hungarian Military Academy school for the education of General Staff Officers. He then served in various General Staff positions, including a period as captain (or Major) of the General Staff in the Second Section (G-2) of the Hungarian General Staff (Abovler).

From 1934 to 1937, as Chief of the General Staff, he was leader of the Second Section of the General Staff and as such took part in 1934 in the proceedings of the "Peoples' League" (Volkbundler) in connection with the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia, in consequence of which he officiated as military advisor to the Hungarian supreme delegate, Ethor KENHARDT.

In 1937 he was appointed Military Attache in Belgrade and in 1939 he became Major General and took over command of an independent brigade in Győr. In 1940 he became a Lt. General and Commanding General of the II Army Corps in Szekesfehervar. In 1942 he became Inspector of Infantry and toward the end of 1943 was named leader of the "High Group for Labor Corps Affairs" of the Hungarian Army.

In August 1944 he was promoted to full General Outside of Service and simultaneously took over the leadership of the Foreign Ministry in the administration of General LAKNOS. As such, he played a principal part in the direction of propaganda of the affairs of the secret committee with the Soviet. On 15 October 1944 he was taken into custody along with the whole LAKNOS administration, first in Budapest, then in Sopron and during the course of the war, was brought to Germany with a group of Hungarian political prisoners and generals.

HENRIY was freed at the end of the war and the Americans, mistaking him for Minister Arpad HENRIK, of the SZALASI administration, imprisoned him again. The error was resolved after lengthy proceedings and HENRIY was released. Following this he stayed with the Hungarian Army "Minister", General Vilmos HAY and several other high Hungarian officers who had also been prisoners, in the northeast part of Bavaria. At that time the group was trying on the one hand to draw up alliances with the Hungarian government then in power and on the other hand to persuade the appropriate US occupation authorities to commission them with the leadership of Hungarians (Army sections and civilian refugee groups) who had come to Germany and Austria during the course of the war.

In 1946 HENRIY was back at the order of the Hungarian government,

SECRET

SECRET

-2-

the investigation and safeguarding of the Hungarian assets in Bavaria and was to arrange for their transportation back. He further undertook the leadership of an organization of refugees covering all of Germany and until the end of 1947 occupied himself with the purpose of renewing his honor in Hungary. He perceived, however, that he would find no suitable place in the Hungarian People's Democracy and abandoned officially his plans for returning home. At the beginning of 1949 he had his family brought out of Hungary. He had joined the Hungarian National Committee in 1948 and became its delegate in Germany; this work occupies his full time. He has been characterized as a man of good intellect, impressionable, good-hearted, with winning ways. He was a weak soldier, always being more of a politician than a military man. According to source, at the end of his 30th year, he was outspokenly friendly toward Germany. With the entrance into the LAKATOS administration, he changed suddenly to the other extreme, which had its basis in the fact that he is extraordinarily easily influenced. The sufferings of his imprisonment have completely transformed him; he has become an outspoken anti-militarist.

COPY
SECRET

SECRET

ATTACHMENT B to OIRW-10046

General Arpad HENNEI [] has been very active in Hungarian emigre activities. [], reporting on the Arrow Cross "Hungarista Movement" in MAV-2836, 8 June 1951, stated that "Arpad HENNEI, a personal friend of SZALASI, is a career soldier who held the rank of Lt. Col. during the HORTHY regime. In 1938, HENNEI asked to be placed on retired status so that he could devote his full time to SZALASI's political organization. He was later imprisoned with SZALASI in Szeged. As a reward for his loyalty rather than on the basis of ability, he was appointed Lt. Gen. and Cabinet Minister--without executive powers, however--when SZALASI seized power in October 1944. HENNEI claims to possess a letter from SZALASI in which the latter allegedly designated HENNEI as the man to succeed him in the event of his death. (According to Source there was considerable doubt that such a letter exists because HENNEI had never yet shown it to anyone.) Because HENNEI was the only surviving member of the SZALASI cabinet, he claimed to be the rightful "Fuehrer" of Hungary.

"In Source's opinion, HENNEI is utterly lacking in leadership qualities. He is of mediocre intelligence, quick-tempered and apt to lose self-control easily. He has no initiative but seeks to impose his own will on others rather than to accept guidance. Most Arrow Cross sympathizers would accept HENNEI as their leader but only as something of a figurehead. The men who staunchly support him are fanatics who believe blindly in his policies. He claims to have some 3,000 followers in Austria; Source believes 300 would be a more accurate figure.

"...The official publication of the Hungarista Movement is 'Ut es Cal,' a periodical published in Graz by Farkas SRETER, a British and American intelligence source. SRETER reportedly disapproves of HENNEI's leadership but feels that he is honor-bound to support HENNEI. The HENNEI faction finances its activities through voluntary contributions from its members; the activities are limited however to occasional meetings and publication of 'Ut es Cal.'"

STRAEDI
RECEIVED
MAY 11 3 00 PM '50

RI COPY

SECRET