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ECMRA-20450

KORNEL STEFAN

1. Vollständiger Name **DR. BÉLA V. LISZKA**
2. Entfällt **\_\_\_\_\_**
3. Geburtsname falls von 1 verschieden **\_\_\_\_\_**
4. Angenommene Namen, Spitznamen, rechtmässige Namenswechsel **SIEHE BEILAGE**  
Zeit, Ort und Grund dieser Namensführung
5. Geburtsdatum, Geburtsort **31. 10. 1895, KECSKEMÉT, UNGARN**
6. Staatsangehörigkeit **BIS 1945: UNGARISCH, SEITHER: UNGEKLÄRT**
7. Nationalität bei der Geburt. Andere, früher innegehabte Staatsabgehörigkeiten  
falls von 6 verschieden **UNGARISCH**
8. Gegenwärtiger Wohnsitz **MÜNCHEN 22, WIDENMAYERSTR. 49/III**
9. Ständiger Wohnsitz (falls von 8 verschieden) **\_\_\_\_\_**
10. Gegenwärtige Beschäftigung **RADIOSPRECHER (RFE), MONATSGEHALT**  
Titel - Gehalt **DM 800.-**
11. U.S. Einbürgerung  
der eigenen Person **\_\_\_\_\_**  
naher Verwandter
12. Verwandte, Brieffreunde in USA **SIEHE BEILAGE**
13. Vater **+ BÉLA V. LISZKA, 27. 1. 1857, ZENTA,**  
Name, Ort und Datum der Geburt, Beruf  
Staatsangehörigkeit bei der Geburt - Spätere Staatsangeh.-Wohnort **UNGARN, GEST.**  
**17. 4. 1901 IN KECSKEMÉT, UNGARN, PROFESSOR D. OBERREAL-**  
**SCHULE V. KECSKEMÉT, UNGARISCH**
14. Mutter. Gleiche Angaben wie 13. **+ JOLÁN V. LISZKA, GEB. FEKETE, 4. 3. 1872,**  
**KECSKEMÉT, UNGARN, GEST. 25. 2. 1911 IN KECSKEMÉT, UN-**  
**GARN, EHEFRAU, UNGARISCH**
15. Ehefrau (oder Ehemann)  
Name -Mädchenname-Datum und Ort der Geburt-Datum und Ort der Heirat.  
Staatsangeh. bei der Geburt, spätere - Wohnort - Einzelheiten über Scheidung  
**IRMA V. LISZKA, GEB. SZABÓ, 9. 7. 1905, KECSKEMÉT, UNGARN,**  
**TRAUUNG: 5. 6. 1926, KECSKEMÉT, UNGARN, UNGARISCH, WOH-**  
**ORT: GYÖNGYÖS, JÓZSEF ATTILA-U. 1, UNGARN**
16. Kinder  
Name-Geschlecht-Geburtsort und Jahr -  
Staatsangeh. bei der Geburt - spätere - Wohnort  
**SOHN: GYÖRGY, 4. 12. 1927, KECSKEMÉT, UNGARN, UNGARISCH,**  
**ARZT, WOHNT: GYÖNGYÖS, JÓZSEF ATTILA-U. 1, UNGARN**

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17. Geschwister (Die gleiche Auskunft wie 16) **BRUDER: + DR. JENŐ V. LISZKA, 12.10.1893, KECSKEMÉT, UNGARN, GEST. 12.6.12, 1914 IN BUDAPEST, HOCHSCHULPROFESSOR, UNGARISCH**
18. Verwandte im Dienste irgendeiner Regierung. Namen und Stellungen. **SOHN: GYÖRGY, ARZT IN GYÖNGYÖS, UNGARN**
19. Amtliche Personalpapiere  
Art-Nummer - Ausgabedatum - Ausgabeort - Gültigkeitsdauer  
**DEUTSCHER REISEAUSWEIS FÜR HEIMATLOSE AUSLÄNDER, NR. 002 1982, 10.4. 1952, INGOLSTADT, GÜLTIG BIS ZUM 12.4. 1956**
20. Religionszugehörigkeit **RÖM. KATH.**
21. Gegenwärtige und frühere politische Mitgliedschaft \_\_\_\_\_
22. Reisen ausserhalb des Landes oder gegenwärtigen Wohnsitzes **AUSSERHALB UNGARNS: 1912 ÖSTERREICH - STUDIEN, 1925 ITALIEN - WALLFAHRT NACH ROM, 1926 ÖSTERREICH - HOCHZEITSREISE. AUSSERHALB DES GEGENW. WOHNSITZES, 1953 SCHWEIZ - AUSFLUG**
23. Ausbildung  
Schule - Stelle - Werdegang - Rang - Daten  
**VOLKSSCHULE - KECSKEMÉT, UNGARN 1902-1906  
OBERREALSCHULE - GYMNASIUM - " - 1906-1914, REIFEPRÜFUNG  
JURISTISCHES STUDIUM, RECHTSAKADEMIE V. KECSKEMÉT, UNIVERSITÄT V. BUDAPEST 1914-1920, DOCTOR JURIS**
24. Sprachen: Sprechen - lesen - verstehen - (gut - ausreichend - ein wenig)  
**UNGARISCH, DEUTSCH SPRECHEN-LESEN-VERSTEHEN GUT  
ENGLISCH, FRANZÖSISCH LEBEN GUT, SPRECHEN-VERSTEHEN EIN WENIG**
25. Militärdienst - Einzelheiten  
**1915-1918, RUSSISCHE FRONT, LEUTNANT D. RES.  
1916-1917 RUSSISCHE KRIEGSGEFANGENSCHAFT  
1919-1921 UNG. NATIONALARMEE, LEUTNANT D. RES.  
1944-1945 UNG. LANDWEHR, OBERLEUTNANT D. RES.  
1945-1946 AMERIKANISCHE KRIEGSGEFANGENSCHAFT**
26. Gegenwärtige und frühere Mitgliedschaft in Organisationen (beruflich, sozial, usw)

**SIEHE BEILAGE**

27. Spezielle Fertigkeiten (Fähigkeiten, Steckenpferde, usw.) **STECKENPFERD: SAMMELN V. BRIEFMARKEN**
28. Finanzielle Verhältnisse (Bankkonten, Wertpapiere, Vermögen)  
**VERMÖGEN, BANKKONTO, WERTPAPIERE IN UNGARN KONFISZIERT,  
IN DEUTSCHLAND WEDER VERMÖGEN, NOCH BANKKONTO O. WERTPAPIERE**

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29. Beruflicher Werdegang *SIEHE BEILAGE*

30. Irgendwelche schriftliche Werke, Titel von Büchern und Abhandlungen (Artikeln)  
Verleger Datum  
*SIEHE BEILAGE*

31. Personen, die im gleichen Haushalt leben. Korrespondenten im In-und Ausland  
*SIEHE BEILAGE*

32. Fünf Referenzen (Leumunden)  
*SIEHE BEILAGE*

33. Vorbestrafungen oder andere Gerichtliche Verfügungen, usw. *KEINE*

34. Alter-scheinbares Alter - Grösse Augen - Gesichtsform - Gesichtsfarbe - Geschlecht  
Allgemeines Aussehen.  
Auffallendes charakteristisches Merkmal - Körperhaltung - Gewicht - Zähne - Haare  
Narben - Gestalt  
*60-55-174 CM - GRAU-OVAL - WEISS - MÄNNL. -  
NORMAL  
KEINE - GERADE - 76 KG - LÜCKENHAFT, 3 BRÜCKEN-  
GRAU-KEINE-SCHLANK*

35. Verschiedene biographische Daten

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- Ad 4./ Decknamen bei Korrespondenz mit Angehörigen in Ungarn:  
 Cornel Reichardt, Ingolstadt, Harderstr.24. (bis 1951)  
 Hans Huber, München 22, Öttingenstr.12/III (seit 1952)
- Ad 12./Verwandten:  
 Mrs. Catherine Ammer, 2640 W. Iowa St., Chicago 22, Ill.,  
 Dr. Ivan Bátonyi " " " " " " "  
 Brieffreunde:  
 Mr. Julius & Mrs. Melinda Dolesch, 3205 W. 97, Cleveland, Ohio  
 Mag. Pharm. Julius Éber, 1450 Winchester Ave, Lakewood 7, Cleve-  
 land, Ohio  
 Mr. Sándor Gyiresy, 56 Military Rd., Buffalo 7, N.Y.  
 Mr. Géza Hochenburger, 33 Hill Str., Buffalo 14, N.Y.  
 Mr. Ervin Král, 2786 E. 120 Str., Cleveland 20, Ohio  
 Fath. Joseph Magyar, D.D.M.A., St.Stephen King of Hungary Church,  
 2015 W. Augusta Blvd., Chicago 22, Ill.  
 Dr. George Remes, 2133 W. 101 St., Cleveland 2, Ohio  
 Mr. Michael Somos, 308 A. Bartlett St., San Francisco 10, Calif.  
 Mr. Steve Szappanos, 9703 Yeakel Ave, Cleveland 4, Ohio  
 Dr. István Tóth, 3515 J. St., San Diego 2, Calif.  
 Dr. Kálmán Vámos, 4441 Sansom St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.  
 Mr. Stephen Zsoldos, Box 333, Station A, Columbus, Ohio
- Ad 26./Mitgliedschaft in Ungarn:  
 Foederatio Americana, Studentischer Verband & ungarischen katholi-  
 schen Universitätshörer  
 Ungarischer Pfadfinderbund  
 Ungarischer Touristenverband  
 Ungarischer Frontkämpferverband  
 Ungarische Soziale Missionsgesellschaft  
 verschiedene lokale Vereine in Kecskemét  
 Mitgliedschaft in Deutschland:  
 Ungarischer Caritas Verein e.V., München  
 Ungarischer Hilfsdienst e.V., München  
 Ungarische YM/YWCA Bewegung e.V., München
- Ad 29./Juristischer Referent (Rechtsrat) der Stadt Kecskemét (Ungarn)  
 10.5.1921-31.1.1937  
 Sektionschef der städtischen Verwaltung in Kecskemét (Ungarn)  
 10.7.1938  
 Beruflicher und hauptamtlicher Oberbürgermeister der Stadt Kecse-  
 mét (Ungarn) 11.7.1938-31.10.1944  
 Dolmetscher und Kontorist des ungarischen Treuhänders in Ingolstadt  
 18.3.1946-14.3.1948  
 Hilfsbibliothekar an der amerikanischen Bibliothek-Ingolstadt  
 15.3.1948-30.9.1948  
 Position control clerk(Personel Office Administration, Military  
 Subpost Dachau) 6.12.1948-28.2.1949  
 Area administrator, YM/YWCA IRO Area 7, München  
 1.3.1949-31.5.1950  
 Administrative officer & civilian personel officer, IRO Area 5,  
 Augsburg, 1.6.1950-31.3.1951  
 Legal adviser, IRO Area 5, Augsburg  
 1.4.1951-31.7.1951  
 Administrative assistant, RFE Hungarian Desk, München,  
 20.8.1951-31.10.1951  
 Translator, IRO Zone Legal Office, München  
 1.11.1951-30.11.1951  
 Legal adviser, IRO Zone Legal Office, München  
 1.12.1951-31.1.1952  
 Storekeeper, Officers Club, Warner Caserne, München  
 12.2.1952-11.3.1952  
 Radiosprecher, RFE Hungarian Production, München

Ad 30./ Als städtischer Beamter: Korrespondent und Artikelschreiber von verschiedenen ungarischen Tageszeitungen und Zeitschriften (wie z.B. Kecskeméti Közlöny, Kecskeméti Lapok, Magyar Kultura - die bedeutendste ungarische katholische wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift, Statisztikai Szemle (Statistische Rundschau), Társadalmi Szemle (Soziale Rundschau)). Als Student war ich Reporter von Tageszeitungen

Ad 31./ In Deutschland:

Dr. Antal Bácsalmási, 14a Lauffen a/Neckar, Langestr. 36  
 Prof. Dr. Julius v. Farkas, 20b Göttingen, Herzberger Landstr. 28  
 Josef & Elisabeth Marosvári, 22b Mettendorf 99, Kr. Pittsburg/Eifel  
 Ausserhalb Deutschlands:

a/Europa:

Belgien:

Prof. Dr. Elemér v. Schwartz, Brussel, Munsterstraat 26

Italien:

Prof. Lajos Pásztor, Roma, Via Archimede 201

Ungarn:

Dr. Liszka Béláné, Gyöngyös, József Attila-u.1.

Liszka György, Gyöngyör, József Attila-u.1.

Fekete Ilona & Agoston Béláné, Lakitelek, Kiszalpar 82 \*

b/Amerika:

Canada:

Mr. Stephen Bácsalmási, 8 Norwin Ave, Willowdale, Ont.

Mr. Michael Héjjas, 957 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont.

USA:

siehe Punkt 12.

Argentinien:

Sr. Ottó Földényi, Saavedra 352, Quilmes PCNGR

c/Australien:

Prof. Árpád W. Kalotás, 115 Glendower St., Perth, W.A.

Mrs. Sarah Ruttnay, 43 Kingsland Rd., Strathfield, N.S.W.

Ad 32./ Dr. Iván Bátonyi, 2640 W. Iowa St., Chicago 22, Ill., USA  
 Fath. Joseph Magyar, D.D.M.M., 2015 W. Augusta Bld., Chicago 22, Ill.  
 Mr. Ervin Král, 2786 E. 120 St., Cleveland 20, Ohio, USA  
 Exc. Gustav v. Hennyey, 22a Bad Godesberg, Nachtigallenstr. 5  
 Prof. Dr. Stomfay-Stitz Johann, München 13, Hohenstaufenstr. 4/V

\* Sisters of Subject's mother

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SUBJECT: (Dr.) Bela Kornel Stefan LISZKA - Short Life Run

SOURCE: Subject

Date of Information: 10 February 1956

1. Subject was born on 31 October 1895 in Kecskemet, Hungary, the son of Professor Bela v. LISZKA (of the Kecskemet Oberrealschule), and Jolan nee FEKETE, the daughter of the incumbent Burgermeister. He attended elementary school in Kecskemet from 1902 to 1906, at which time he entered the Oberrealschule graduating in June 1914. He attempted and successfully passed the Latin examination at the Catholic Humanistic Gymnasium in Kecskemet in September 1914, and then entered the independent law faculty at the Legal Academy in Kecskemet in October 1914.

2. On 15 May 1915 Subject was called to military service with the infantry and in September 1915 was sent to the Russian front. Here he received three citations and was promoted to Reserve Lieutenant. On 6 June 1916 he was taken prisoner by the Russians and interned in various POW camps until October 1917 when he succeeded in escaping and returning to his own lines. He spent some time in a rest camp and thence in training units, and was about to be sent back to the front lines when the war ended in October 1918.

3. Following the cessation of hostilities in October 1918, Subject was able to resume his studies for a time at Kecskemet. Then, on 23 April 1919, he joined in the uprisings then going on against the Bolshevik Bela Kun government by leading a group of peasants against the Communist administration of Kecskemet. They were however quickly suppressed. Subject managed to escape and made his way to Szeged (now Yugoslavia) where he joined the Hungarian National Army as a reserve lieutenant. In November 1919, Kun was ousted and Subject was subsequently in that month able to return to Hungary with the army. (During this period Subject learned that for his part in the Kecskemet uprising, he had been sentenced to death by a Communist secret court in Kecskemet under Tibor SZAMUELLY, along with the other persons participating, both those captured and those who had escaped. He also states that according to recent Budapest newspapers, these 1919 sentences for "counter-revolutionary" actions have been revived and that thus he is still at this time under death sentence in Hungary.)

4. Upon his return to Hungary and the overthrow of the Kun government, Subject resumed his law studies at the University of Budapest, from which he received a doctorate on 22 December 1920. On 10 May 1921, Subject obtained a job as a legal administrative official (juristischer Verwaltungsbeamte) with the city of Kecskemet, and remained as an official of this city in various capacities for the next twenty-three years; viz.; from May 1921 to August 1926 - as legal advisor on administrative, cultural, sociopolitical, sanitary, etc. matters; from September 1926 to March 1927 - summary magistrate for criminal actions; from April 1927 to January 1937 - member of the city-government coordination commission handling matters of taxation, etc.; from January 1937 to July 1938 elected to city council as department head for sanitation; and

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from July 1938 to October 1944 (when fled before advancing Russian troops) elected Lord Mayor (Oberburgermeister) of Kecskemet.

5. On 5 June 1926 Subject married Irma SZABO, the daughter of the senate president of the county court of Kecskemet. A son, Gyorgy was born on 4 December 1927.

6. In 1944 in the face of advancing Russian troops, Subject fled to Keszthely am Platensee to which his wife and son had gone a short time previously; his wife at the time worked in a military hospital which had been transferred here. In Keszthely Subject was informed that those who had lost their official functions must report to the military. Subject did so and was ordered to Silesia with a Hungarian tank training unit, arriving in Germany in December 1944. While in Silesia, Subject's wife learned that the military hospital had again been transferred and was now in Ingolstadt/Donau, and she left Subject to rejoin the hospital. Also in Silesia, Subject's son was ordered to service and was sent for training in Boehmen, CSR, where towards the end of 1945 he was taken POW by the Russians. From Silesia Subject was sent with the training unit to Bad Aibling and later taken POW here by American troops.

7. As a POW of the Americans, Subject states that he was not interned in a camp as such but merely confined to Kreis Bad Aibling along with the other non-German Hungarian troops. Circa January 1946 he was released as a POW and went to Ingolstadt to join his wife. In March 1946, upon the closing of the military hospital in Ingolstadt, his wife determined to return to Hungary since word had been received via the Red Cross that their son had been released from Russian POW control and allowed to return home. Subject's wife was also anxious to determine whether any of the family property in Hungary was still salvagable. The wife returned to Hungary in full knowledge that Subject himself could not return because of the sentence which had been passed upon him by the Communists in 1919 and the likelihood that as Lord Mayor of Kecskemet he would be interned by the Russians if he did return.

8. Subject's subsequent post-war activities were as follows: From March 1946 to March 1948 interpreter/clerk in the administering of the affairs of the Hungarian emigres in Ingolstadt; from March 1948 to September 1948 assistant librarian in the American library in Ingolstadt; from December 1948 to February 1949 position control clerk in the Personnel Office of the Military Subpost Dachau; from March 1949 to May 1950 area administrator of the YMCA in the IRO Area 7, Munich; from June 1950 to March 1951 administrative and civilian personnel officer, IRO area 5, Augsburg; from April 1951 to July 1951 legal advisor to IRO Area 5, Augsburg; from August 1951 to October 1951 administrative assistant, RFE Hungarian Desk, Munich; from 1 November 1951 to 30 November 1951 translator IRO Zone Legal Office, Munich; from December 1951 to January 1952, legal advisor, IRO Zone Legal Office, Munich; from February 1952 to March 1952 storekeeper at Warner Kaserne, Munich; and from 1 April 1952 to present, announcer on Hungarian Program Desk of RFE, Munich.

9. Subject is a practicing and strong Roman Catholic.

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SUBJECT: Dr. Bela LISZKA - POW Experience WW I

SOURCE: Subject

Date of Information: 23 February 1956

1. Subject was wounded and taken POW by the Russians on 6 June 1916 in the area of Koryto, Volhynia (Ukraine), in the first stages of the general Russian offensive mounted at that time. He was first sent to Rowno and thence to Darnica to a collection camp. From here he was shipped by hospital train to Moscow, spent some time in a hospital in Moscow which overlooked a cavalry kasern, and was then sent to the University Hospital at Saratov on the Volga. He has the impression that he was some time, relatively, in the University Hospital here. After his wounds had healed, he was sent to the collection camp in Saratov and in the early part of September 1916 was shipped by boat to Astrachan/Caspia. Here the Austro-Hungarian officers were billeted in a former Armenian girls school. (Subject remarks that invariably the Russians used schools as billets for the officer POWs.) Subject states he was very well treated, along with the other officers, and they were given 50 rubles per month with which they were able to buy various articles of clothing, food, furniture, etc. However he and a Lt. Julian Von FARKAS, now professor at the University of Goettingen, decided it was their duty to attempt to escape and began to plan how to accomplish this. He and FARKAS were by chance assigned the duties of postal officials for the other officer POWs, which involved their going once a day to the local commandant and picking up the mail. Because of the laxity of Russian supervision they were allowed to go without escort and even to go into the town of Astrachan to make purchases. They subsequently also were given the duty of servicing the mail for a group of Turkish POW officers who were in nearby billets. Because of the predominance of Mohammedans in the town, the Turks were not permitted to leave their camp and go into town for fear that the Mohammedan populace would aid them in escaping. However, Subject states that despite this restriction the Turks had been able to get into contact with Mohammedans in the town. When Subject and FARKAS revealed their intent to escape to the Turks, the Turks told them they would help them. The Turks later told them they had arranged for a member of the local populace to guide them out to Istanbul via Persia. Subject and FARKAS reflected and decided to first test whether the scheme would work. They prevailed upon another officer, an Austrian, to make the first attempt, and if successful to send them a postcard from Istanbul using a prearranged code. This was in approximately March 1917. Some time later they did receive a postcard from this officer stating that he had been successful in reaching Istanbul. When they however informed the Turks of this fact, the Turks declared that this was all they had been waiting for themselves, and a short time later the entire contingent of Turkish officers except the severely wounded made an escape. When this happened the Russians shipped the entire camp, including the Austro-Hungarian officer POWs, by boat to Kazan on the Volga and thence to Perm (now Molotovsk)/Wernaja-Mully. This was in summer 1917.

2. The town of Perm was highly populated by Jews and as Subject and FARKAS retained their POW postal duties they were able to make contact with

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these Jews. When they revealed their desire to escape, the Jews told them they would help them, and it was eventually arranged that two of the Jews would give Subject and FARKAS their identity papers (which the Jews would later report lost) and civilian clothes and they would make an attempt to cross back into Austria through Brody. The Jews also lent them against receipt a total of 100 rubles for each. Just as they were to leave the Jews announced that they had found a man who was willing to accompany them, and they were introduced to a man who called himself "NOWAKOWSKIY" and who said he was actually an NCO of the Austro-Hungarian Army. Under NOWAKOWSKIY guidance, and taking advantage of a cold fall day which kept the Russians in their billets, they slipped out and made their way to the RR station in Perm where in civilian clothes they took a train to Moscow. They remained in the Moscow RR station while NOWAKOWSKIY investigated their next move. (Subject comments that he believes NOWAKOWSKIY was an Austro-Hungarian agent since he always knew exactly where to go and what to do, and it appears to Subject that they had fallen into an E and E channel for Austro-Hungarian POWs. Their agreement with NOWAKOWSKIY was only that should they be caught they would pretend not to know him.) Some time later NOWAKOWSKIY returned with three Russian Jewish infantry soldiers from the 2nd Co. of an Inf. Reg from KARKOV who had agreed to exchange with them clothes and identification papers. The soldiers who were under orders to return to the front lines figured that they could hide out the rest of the war with the civilian clothes and papers they would get from Subject, NOWAKOWSKIY and FARKAS. (Subject believes that the name on his Jewish papers Chein WASSERMANN, and that he received from the soldiers the name Jacob WEINBERGER.) On the basis of their new papers and uniform, the three took a train to Kiev, where shortly before reaching the main station they jumped off. Under NOWAKOWSKIY's guidance they made their way to a house in the suburbs known to NOWAKOWSKIY where they were sheltered for several days by a woman. They then took another train to the town of Norvo-Sialica, which was at that time on the border of Russia, Austria, and Rumania. Here they went to the house of a local Jew known to NOWAKOWSKIY where they spent several days. NOWAKOWSKIY then appeared one day with two Russian NCOs (actually of Polish nationality) who for 50 rubles apiece had agreed to take Subject and FARKAS into the lines and near enough to their units to give them a chance to cross over. (N stated he would not come himself as he had other business to complete. This convinced Subject that N was an agent.)

3. The Russian NCOs then lead them into the lines one night as though they were replacement troops going out on their first patrol. About 400 meters from the Central Powers' lines, he pointed out to them a spot towards which they should head and bid them good-bye. Subject and FARKAS then cautiously approached their own lines and when challenged by one of their squads were able to convince them after a time that they were escaping POWs. Subject was then sent to a rest camp for a time, then to training units, and as he was about to be sent back into the front lines again, on 31 October 1918 the revolution in Hungary broke out. Subject was to have joined the 313 (Koenigliche) Inf. Reg. since his basic and original unit, the 4th (Koenigliche) Inf. Reg. had been almost completely taken POW.

4. Subject states that he never saw or heard of NOWAKOWSKIY again.

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Sometime after the war one receipt for 50 rubles was presented to FARKAS for repayment when he was a professor at the University of Berlin.

5. Case Officer Comment: The above is necessarily only the main outline of Subject's account of his POW incarceration and escape; the complete account by Subject himself was something over an hour and a half in the telling.

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Attachment K to EGMA-20450

~~KALOTAS~~

SUBJECT: Dr. Bela LISZKA - Statement on Circumstances of Informant Activities for CIC in 1947

SOURCE: Subject

Date of Information: 10 February 1956

1. Sometime in the spring or early summer of 1947 (possibly 1948), a German man between the age of 50-60 appeared at Subject's residence, Ingolstadt, Harderstr. 24. Subject has forgotten his name and address, which at the time he did not commit to writing. The German stated that Subject had been recommended to him by (Dr. Jur.) Kazmer OLSVAY, an old acquaintance of Subject who was formerly a high Hungarian administrative official (president of the Hungarian Court of Chancery). OLSVAY at the time lived in Bad Aibling, and now lives in Munich where his wife is a secretary on the Hungarian Desk of RFE.

2. The German told Subject that he was a former member of the counter-intelligence department of the German High Command (West) and that he now worked for the Americans. The German urged Subject as a known anti-Communist to participate in the intelligence detection of Communist activities. Subject agreed to contact OLSVAY and to give his answer to the proposition through OLSVAY. When OLSVAY confirmed the assertions of the German, Subject agreed to work for the German. Following a short letter exchange, the German reappeared in Ingolstadt and conducted Subject, the Hungarian (professor) Arpad KALOTAS, the German lawyer and former counter-intelligence officer (Dr. Jur.) SCHEURMANN, the director of the Peoples Bank in Ingolstadt, SEIDENSCHWARZ, and a small man whose name Subject has forgotten, to a room in the Hotel Wittelsbach in Ingolstadt. Here they were introduced to the chief of the CIC in Ingolstadt, whom Subject believes was named Robert W. OATEY.

3. In the discussion which followed, it was agreed that the German participants would observe the German populace, and Subject and KALOTAS the Hungarian refugees, for indications of Communist activities. Henceforth Subject and KALOTAS made weekly reports which they delivered to SEIDENSCHWARZ at the bank, where they were picked up by the CIC man.

4. Subject participated in these informant activities until he secured a job with the Military Subpost Dachau in December 1948. Subject knows that SCHEURMANN had ceased cooperating prior to this, and that KALOTAS cooperation ended with his immigration in 1949 or 50.

5. Subject saw the German for the last time in the fall of 1948 when Subject and KALOTAS refused the suggestion that they be dropped as AIS agents into Hungary with radio communication equipment.

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Attachment L to EGMA-20450

SUBJECT: Professor Josef REICHARDT ~~KASER~~

SOURCE: Dr. Bela LISZKA

Date of Information: 11 January 1956

Subject was born in March 1894 in Munich. He is the son of a former leading official with the Bavarian State railways. Subject's earliest years were spent in Lindau. His family moved subsequently to Nuernberg where he attended in Meltin (phonetic), a gymnasium, graduating with the Abitur. Subject then attended the Hochschule fuer Bildende Kuenste, Akademiestr., Munich, and subsequently attended two semesters at the University of Munich. In August 1914 he was called to service with the German Army as a reserve officer in the heavy artillery, and in time became a first lieutenant. In the spring of 1918 he was taken as POW by the English Army. After release he returned to the Hochschule and the university where he studied pedagogy and mathematics and subsequently took a degree in pedagogy. He then occupied successive teaching positions at gymnasiums in Ludwigshafen/Pfalz and Cham (phonetic)/Oberpfalz, and at the St. Anna Gymnasium in Augsburg.

In 1936, when in Augsburg, he was arrested by the Gestapo and held for six months. This arose when he was denounced by a mother of one of his students for having stated that the Loyalists' claim was the better in analyzing the respective claims of the Loyalists and the Falangists to govern in Spain. At the same time, his two sisters who were also teaching in Augsburg gymnasiums were fired from their positions. Subject was finally released through intercession by friends and was sent to continue teaching in the Igolstadt Gymnasium, which he did from 1937-39. In 1939 Subject was called into service as a first lieutenant and after training was assigned as adjutant to the Air Raid Warden in Augsburg. He served there without interruption until taken POW by the Americans in the spring of 1945, in the rank of captain.

After release from internment in September 1946, Subject was sent by the Ministry of Culture to the Oberrealschule in Munich/Pasing. As he was unable to obtain living quarters in Munich, he commuted daily from Ingolstadt. In 1952, Source succeeded in finding an apartment in Munich for Subject, his wife and himself (at Widenmayerstr. 49/III where they still live), and Subject was transferred to the "Oberrealschule in der Fruhlingstr". (The former site of the "Oberrealschule in der Fruhlingstr." was bombed out and the school, while still retaining its old name, is now actually located near Reger Pl., Munich.)

Subject's wife is Karola nee ~~REICHARDT~~ JUNG, born circa 1905, in St. Ingbert in the SAAR, where she spent her early years. Subject met his wife when both were studying at the Hochschule fuer Bildende Kuenste in Munich. Both Subject and his wife are Catholic.

Source has known Subject and wife since 1946, when he made their acquaintance by accident in a restaurant in Ingolstadt frequented by academic persons. Subject and Source immediately became fast friends, by virtue of mutual interests, and Subject moved into a room in Subject's quarters in Ingolstadt, Harderstr. 24, in March 1947.

**SECRET**~~KAPOK~~

SUBJECT: Geheimrat Hans HUBER

SOURCE: Dr. Bela LISZKA

Date of information: 11 January 1956

1. Subject serves as Source's accommodation address for personal mail between Source and his family in Hungary. Source made the acquaintance of Subject in the following manner: Upon the move of Source to Munich in 1952, he was forced to find a new accommodation address for correspondence. He happened to mentioned this to an Agnes von ~~ESTERHAZY~~ who was at the time employed at RFE. She was also at that time living in the house of Subject, for whom she had since 1950 served as sort of a housekeeper. ESTERHAZY told Source that Subject might agree to serving as Source's accommodation address, and upon Source's approval approached Subject on the matter. Subject agreed and ESTERHAZY introduced Source to Subject. Source has since grown to be a rather good friend of Subjects.

2. Subject, who resides at Oettingenstr 12/III, was born circa 1870. He is an architect by profession and worked for the city of Munich in this capacity for many years. Around 1935 he was pensioned by the city and made a Geheimrat. Since then Subject has lived a quiet retired life.

3. Source states re ESTERHAZY that she is approximately fifty years old and by origin a Siebenburger Sachsen. She originally left Hungary in 1920 and via Vienna went to Berlin. Here, she became a fairly well-known silent picture actress. She returned to Hungary circa 1940 and spent the war years in Budapest. In 1944 she fled before the advance of the Russians and went to Bad Ischl, Austria. In 1950 she came to Munich and obtained employment as Subject's housekeeper through a newspaper advertisement. Subject became very fond of ESTERHAZY and eventually made her his adopted daughter. Some time ago she married an Austrian Baron by the name of KONRAD.

**SECRET**~~KAPOK~~

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