

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

13 April 51

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILM

NO: DCE 1858

IID

DATE

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS	
		REC'D	FWD'D			
STB	1058		APR 17 1951	[ ]	Magyar Harcosok Bajtanai Kozossaga (MHBR)	
FDM				[ ]		
WB				[ ]		
VR				[ ]	nothing new here of interest to us, OPC, FBI or others.	
WJ						
IID					permanent changeout FDM/Hungary	
IID / files			Apr. 21 - 51	[ ]		
FDM/Hungary				[ ]	also file	
		DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 2008 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008				DEFERRED 200-6-12 RECORDING
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					INTELLIGENCE INTEGRATION DIVISION APR 16 1951	
					INDEX	
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**SECRET**

DCE 1852

**Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

TO : Assistant Director for Special Operations      DATE: 13 April 1951  
 FROM : Chief, Contact Division, O/O      Attn: [      ]  
 SUBJECT: Andrew SZINAY      *for SZINNYEI OR <sup>aka</sup> SZINNYEY*

1. The attached material was given to a former OSS officer, now in the newspaper business, by Andrew SZINAY with the understanding that it would be turned over to an appropriate Government agency.

*W. J. Flannery*  
 2. SZINAY is a former captain in the Hungarian Cavalry who was assigned to the Hungarian General Staff during the war. He left Hungary at the end of the war, and until mid-1950, lived with his wife and child in Austria. During part of that time, he claims to have worked for the British Army at Klagford under General McDonald. He came to this country seven or eight months ago with his family as DP's and is now living and working on a farm near Baltimore belonging to a Mr. Flannery who breeds horses.

3. SZINAY is thoroughly satisfied where he is and is not seeking employment elsewhere. He himself is a member of the CHV, and wants to do what he can to further the activities of the organization in the US, and bring to the attention of our Government possibilities of using CHV in any way required. He claims to have no connection with any of the various Hungarian refugee political organizations within the US. His father died of poison 7 October 1948. He was Lt. Gen. Vela Szinay.

**BELA**

4. Andrew SZINAY is well educated, and both he and his wife speak English fluently. His present employer, Mr. Flannery, considers him thoroughly reliable and honest.

5. It is requested that your office undertake any necessary coordination with the Office for Policy Coordination in this matter. If further information is desired, contact can be arranged by this Office.

[  
R      ]?

Attachment: As described above.

9 Encl.

**SECRET  
IID COPY**

200-6-12-8



COMRADESHIP  
of  
HUNGARIAN VETERANS

B R I E F

about the Comradeship of Hungarian Veterans.

Contains:  
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- Appendix 1: Organisation sketch of the CHV.
- " 2: Summary of informations about the visible part of the organisation.
  - " 3: 1 copy of the Central Information Monthly Paper.
  - " 4: 1 " of a US Information Leaflet.
  - " 5: 1 " of the "White Book" published by the POWs Service.
  - " 6: Appeal of the organisation in the US for blood-donation.
  - " 7: 1 copy of the US Foreign Agents Registration letter.
  - " 8: Name of leaders.

**BII/V**

200-6-12-8

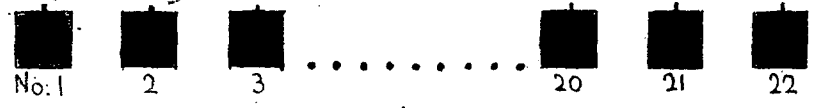
# ORGANISATION OF THE CHV.

ENC 12

Central HQ

Visible Part

Underground Part



22 organised groups in various countries

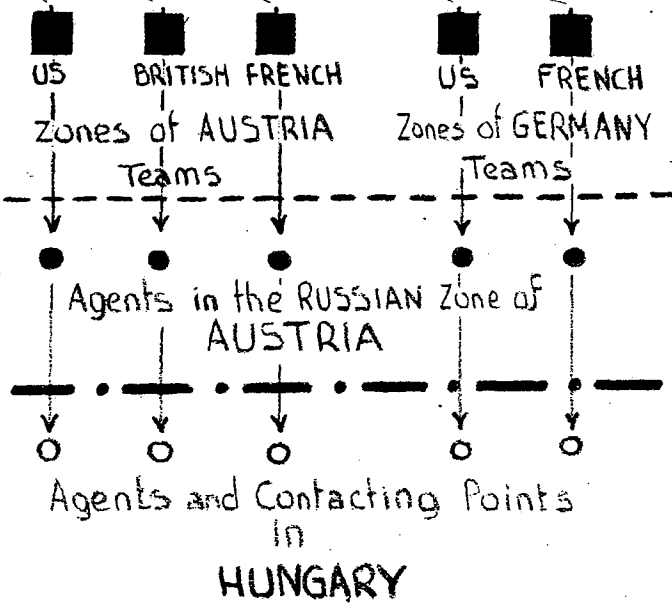
Task of groups: registration service  
 information service  
 relief service

The groups are in co-operation with the various authorities of their countries.

See Appendices No 2-8.



POW Service  
 (GERMANY US Zone)  
 Task: Hungarian POWs in Soviet RUSSIA



Task of teams: a./ Intelligence  
 b./ Counter intelligence  
 c./ Propaganda  
 d./ Preparations in case of War.

2011-6-12-8



THE "COMRADESHIP OF THE HUNGARIAN VETERANS" (CHV).  
Magyar Harcosok Bajtársi Közössége (MHBK)

1. The aim of the CHV.

To register, to organise relief for and to keep informed former Hungarian soldiers and sympathizers who live in countries in the West.

Keep together throughout the world those who are prepared to fight for the liberation of Hungary, not merely by words, when the time comes with deeds. In fact this means, keeping together the Hungarian Armed Forces in exile. The organisation will:

- a. Register all ex-soldiers who live in the West.
- b. Inform them about current events.
- c. Prepare them for future tasks,
- d. Assist them as far as possible whilst they are living abroad.

2. Necessity of forming.

Article 5 of the Atlantic Pact states: "The parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all...." It is safe to assume that the countries which signed the Atlantic Pact are preparing defensive action should one of them be attacked. Should such an attack occur then it will be the first duty of every Hungarian who has been a soldier and who lives in the West to aid by military deeds in the liberation of his country. If this is to be achieved, some preparation is necessary and the first essential is to know where Hungarians of the former Hungarian Armed Forces are living. The second essential is to keep everyone informed about current happenings so that when the time comes for us to take part in a future conflict we shall know where to look to for leadership and instructions.

What we really want to achieve is that all Hungarian ex-soldiers remain in contact with their comrades and the organisation.

3. Whereabouts of CHV organisations.

There are built up practically in every country in the world where there are Hungarians living. To be precise in 22 countries and Western-occupied Zones on 4 Continents.

4. Members of the CHV.

Every Hungarian over 16 years of age is eligible, no matter what his political views are and who is willing to join the organisation. There is, however, one exception made: Communists are not tolerated!

5. Attitude to the Hungarian political parties in exile.

Complete and total independence. Political parties are to solve their own disputes and political controversies do not concern the CHV. The organisation will not side with anyone. Is an army, solely concerned with

the liberation of our country and will not become an instrument in the hands of a party leader.

6. Rules for members.

In order to conserve total independence in every respect it is necessary that:

- a. Those who hold appointments in the CHV must not be leading member of any Hungarian Party in exile.
- b. Distribution of political pamphlets at the meeting are banned, also prohibited are speaker with pronounced sympathies to one of the Hungarian political parties in exile.

7. Leaders of the CHV.

They are those who volunteered to work for a common cause and who are actively engaged on the same. In this respect there exists no prejudice as far as rank or origin is concerned. All present appointments are only temporary and would have to be relinquished in a future military organisation. No one receives payment or other benefits, to the contrary there are expenses which have to be born by some individuals.

The Central Headquarters which directss all activities of the organisation is located in Europe, in the French Zone of Austria. This represents the Hungarian Armed Forces in exile and looks after their interests. It is compelled to carry out this task until a future Hungarian Government in exile, which supported by the unanimous will of Hungarian emigrants and which is recognised by the Western Powers, should decide otherwise.

8. The structure of the CHV.

Organisations have to be built up differently and according to existing circumstances in various countries but also each organisation really forms an independent unit it is part, and as such, comes directly under control of the Central HQ. The organisations in the various countries are divided into several groups and the latters are further subdivided into sections which are composed of several members. Each group and sub-group is directed by a leader who besides having to work for his own living, carries out the following duties: registration, management, and the distribution of information to the members.

9. Work of the information service.

- a. The "HADAK UTJAN" is a monthly paper published by the Central HQ. It is distributed free of charge. (See: Appx 3)
- b. Other papers sponsored by Hungarians in exile published a number of articles which are based on information given by the Central HQ spreading so the spirit of the Comradeship throughout the exile Hungarians.
- c. Broadcasting stations of various countries are devoting part of their programmes to news broadcasts in the Hungarian language.
- d. As far as possible a CHV organisation in a country produces its

own information service which is directed by the local leader. (See Appx 4)

10. POW service.

This part of the organisation deals with the tracing of Hungarian POWs in Russia. (See Appx 5)

11. Work of the registration service.

It puts on record the addresses and keeps them up to date so that in the event of an emergency every individual can be traced and posted according to his military training and background.

12. Badge.

The CHV has a badge adorned by the national colors and the Hungarian Holy Crown wellknown already in many of the Western Countries. A reproduction of this badge may be seen at the head of this summary.

13. The CHV's own viewpoints and position.

It is not a club or a society and consequently does not have a statute has very strict rules however: the Soldier's Oath. And the organisation proudly adhere to it: "When you are required to fight, fight gallantly, sacrifice your life and blood for your home, resist every enemy, no matter who he might be, wheter you are in Hungary or abroad, no matter to circumstances and no matter the time." Thus confessing the CHV creates a spiritual link among those who are held together by the same principles. The organisation does not wishes to interfere with the laws of other countries, wants to fight against the oppressors of Hungary, those oppressors of freedom of any kind. (See Appx 6)

14. Finances.

All of the expenses are covered by contribution of the members. Everyone offers as much as he can.

15. US registration.

The organisation is registered by the US Department of Justice, Foreign Agents Registration Section under the registration number: 601, and under the name: Collegial Society of Hungarian Veterans. (See Appx 7)



# HADAK ÚTJÁN

A HÁZARET ELNI ERÉNY, HALNI DICSŐSEG!

A MAGYAR HARCOSOK BAJTÁRSI KÖZÖSSÉGÉNEK KÖZPONTI TÁJÉKOZTATÓJA.

III. Évfolyam.

Nyugaton, 1951. Február hó.

22. szám.

## A kard és toll szövetsége

Irta: Mátray Lajos.

A század fordulón, amikor a sötét világösszeesküvés megkezdte a keresztény, nemzeti hagyományok lerombolását, valahol a nagy zür-zavarban elveszett egy ezeresztendő magyar tradíció: a kard és szellem szövetsége.

Pedig sehhol talán nem élt ez olyan elevenen, mint a magyarság körében. A Fehér Szarvast kergető Hunor és Magyar mögött ott jártak a kor haditudósítói a regósok, akik tovább adták a nemzeti mithosz szépségét, nagyságát késő nemzedékek számára. Szent István a nagy birodalom-szervező, a katona-király maga is író volt, az „Intelmekben” Középeurópa legállandóbb, legmaradandóbb politikai koncepcióját hagyta nemzetére. S akár merre nézünk a magyar ezredévben, a katona mellett mindig ott látjuk a szellem emberét. Ugyszólván minden nagy írónk megpróbált katona lenni és a nagy katonáink között mindig akadt egy igazi író is. Mátyás király tizezerfőnyi fekete serege mellett ott sorakozott a budai könyvtár 40.000 kötet könyve. Balassa Bálint az első „modern” költőnk a végvári vitézek életéről énekelt s Zrínyi legalább olyan nagy magyar író volt, mint amilyen nagy hadvezér. Berzsenyitől a nemes testőr-katonától kezdve a Szibériában meghalt Gyóni Gézáig hány és hány magyar példa bizonyítja még ezt a halhatatlan szövetséget. Fazekas Mihályról a Ludas Matyi írójáról jegyezték fel, hogy a napoleoni háborúk idején, amikor egy francia faluban egy óras szabadrablást engedélyeztek, Fazekas kapitány ur bement a kastélyba, leemelt a könyvespolcra egy kötet Moliert s egy óráig olvasott, azután visszahelyezte a könyvet a polcra. Befejezte a szabadrablást és távozott. Ez volt a magyar lovag és a szellemi ember egyesült mintaképe, ép úgy, mint Petőfi, aki mikor a toll már nem volt elég, egy szál karddal próbálta a segesvári malomgáton feltartóztatni a moszkovita zsarnokság

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Encl. 7



rohamát. A militarizmust kigunyolta a nyakkendő miatt, de a harcot, a katonasorsot megállta a hősi halálig.

Ezt a nagyszerű magyar hagyományt rombolta szét 1918-ban az az irányzat, amelyet „A harmadik Magyarországnak” irodalmi patkánylázadásnak nevezett Lendvai István. A tehetségtelenség, tudatlanság kis patkányai, a „haladás” babonáját hirdetve fellázadtak mindaz ellen, ami keresztény és magyar volt. Le akartak rombolni mindent, ami nemzeti hagyomány, magyar erény, népi sajátosság volt. Természetes, hogy a legmagyarabb típusnak a katonának kellett nekifáradni elsősorban. Rárohantak a négy éves köteleességteljesítésben elvérzett védtelen katonára s előbb csak a csillagot tépték le, azután megpróbálták lerángatni mindent, ami tekintély, fegyelem, hősiesség, nagyság és magyar vitézi erény volt.

A trianoni idők kezdetén a keresztény magyar sajtó vezetői, ennek a végzetes destrukciónak ellenhatásaként, azért álmodtak egy olyan magyar írótipusról, amelynek van világnézete, meggyőződése, hite és amely hű a fajtájához, amely helyreállítja újra a kard és toll vérszövetségét. — Olyan írótipusról, amely nem adja el hitét, elveit a pénznek, hatalomnak, tömegnek. Higgyen bármit, de amit hisz amellett tartson ki becsülettel és ha kell halálig, mint ahogy Petőfi is kitartott a segesvári malomgáton a legnagyobb tulerővel; a reménytelen eltipratással szemben is. A toll embere ne romboljon. Ne szálljon alá az irodalmi patkány nivójára, hanem higgyen a fajtájában, a különb erényben, különb vitézségben, a magasabb színvonalban. Ne érvényesülni akarjon, hanem szolgálni. Nem valami hatalomnak, vagy földi Istennek, hanem kizárólag a nemzetnek, a Hazának és ebben az értelemben legyen csak — katona!

A magyar tollforgatók jórésze mindig becsülettel állta a tollnak, kardnak, a fegyvernek és szellemnek ezt a szent szövetségét. Mi magyar írók büszkéek vagyunk rá, hogy a bolsevikiek által összeállított „háborus bünös” listákon legalább annyi író szerepelt, mint katona. Ez volt a mi becsületrendünk! A dezertőr-demokrácia, a népbírósi hóhéruralom egyformán akarta megbélyegezni a katonát és a szellem emberét. „Aki a háborus hírvetés szolgálatában szellemi munkát végzett” — mondja a népbírósi hóhértörvény — „ép oly háborus bünös, mint aki fegyverrel védte hazáját.” Az ellenség imé bebizonyította, amit sokan nem akartak elhinni, hogy a keresztény katonák és keresztény írók a hivatás, vérség, lélek szent közösségében együvé tartoznak és elválaszthatatlanul egyek is. A hazájukat védő katonahősökre és újságíró hősökre együtt dördült a népbírák sortüze, együtt léptek az akasztófákra és együtt fognak állani az eljövendő szabad Magyarország halhatatlan mártirjai között.

Az irodalmi patkánylázadás reszkető hősei még ma is a „háborus bünösség” ostoba jelszavait ordítják a különb képesség, a kipróbáltabb hűség, a szenvedésben, harcban nemesültebb és megtisztultabb magyarság felé. Ma még mindig meg akarják bontani a kard és toll szövetségét, a katonát próbálják gyalázzani, időszerűtlennek minősíteni. De mi, akik egymást bátorítva és követve együtt szenvedtünk a hontalanságban, együtt nyomorogtunk, tisztán látjuk, hogy nem lehet a katonát időszerűtlennek minősíteni. A hibáinkból kigazultunk, vagy ki kell igazulnunk, azonban az ideáljaink megmaradtak és változhatatlanok, mint maga a magyar örökkévalóság. A katona nem „időszerűtlen”, hiszen a bolsevizmus közelségében remegő nyugati világ ma rémülten kutat a megcsufolt „Atlasztisz ezredesek” után, keresi a hőst, akit felakasztottak, börtönbe zártak, temető árkába küldtek.

Hol vagy üldözött, legyalázott katona? Szállj ki a voronyezsi sírból, a kárpáti rengetegek és budai romházak jeltelen temetőjéből, az orosz katorgákból. Védj meg minket, akik az örök béke nevében odazárattunk. És a magyar katona nem rekriminál.

S ugyanugy kezdik keresni majd a hazájához, népéhez hű tollforgatót is. Hol vagy megölt szellem és hűség, akit a post facto jog alapján bebörtönöztünk, elnémitottunk, szégyenoszlophoz kötöttünk? Jöjj fazekasmihályok, petőfiék méltatlan bujdosó utódja és gyujts világosságot az irástudók árulása folytán támasztott szellemi sötétben. Hiszem, hogy katonák, tollforgatók és minden legyalázottak együtt fogjuk újra mondani: Életünket és vérünket! De előbb adják vissza az elrabolt becsületünket!

Mert nemcsak a magunk becsületéről van szó, hanem a világ bajáról. Nemcsak a bolsevizmus a veszély, hanem az az egyetemes patkánylázadás, amely egy félévszázad óta keleten, nyugaton egyaránt rombolja az erkölcsi és kulturértékeket.

Az a baja az egész világnak, amit Mécs László egyetlen verssorban így fejezett ki: „Mi tegnap még erény volt, ma börtön jár azért!” Az a baj, hogy a háboru után az erkölcsi, szellemi értékeket, a hősiesség, hűség, tisztesség örök erényeit rombolták le. A hőst bitóra huzták, a mártírt bebörtönözték, az áruló bársonyszékbe ült. Az Isten nevét kihagyták az UNO. chartájából, a keresztény erkölcsi fogalmakat felcserélték a kollektív büntetéssel, a krisztusi jogot a londoni egyezményrel és a népbírósi hóhérsággal. A világ visszajára fordult mindannak, ami eddig fenntartotta a társadalmakat, nemzeteket. A társadalmi rend ellentétbe került, nem a militarizmussal, hanem a katonai erénnyel, amely minden földi eszmények között a legkonstruktívabb, mivel a szolgálatot, önfeláldozást, Isten- és hazaszeretetet, a bajtársiasságot, a nemzeti közösség védelmét tartja a legnemesebb emberi hivatásnak és kötelességnek. De ellentétbe került az új világrend a szellemmel is, mikor szellemi szabadságot hirdetett és politikai ürügyekkel megfojtotta a szellem szabadságát. S a közös sorsban, a közös elnyomásban így találkozott újra a kard és toll minden hű harcosa.

Az utunk még hosszú és nehéz. De világosan látjuk, hogy az eljövendő Magyarországra nem személyt, nem valamilyen politikai formát kell visszavinni, hanem azt amit leginkább leromboltak: erényt és szellemet, krisztusi erkölcsöt, magyar műveltséget, katona-erényt és polgári-erényt, fegyelmet és szabadságot együtt, jogot és kötelességet együtt. S a kard és a toll katonáinak ezért kell tartani a szövetséget, kint a hontalanságban is, mert hisszük, hogy a hősiesség és a szellem minden másnál örökebb tulajdonságok és amire a politika képtelen, csak ezek és csak együtt ujthatják meg a veszendő világot.

## A harmadik világháboru fejlődéstörténeli jelentősége

Az ember fegyveres, fizikai testvérharca az emberiség fejlődésének egyik legjelentősebb tényezője. Nemcsak a történelmi idők kezdetétől ismert, hanem már a bibliai időkben is, mióta Kain megölte testvérét Ábelt. Azóta az emberiség de a testvérharca maga is nagyot fejlődött. A fejlődés mértékét és ütemét az emberi szellem fejlődése uralta és ez a fejlődési folyamat fizikai és erkölcsi irányokban jelentkezett.

veres testvérharca további létjogosultsága, vagy már nem pozitív értelemben fogja az emberiség fejlődését szolgálni. Aszerint, hogy a fejlődésnek erkölcsi, vagy fizikai ágán jelentkezik előbb a csucsteljesítmény.

A fejlődés fizikai ágán ugyanis, Kain kőbaltájából napjainkig hidrogén bomba lett. A bomba rendkívüli hatásának jellemzőit a H. U. legutóbbi száma ismertette. Ez a hatás a szakértők nyilatkozatai szerint tovább fejlesz-

ügy előbb-utóbb a fejlődésnek olyan stádiumához érkezünk, amelyben egyetlen ember rosszakaratán vagy könnyelműségén mulhat, akár az egész emberiség sorsa és élete. A fejlődés fizikai ágán tehát nincs már sok további lehetőség.

A fejlődés erkölcsi ága olyan vonatkozásban jelentkezik, hogy az ember egészséges erkölcsi alaptermészete kezdetől fogva ellenezte a fegyveres, fizikai testvérharcot. Ezért a gyakorlati életben adódó vitás kérdéseknek, kizárólag békés uton való rendezése érdekében, egyre magasabb rendű emberi társulások keletkeztek. A fegyveres testvérharcnak a családon, majd nemzetségeken belüli kiküszöbölését soronkövetették a nemzetek, majd különböző nemzetközi társulások jogrendi alkotásai. Ezek kapcsán a fegyveres testvérharc lehetősége is egyre jobban csökkent, illetve egyre magasabbrendű emberi társulások jellemzője lett. Kain és Abel személyi testvérharc a XX. szdban már világháború alakjában jelentkezik, de párhuzamosan egyre erősebben jelentkezik az akarat is a világ összes nemzetét olyan jogrendi közösségbe összefogni, amely a fegyveres testvérharc létjogosultságát általánosan, egyszer és mindenkorra megszünteti. A fejlődés erkölcsi ága is csuosteljesítmény előtt áll tehát és annak elérésében remélhetőleg megelőzi a fizikai ágat, még mielőtt utóbbi az egész emberiségre végzetessé válhatna.

Az emberi társulásnak általában kétféle alakja ismeretes: az önkéntes és a kényszer-társulás. Az emberiség fejlődése során ezek versenytársakként visszatérőleg jelentkeztek akár személyek, akár nemzetségek vagy nemzetek társulására került a sor. Így természetes, hogy a fejlődési csuac kialakításában is mindkét forma jelentkezik.

Napjainkban, amikor az emberiség zöme, az állandó nemzetközi békét önkéntes nemzeti társulás útján az UNO keretében tervezi megvalósítani, a Szovjet a világ összes nemzetét, katonai erejére támaszkodva akarja a világ-bolsevizmus jogrendjébe kényszeríteni.

A fejlődési csuac eléréséhez hátra van még annak eldöntése, hogy a fegyveres testvérharc további létjogosultságát a nemzetek önkéntes békétársulása, vagy a bolsevizmus terrorrendszere szüntesse meg.

Lapunk hasábjain ismételtelen hangoztattuk, hogy a szabad élet és a kommunista rab-szolgaság vitáját nem lehet békés uton rendezni. A harmadik világháború tehát történelmi szükségszerűségként áll előttünk, hogy az

emberiségnek eme remélhetőleg utolsó, nagyszabású fegyveres testvérharc — melyben immár egyetlen nemzet sem maradhat semleges — végre megteremtse a különböző nemzetek békés együttélésének legutolsó előfeltételét.

Nekünk hontalan magyaroknak nem elég tudomásul vennünk ezt a lehetőséget, hanem ebből kell meghatározniuk követendő magatartásunkat, ha nemzetünk jövőjét helyesen, eredményesen akarjuk szolgálni. A feladatot lényegében a következőkben foglalhatjuk össze:

1.) A magyarság helye a vitában feltétlenül a Nyugat oldalán van. Nemesak azért, mert az emberiség egészséges erkölcsi fejlődését ez az oldal képviseli; mert történelmi múltunk minden szála Nyugathoz köt; mert a katonai erőviszonyok mérlegelése alapján a reálpolitikai helyzetmegítélés is ezt az oldalt javasolja, hanem mindenekelőtt azért, mert a szláv gyűrűben élő antibolsevista érzelmeiben megingathatatlan magyarság biológiailag is halálra volna ítélve a szláv bolsevizmus jegyében fogant és orosz katonai erőre támaszkodó világbéke esetében.

2.) A magyar nemzetnek a nyugati életformához való ragaszkodását a hontalan magyarságnak kell cselekvőlegesen kifejezésre juttatnia. A nemzet zömét ugyanis a rajta uralkodó terror minden bizonnyal aktív fegyveres részvételre fogja kényszeríteni Kelet oldalán. Nem lehet elégséges tehát eme kényszerállásfoglalásnak csupán ellenpólusát megteremtteni, hanem aktív fellépéssel kell ellensúlyozni és megbénítani a bolsevista kényszerpólus cselekvő erejét.

3.) A harmadik világháborút követően, a tartós világbéke alapjainak rendezésénél, remélhetőleg már kicsinyes, hibás és mulandó értékű politikai szempontok nem fognak szerepet játszani és a kisnemzetek sorsát illetően az egyes nemzetek értékelése a nemzetközösségi élet egészséges fejlődése és lehetőségei szempontjából történik majd meg. Elhibázott és bűnös magatartás volna tehát a világ közvéleménye előtt belpolitikai múltunk hányortogatásában keresni a magyar jövő megalapozásának reális módját. Ehelyett történelmi érdemeinket a nyugati világért hozott áldozatainkat és geopolitikai jelentőségünket kell a világ elé tárni és olyan meggyőző erővel hirdetni és bizonyítani, hogy történelmi szerepünknek és jelentőségünknek megfelelő helyet kapjunk ismét a Kárpátmedencében.

ENEL.

# INNEN-ONNAN A BK. ARCHIVUMBÓL

Az „American Veterans Committee” válasza a katonák USA-beli kivándorlása ügyében küldött levelünkre.

A francia hadsereg Vezérkari Főnökének, a németországi amerikai és angol Főmegbízottáknak az Európa Tanács Elnökének, a Fehér Könyv-el kapcsolatos válaszevelei.

A spanyol Nagyvezérkar Főnökének és Anders lengyel tábornoknak újévi jókívánságai.

**American Veterans Committee (AVC)**  
IN SERVICE TO OUR DEMOCRATIC AND PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN AND FREE WORLD PEOPLES  
 National Office - 1751 16th Street, N.W. - Washington, D.C. - 20036 (202)

Dear Mr. Zako:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 15. I am referring it to our International Representative, Gilbert Harrison, formerly the National Chairman of this organization, who is currently in Europe, for such investigation and other steps as he deems appropriate. Upon receipt of his report I shall, of course, communicate with you further.

Assuming you that Mr. Harrison and this organization will consider very carefully the information you have furnished, and will every best wish, I am

Sincerely,  
*Joseph A. Christy, Jr.*  
 National Secretary

UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY  
 (26) Frankfurt /Main  
 Headquarters Building

To dear Mr. Zako:

I wish to acknowledge, with appreciation, the copy of the White Book published by the prisoners of war service of the Hungarian Veterans Union and forwarded with your kind letter. The documentation contained in this book is impressive, and I agree that the status of the Hungarian prisoners of war illegally retained by the Soviet Union and of Hungarian civilians forcibly deported by Soviet authorities recorded therein is tragic.

I regard this record as very valuable, and it will be useful to my Government in its struggle to assure to all people their rights as human beings.

Sincerely yours,  
*Joseph J. McCloy*  
 United States High Commissioner for Germany

LE GÉNÉRAL  
 CHEF D'ÉTAT-MAJOR EN CHEF

Paris, le 18 Octobre 1950

Monsieur le Général,

J'ai été très intéressé par le document que vous m'avez fait parvenir dans le Livre Blanc Hongrois que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser.

Quelques problèmes subsistent par cette matière, mais ils sont essentiellement techniques, et il est très sensible au sort des millions de vos compatriotes détenus dans les camps, au profit des lois transitoires de la République Hongroise.

Je vous prie de vouloir bien me faire connaître les conclusions auxquelles vous êtes parvenu.

(A. J. ...)

CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE  
 SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL

COUNCIL OF EUROPE  
 SECRETARIAT GENERAL

Strasbourg, le 20 Octobre 1950.

Sir,

Monsieur Paul-Henri Spaak, Président de l'Assemblée Consultative de l'Assemblée du Conseil de l'Europe, a été instruit de la gratitude pour le Livre Blanc concernant le statut des prisonniers de guerre et déportés Hongrois civils que vous, en tant que Président de l'Assemblée, avez bien voulu lui adresser par votre lettre du 15 septembre 1950.

Monsieur Spaak a déposé le Livre Blanc avec la bibliothèque de la Secrétariat Général, où il sera à la disposition des Représentatives de l'Assemblée.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,  
*Joseph J. McCloy*  
 Secretary-General

PRIVATE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER,  
 CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY, WEST  
 (Frankfurt)

16th October, 1950.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the High Commissioner to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 9 October 1950 enclosing a copy of the White Book concerning the status of Hungarian prisoners of war illegally retained by the Soviet Union and of Hungarian civilian persons forcibly deported by the Soviet authorities.

Yours truly,  
*D. D. Brown*

Monsieur le Général,

Je vous prie de vouloir bien agréer l'assurance de ma haute estime et de ma sympathie.

*Anders*

Marschall 25.10.1950

# Versenyfutás az időért

A világ eseményeinek megfigyelői számára jőformán megszűnt a lehetősége annak, hogy a nagy összefüggéseken túl felmérjék a rohanó események logikai sorrendjét. A feszültségekkel telt létkörben minden történés robbanékonyra lett s nem tudjuk melyik lesz az, mely a levegőbe repíti bizonytalan létünket. Jóslások ennek ellenére történnek, de gyakorlati értékük mindössze egyetlen ponton azonos: **napjaink törekvéseinek főcélja „Időgenerális” támogatásának elnyerése.**

A háborus felkészültség pillanatnyi előnye minden bizonnyal a Keletet illeti meg, mely ennek tudatában immár a legszélsőségesebb eszközöket is igénybe veszi diplomáciai hadjárata során. A nyugati demokráciák viszont csak most ébrednek yaltai, teheráni és potsdami révéletükből. Annál lázasabban igyekeznek azonban pótolni az elmulasztottakat. A napi eseményeket úgy érezzük, felesleges felsorolnunk, hisz azok egyfelől köztudomásúak, másfelől mire e sorok Bajtársainkhoz érnék, minden bizonnyal túlhaladtak. Amikor e sorokat írjuk a pekingi kormány elutasította az UNO „tüzbeszűntetési” javaslatát, azonban a külügyminisztériumokban megoszlanak a vélemények, hogy az elutasítás tényleges-e vagy sem. A fontolgatások távolabbi problémák felé vetülnek. Az ázsiai háboru kiszélesítése kétségkívül módot adna az Egyesült Nemzetek terhét hordozó Amerikának, hogy Kinában bevethesse a Koreában nem használt és nem használható fegyvereit. A másik példalon viszont egy elhuzódó ázsiai háboru óriási erőket köfne le és gyengitené a Nyugat föllenállási vonalának: az európai védelemnek kiépítését. A döntés ismét Moszkva kezében van. Tőle függ, hogy valóban nagyarányu háborút akar-e a távolkeleti területeken, melynek során felmorzsolhatná a nyugati erők jelentős részét, vagy megelégszik a részleges anyagi, de annál nagyobb mérvü idegfelórléssel. **Annai bizonyos, hogy a szinte elkerülhetetlennek látszó összeütközés időpontját mindkét fél igyekszik elhuzni.**

Amily mértékben érthető és világos a Nyugat törekvése az időnyerésre — hiszen minden percben felkészültebben és biztosabban nézhet szembe a Szovjet támadással — annyira kódós és érthetetlen az oroszok azonos magatartása.

Truman elnök a 82. kongresszus megnyitása alkalmával nyíltan megmondotta: ha Európa és Afrika a Szovjet kezére kerül, Amerika pusztán a potenciális megosztás által menthetetlenül ki van szolgáltatva a bolsevizálódásnak még akkor is, ha az ellenség soha nem teszi lábát az Egyesült Államok földjére.

adottságot, holnapután talán már haderejével is defenzívában szorulhat. A felvonuló erők lassan kiegyenlítődnek, a Szovjet számszerű fölényét kiegyensúlyozza és leküzdí az amerikai és nyugateurópai, minőségi hadiipari potenciál.

Miért nem támadt eddig a Szovjet? Két évvel ezelőtt nemcsak katonailag, de pszichológialag is legyőzhette volna Európát. Izolálhatta volna Amerikát, megvalósulhatott volna a Lenin-tétel, mely a kapitalizmusok elsorvadásáról szól. Mi tartotta vissza a Szovjet diktatúrát, melynek a háboru megindításához minden politikai és jórészt anyagi eszköze a kezében volt, amikor Amerika még a roosevelti illúziókban ringatta magát és a kommunista 5. hadoszlopok mindenütt akadálytalanul dolgoztak? Mi tartotta tehát vissza attól, hogy kihasználja az adott pillanatot s mi hajtja ma, hogy még mindig versenyt fusson az idővel? Ha a választ keressük nem szabad felednünk, hogy az orosz rendkívül fejlett pszichológiai érzékkel rendelkezik. Ez történelmi hagyomány, melyet bolsevista köntösbőben is ápol. Gondoljunk csupán arra, hogy milyen pokoli ravaszággal végezte el a belső hódítás művét az általa megszállt területeken az emberi lélek csorbulásának és gyengeségének ismerete révén. Hogyan válogatta össze a lelkieg sebzett és jellemgyenge embereket a vezetésre, hogy az általuk elkövetett hibák és jellemtelenségek örvén ragadja magához nyíltan a hatalmat, miközben a tömegek józan aggályait bámulatos ügyességgel sikerült elaltatnia, s mire azok valóban magukhoz tértek és rájöttek a velük folytatott szörnyű és hazug játékra, már a durva hatalom birtokában kényszeríthette őket engedelmességre. Ez a pszichológiai érzék talán az, mely visszatartotta a Kreml urait a csábító cselekvéstől?

Moszkvában nagyonis tisztában vannak azzal, hogy rendszerük saját birodalmuk határain belül is gyenge lábakon áll. Tudják, hogy kizáróan az éhség pokoli eszközével kényszeríthetik engedelmességre tömegeiket, mely tunya és bárgyu, de ha egyszer a zsülipék valahol felszakadnak, fékezhetetlen. Ilyen gátszakadást okozhat a háboru és úgy véljük nyugodtan mondhatjuk, hogy a bolsevista rendórállamban csak egy háboru okozhatja. Tudják, hogy az MVD minden terrorja ellenére kétszázmillió ember szabotálja akaratukat. Kétszázmillió ember, akitől elvették az élet értelmét, elvették az egyéniséget.

De bölcsen tudja a Kreml azt is, hogy a vasfüggöny és az orosz határ között ma kényszerűen éljenző milliók az első pillanatban szembefordulnak vele, amit csak a háború

désével. Nem bizonyos, de lehetséges, hogy ilyen szempontok tartották vissza a Szovjetet a számára megadott nagy lehetőség kihasználásától. Hogy ereje biztos tudatában nem hagyta volna ki a világ meghódításának tényleg megadott lehetőségét, több mint valószínű. Hogy erkölcsi szempontok sem gátolták, ahhoz sem fér kétség. Miért fut tehát versenyt a Szovjet mégis az időért?

Ha európai aggyal gondolkozunk, úgy két szélső megoldás adódhat a Szovjet számára: vagy támad és megkísérli a győzelem lehetőségét a jelenlegi még mindig kedvező helyzetben kihasználni, vagy levonva a konzervenciákat, még ma, hatalmi túlsúlya birtokában, igyekszik mihamarabb megegyezésre jutni az egyre gyorsabban felvonuló és felkészülő Nyugattal.

A kiismerhetetlen orosz lélek azonban úgy látszik más megoldást keres. Moszkva tisztában van azzal, hogy a háboru végső kimenetele felette kockázatos addig, amíg nem sikerül megszereznie az atomfőlényt. Az időnyerés egyik motívuma valószínűen ez. Ha az atomgyártásban akárcsak egyensúlyi helyzetet sikerül teremtenie Amerikával, úgy adva van számára a támadás lehetősége. A másik esetleges motívum sokkal szélesebb távlatu. Ha Moszkva a hidegháboru során tulfeszített hadigazdálkodásra kényszeríti a nyugatot és a döntés előtt néhány pillanattal messzemenő koncessziókat téve megegyezik vele — hosszú távan csatát nyerhet a háboru kockázata nélkül. Ezt a gondolatmenetet, úgy érezzük, kissé közelebről kell megvilágítanunk.

Közismert, hogy az orosz politikának kettős főcélja van: az egyik a szláv imperializmus kiterjesztése a szláv lakta területekre, a másik a világ bolsevizálása. A második világháboru az addig izolált Szovjet számára mindkét téren óriási eredményeket hozott. A pánszláv eszme megvalósult, ma minden szláv nép orosz hegemonia alá került. A világbolsevizmus terén is jelentős lépésekkel jutott előre. Kelet-európát oroszakkal bolsevizálta és Ázsiát nem is tekintve, világszerte erősen penetrálta a tömegeket. Ha tehát a háborus gazdálkodásra teljesen áttért Nyugat számára hirtelen beközönt az a helyzet, hogy nem kell háborút viselnie, a milliókat foglalkoztató hadiipar és milliókat fegyverben tartó hadseregek leszerelése következtében olyan óriási gazdasági megrázkódtatás következik be, mely sokkal súlyosabb, mint valamely háboru utáni, mely megedzi a tömegeket a terhek és nélkülözések hordozására. A kapitalista világ valóban a legsúlyosabb válságba kerülhet és a munka és állás nélkül maradt milliók elkeseredettségét kihasználva a „békeméző” Szovjetnek könnyű aratása lehet. Még abban az esetben is, ha a Szovjet részről tett engedmények odáig is mennének, hogy néldául Kelet-európanál víz-

mert bármily erővel nyilvánuljon is ott a kommunista- és oroszellenes hangulat, Moszkva a „demokrácia” jegyében megtarthatná elit pártszervezetét s még e meggyötört tömegekre is páratlan hatással lenne a háboru elkerülése és a felszabadulás kettős boldogsága, amit ebben az esetben vitathatatlanul a Szovjetnek köszönhetne. Mennyivel nagyobb hatást gyakorolna azonban egy ily magatartás a nyugati világ tömegeire, mely azt látná, hogy valóban a „nyugati imperializmusok” akarták a háborút és a Szovjet volt az, mely „önzetlen koncessziói” révén megmentette az emberiséget a beláthatatlan katasztrófától. Ugyanebben a pillanatban mérhetetlenül megerősödne a belső helyzet Oroszországban, lehullanának Nyugat nyílt és rejtett blokádjai és a Szovjetben — a nyugati ember számára elképzelhetlen alacsony igények kielégítése mellett — prosperitás indulna meg ugyanabban a pillanatban, amikor a kapitalista világ a gazdasági átállítás nyomoztó problémáival, a kerékvágásukból kivetett és munkanélküli emberek beláthatatlan tömegeinek problémáival kellene küszködnie, akik hálásan és várakozásteljesek fordulnának Moszkva felé.

Nagyon is lehet, hogy ez a gondolatmenet nem helytálló és az események egészen másképpen alakulnak; lehet, a diktatúrák örök törvénye érvényesül és a permanens forradalom is felfalja gyermekeit után önmagát. Azonban ez is egy lehetőség s talán nem helytelen, ha napjaink forgatagában minden lehetőségre figyelünk és mindenik ellen vértessük magunkat.

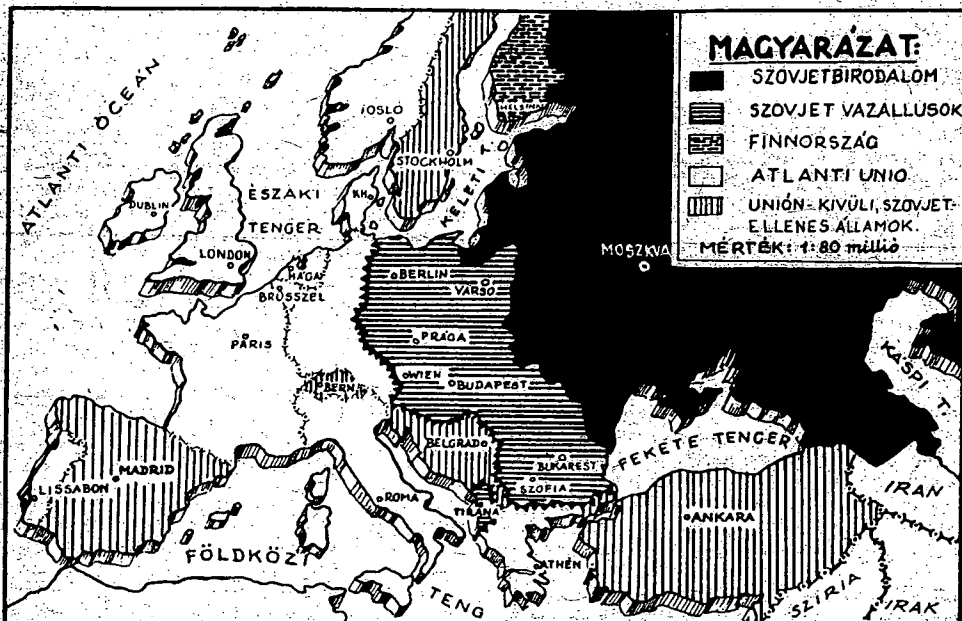
Csak egy jóval későbbi kor történetirői lesznek megmondhatóik annak, mi miért történt vészekkel és riadalmakkal telt napjainkban. De már ma érezzük, hogy sokkal többről van szó, mint hatalmi érdekek összeütközéséről. Új világ születik s mi a szülés fájdalomát és lázait érezzük. Ma csupán sejtéseink vannak arról, ami holnap már ideál és bizonyosság lesz: a vérben és szenvedésben született újabb kor. De rajtunk, élő embereken múlik, hogy a 2000 éves keresztény kulturaközösségünk pompás ujjáéledése vagy egy új, a mi porainkon felépülő barbár világ erőszaka következzen, mely talán csak századok múltán nyílt majd ismét vissza az emberiség örök értékeihez.

Ha ezekből a távlatokból kiindulva szemléljük napjaink zavaros és rohanó eseményeit, némi bizakodással tölthet el a nyugati kulturakörhöz tartozó népek ébredése, mely anyagi és szellemi fegyverek kovácsolásában nyilvánul meg.

A versenyt az időért futják. A Szovjet, hogy szétmálásszon, a Nyugat, hogy megizmosodjék. A győztes az a fél lesz, aki a másikat megelőzi. Az ultima ratiohoz a háboru eszközhöz akkor nyúlunk, ha az erők és folyamatok azonos időpontban egyenlítőd-

# A VASFÜGGÖNY KÉT OLDALÁN

## AZ ÉMBERANYAG ÉS ANNAK KATONAI KIHASZNÁLÁSA



### ERŐVISZONYOK:

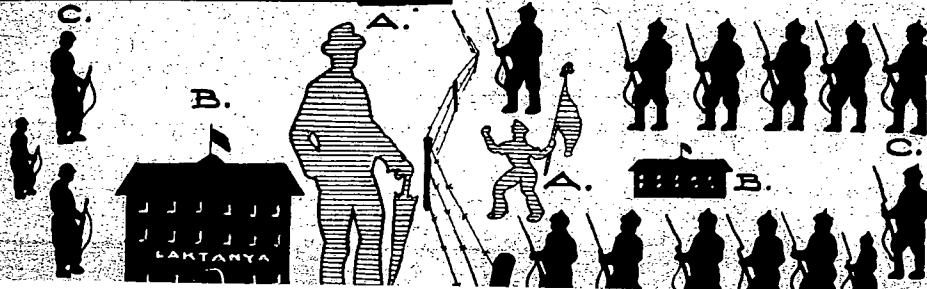
#### AZ ATLANTI UNIÓ ÁLLAMAI:

ORSZÁG:	A. LAKOSSÁG LELEKSZÁM MILLIÓKBAN	B.) KIALLITHATÓ BÉKEHADOSZTÁLYOK SZÁMA	C. MEGLEVŐ BÉKEHADOSZTÁLYOK SZÁMA
NORVÉGIA	3	3	1
DÁNIA	5	5	1
HOLLANDIA	7	7	2
BELGIUM	7	7	2
ANGLIA	50	50	5
FRANCIAORSZ.	44	44	5
OLASZORSZÁG	44	44	5
PORTUGÁLIA	5	5	3
NEMETORSZÁG	48	48	-
USA. (HIGSZALID)	-	-	3
<b>MINDÖSSZE</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>27</b>

#### A SZOVJET VAZALLUSÁLLAMOK:

ORSZÁG:	A. LAKOSSÁG LELEKSZÁM MILLIÓKBAN	B.) KIALLITHATÓ BÉKEHADOSZTÁLYOK SZÁMA	C. MEGLEVŐ BÉKEHADOSZTÁLYOK SZÁMA
LENGYELORSZÁG	24	24	30
CSEHSZLOVAKIA	12	12	16
MAGYARORSZÁG	9	9	12
ROMANIA	16	16	18
BULGARIA	8	8	20
ALBANIA	1	1	2
OROSZ. (HIGSZALID)	-	-	30
<b>MINDÖSSZE:</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>128</b>

) TAPASZTALATI SZÁM, MELYSZERINT MINDEN MILLIÓ LAKOS UTÁN EGY BÉKEH. KERETELI TARTHATÓK FENN.



## CSENDŐRNAPRA:

# CSENDŐRÖK A KÁRPÁTOKON

Naplótöredékek az Ungvár-i cső. tanzászlóalj 2. szd-ának hadinaplójából.

1944. őszétől kezdve, amikor a keleti áradat megközelítette a Kárpátok hágóit, sok ezer csendőr rohamisokkal cserélte fel a tollas kalapot s beállt a Honvédség sorai közé, hogy testével védje a Haza szent földjét. Amikor a Haza úgy kívánta, egymásután sorra kerültek a Nagyvárad-i és Ungvár-i tanzászlóaljak, az Aknaszlatina-i, Bárcsai, Debreceni, Miskolci, stb. csendőr századok és idővel az őrsők, szárnyak és osztályok kivont legénységei. Nagyvárad-nál cső. őrsparancsnokképző iskola tőrzsőrmesterekből és őrmesterekből álló századai rohamoztak és hulltak el egy szálig. A Verecke-i szorosban az Ungvár-i tanzlj. két szd-a tartotta fel a szovjet tulerőt felmorzsolódásáig. A Csepélszigeten támadó szovjet tömegeket a Galántai-i csendőr zlj. verte vissza. A budai vár tömegsírjaiban közel 3000 csendőr alussza örök álmát.

Ez a néhány adat bizonyítja, hogy a m. kir. Csendőrség megtette a kötelességét a Hazával szemben.

1944. október 6.

Élvezem a ragyogó őszi nap sugarait. Kissé fáradt vagyok, mert most érkeztem vissza Budapestre. Bucsut venni voltam Szüleimtől, megfürödtem megegyeszer utoljára a Tiszában, bucsuztam a szőke mósolygó folyótól, ahol diákéveim alatt annyi szép nyarat töltöttem. Előttöm van Édesanyám őszhajú, könnyesszemű, de bizakodó alakja, amint utoljára csókolom meg a kezét s utána beülök a gépkocsiba, hogy a por eltakarja integető, áldott kezét... A búcsu emlékei kavarnak előttem, alig hallok tisztársaim beszélgetését. Rövidesen felállok s elbucuszom a fiuktól. Lefekszem kialudni az ut fáradalmait, ki tudja mi következik?

A csengő hangja ébreszt, az órára pillantok: 5 óra. Lakásom előtt a napos csendőr áll feszes vigyázban s megszólal: „Főhadnagy Úr alázatosan jelentem riadó!” „Toldy szds. ur azonnal kéri a Főhadnagy Urat.”

Belépek a zlj. parancsnoki irodába és kíváncsian tekintek a távollevő parancsnokot helyettesítő vitéz Toldy százados urra. „Na Karcsi, meleg napok következnek. Idenézz, itt a távirat!” E szavakkal fogad.

„Cső. tan. zlj. pság-nak Ungvár. Tábori posta... 1944. Okt. 6. A tanzlj. összes jegyverével, közérvel, 3 napi élelemmel és főzöládákkal felszerelve helyezkedjék menekész állapotba és várja a csapat szállító gépkocsik érkezését. Menetirány: Munkácsra, Szolyván át Polena-ig. Ott keressé a 13. ho. eligazító közeget. A legénység a kocsikról ne szálljon le. 1. hds. pság.”

Felkiáltok: „Ez a Szovjet hds. elleni bevetés lesz!” Toldy százados ur igenlően bólint. 23 h 30 I-kor végre motorzugást, erős morajlást hallunk. Belép a kapuüyeletes csendőr s jelenti, hogy a gépkocsi oszlop megérkezett. „Sorakozó! Sorakozó!” zeng a kemény parancs a hatalmas folyósón. A csendőrcsizmák kopogásától reng az épület. A gépkocsioszlop parancsoka egy gk. zászlós jelenti, hogy 10 csapat szállító gépkocsival megérkezett s azonnal indulni kell. Felhívja a figyelmet, hogy Szolyván túl erős partizán veszéllyel számolhatunk s készüljünk fel közeltámadásra.

A zlj. sorakozik, a kürtös elfujja az imát... Az alvó város csendjébe beleharsog a csendőrök bucsuja. Némán tiszteleg 260 frontra induló csendőr. Ághy ezredes-ur, Pálfi alez. ur, Gyárfás és Dávid századosok személyesen jöttek el katonaszerencsét kívánni. Jólesik ez a féltő bajtársi szeretet, ahogy körülvesznek bennünket az elválás pillanatában.

Felrakom a rohamisakat, utolsó tiszteleg a visszamaradó bajtársak felé, felzognak a motorok, s az oszlop elindul. A gk. vezetőtől érdeklődöm a helyzet felől. A honvéd őszinte választ ad: „az oroszok tulerővel támadnak s nincs magyar tartalék. Főhadnagy urékat is bevetik ellenük.”

1944. október 7.

Éjfél után néhány perccel a vaksötét éjszakában bucsuzunk Ungvártól. Hűvös az éjszaka, az egyik cigarettát a másik után szívjuk a vezetővel. Munkácsig nincs veszély. Nyugodtan ülünk és figyeljük a gyengén megvilágított műutat. Egy-egy sebesült szállító gépkocsi hajt el mellettünk néha. Nemsokára átfutunk Szolyván is. Néhány égő gépkocsit előzünk, itt-ott halottak hevernek az uton, a partizánok tényleg működtek az éjjel. Végre feltűnik Polena. Az eligazító közeget az asztalnál ülve találjuk a szobában. Egy honvéd főhadnagy az illető s közli a parancsot: „Hajtsanak tovább százados urék Vezérszállásra, a 13. hop-hoz.” Elmondja még, hogy már többször érdeklődtek távbeszélőn megérkezésünk felől. Baj lehet elől, mert egész éjjel türelmetlen telefonbeszélgetés folyik és a hadosztályparancsnokságon senki se feküdt le ma éjjel.

Az oszlop elindul. Teljesen kivirrad lassan, a viláosság előtti a hajnali ködben uszó fenyegetést és sziklás hegyormokat. Mellettünk vöröskeresztes gépkocsik hajtának el. Szörnyű hideg van, borzongás futkos bennem, szinte belebujok a meleg motorba. Felhatkor végre feltűnik Vezérszállás. Sok eítőernvős honvéd pihen az ut mellett. Egy eítőernvős tiszt vidáman integet. A forgalom



## Koreai haditapasztalatok és Európa védelme

*Ez a cikk a szárazföldi erők fejlesztése mellett törődést és látszólag ellentétben van a múlt számban megjelent „Korea esete bizonyítja” című tanulmánnyal, amely azt fejtegette, hogy „A hadászati győzelem utja a világ légtérének korlátlan uralma révén áll nyitva.”*

*Lényegében mindkét tanulmánynak igaza van. A fegyverkezésben is súlyt kell képezni, mert különben még a leggazdagabb ország hadipotenciálja is szétforgácsolódik. Kétségtelen, hogy az USA-nak egy megfelelő méretű szárazföldi haderő melletti geopolitikai és hadipari adottságainál fogva elsősorban annak a Nyugateurópának kell adnia, amely mindkét világháborúban közel 300 hadosztályt vetett harcba. Az USA hadászati légiereje csak akkor biztosíthatja a végső döntést, ha a Szovjetnek nem sikerül szárazföldi túlsúlyát Nyugateurópát lerohanna és ezáltal meglévő emberanyagával mellett olyan gazdasági és ipari erőforrásokat biztosítani, melyek kiegyenlítik az USA-val szembeni jelenlegi anyagi és technikai hátrányát.*

A Koréában lejátszódó hadműveletekről sajnos csak a napilapok hasábjairól tudunk némi képet alkotni. Nehéz kritikát gyakorolni olyan katonai ténykedésről, amelyben az ember saját maga nem vett részt, illetve nem ismeri teljesen az adottságokat. A sajtó és egyéb híradások a katonai helyzetnek megfelelően nem fukarkodnak a kritikával, de még ezek között is kiemelkedik a több európai rádió adóállomás és napilap által átvett cikk. Ez az egyik vezető török lapban napvilágot látott cikk éles bírálatot gyakorol a koreai UNO haderő harcával kapcsolatban.

Megállapítja, hogy az UNO csapatai a kínai ellentámadás következtében „tervszerűen vad visszavonulást hajtottak végre,” noha ezzel a kínai támadással számolniok kellett, tehát nem érthető sem a vezetést, sem a csapatokat meglepésszerűen.

Azt írja a török kritika, hogy a kínaiak számszerű fölénye sem volt olyan nagy, mint ahogy azt hirdetik. Megállapítást nyert, hogy Koreában 1950. november végén tényleg akcióba lépett kínai csapatok ereje nem haladta meg a 250.000 főt. Ezzel a haderővel szemben az UNO csapatok legalább 150.000 emberrel rendelkeztek és olyan leghengerlő légi-és anyagi fölényrel, hogy fenti adottságok mellett a tervszerű ellenállást meg kellett és meg lehetett volna szervezni.

A hősiessen küzdő török csapatokat ért fájdalmas veszteség következtében azt a kérdést is felveti a török szakember, hogy miért ép a török dandárra hárították ismételt az utóvéd szerepét? Arra a török dandárra, amelynek nem voltak gépesített szállító eszközei, tehát gyalogosan kellett a visszavonulást és az utóvéd harcot végrehajtania akkor, amikor a halogató harc kimondottan gyorsan mozgó, azaz motorizált egységek feladata.

Azt a végkövetkeztetést vonja le a szerző, hogy az „USA-nak igazi katonanemzetet kell válnia, ha a bekövetkező világméretű harcokban saját magát és a demokratikus világot meg akarja védeni. Ehhez a követelményekhez kell a

Minden kritika csak akkor helyes, ha az építő és pozitív szellemű, vagyis ha az abból vont következtetéseket hasznosítjuk a jelenre és a jövőre. A jövő pedig, amely mindennél fontosabban itt áll előttünk: Európa védelme, ami egyben a keresztény kultúr világ életét vagy halálát is jelenti.

A fent ismertetett tapasztalatokból az alábbiakat kell megállapítanunk:

1.) Az erkölcsi erő, mint a harc megvívásának elsődrendű tényezője még ma is — az anyag, a technika uralmának világában — döntő tényező. A korszerű felszerelés mellett az erkölcsi erő nagysága határozza meg a haderő ütőképességi fokát. A korszerű harcoksihoz kell a bátor szív, amely azt előrehajtja. Lehet a géppisztoly és kézigránát helyett szuronyos puskával is győzelmet kivívni, ha kezelője átérzi amiért harcol, harcolni akar és mér meghalni.

Az európai védelem megszervezésének most folyó vitáiban elsősorban azt kell figyelembe venni, hogy melyik érdekelt nép milyen erkölcsi erőt rejt magában a harc megvívásához. Ezen elv alapján az Atlanti Szövetség nemzetei mellett előbb-utóbb elkerülhetetlenül tekintetbe kell venni nemcsak a német, spanyol, stb. nemzeteket, de a bolsevista elnyomás alatt élő népek nyugatra szorult katonai erejét is. Ezt a számszerűleg nem nagy, de helyi ismereteinél és elszánt küzdeni akarásánál fogva annál értékesebb erőt nem nélkülözhetl a Nyugat.

2.) Koreában bebizonyosodott, hogy a katonai döntést a légi- és tengeri erők nem biztosíthatják kizárólagosan, a harc megvívásához elkerülhetetlenül szükség van magas erkölcsi erővel bíró szárazföldi csapatra. Ezen belül is a gyalogos és a páncélos még mindig a döntő szó. A fölényes légi és tengeri haderő megkönnyíti ugyan a legfelső vezetés cselekvési lehetőségeit, de területet elfoglalni, megtartani és főleg az ellenség haderejének megsemmisítésével a hadászati döntést biztosítani csak a korszerű szárazföldi haderő tudja. Sajnos ez a kérdés jelenleg az európai védelmi rendszernek

3.) A koreai UNO haderő sikertelensége nem magyarázható kizárólag az ellenfél túlerőjével. A nyilvánosságra hozott adatok szerint még kétszeres túlerővel sem támadt az ellenség. Pedig elfogadott szabály és tapasztalat, hogy tartós védelmet is kell és lehet háromszoros túlerő ellen is vállalni. Bebizonyította ezt a II. világháború harcai folyamán a magyar csapatok küzdelme is. A Kárpátokban, Tordánál éppúgy, mint Budapestenél. Gudorian vezérezredek haditapasztalatait ismertető nem rég megjelent könyvében kifejti, hogy korszerűen felszerelt német csapatokkal, háromszoros szovjet túlerővel szemben vállalta a támadást és ötszörös bolsevista túlerővel szemben a sikeres védelmet.

A koreai balsikerek egyik okát talán a „tulmotorizálásban” kell keresnünk. Az agyonmotorizált gyalog-seregtest túlságosan nehézkes, nagyon ragaszkodik gépjárművéhez és az uthoz és éppen ezért állandó bekerítéseknek és elvágásoknak van kitéve. Szervezési kérdés ez, ahol a motorizálásban is meg kell találni és tartani a helyes mértéket. Az európai védelemre tekintetbe jövő erők szervezésénél figyelemmel kell lenni arra, hogy a technikai felkészültség és fölényes tűzfegyverek biztosítása ne menjen a mozgékonyság és a terepen való alkalmazhatóság rovására.

4.) A koalíciós katonai vezetés természetéből adódik, hogy a nagy szövetséges rendszerint feláldozza kevesebb felszerelt és gyengébb küzdőtársát, hogy saját erejét a végső döntés érdekében kímélje. Ez a magatartás nem olyan logikus, mint amennyire fájdalmas. Ez történt a magyar csapatokkal is Voronyezsnél, ahol a 3. magyar hadtest hősi kitartásával biztosította a tőle É-ra lévő 2. német hadsereg visszavonulását; ez az 1. magyar huszár hadosztállyal a Varsó-Minszk-i beton út mentén; ez 1944. őszén a Kárpátok előterében, ahol a 16. és 7. gy. hadosztályok biztosították,

zömük feláldozásával a Lemberg-re történő német visszavonulást és ez történt az egész magyar történelemben, ahol Európa szívesen hagyta a magyart vérezni.

A koalíciós háborúnak ez a legnagyobb gyengéje és ez a kérdés az európai védelem felépítésének is egyik igazi próbaköve. A koalíciós katonai vezetés megszervezése akkor helyes, ha annak minden résztvevőjét a teljes egyenrangúság érzete hatja át: felkészültségben és áldozathozatalban egyaránt. —

Éppen ezért nehéz elképzelni olyan szervezési megoldást, amely vegyes nemzetiségű seregekbe szándékozik a nyugateurópai egységeket felállítani. Egy olyan hadosztályban, amely egy francia, egy német és egy harmadik nemzetiségű harcgegyeségből állna — eltekintve a nyelvi nehézségektől — előbb-utóbb kitorne az ellenségeskedés márcsak azon is, hogy melyik egység vivja az „utóvédharcot.”

Az európai védelem rendszerében ez a követelmény annál is inkább végrehajtható lesz, mert a legfelsőbb közös vezetés a szervezés, felszerelés és kiképzés egységesítésre törekszik.

A vasfüggöny mögötti népek nyugatra szorult katonai számszögéből a fentiekből arra a következtetésre kell jutnunk, hogy Európa védelmében minden érintett nemzet katonai erejét be kell állítani, ha erkölcsi ereje, harcolni akarása arra alkalmassá teszi.

E kis népek harci erejét is a létszámuknak megfelelő zárt kötelékben kell idejében összevonni.

A Nyugatnak legalább most az utolsó 24. órában feltehetően minden multbeli ellenszenvet és elítélést, magas erkölcsi erővel rendelkező igazi katonatömbbe kell kovácsolódnia, ha saját magát és a nyugati kultúr világot meg akarja menteni.

ÉRADONYI.

## Német titkos fegyverek

*A németek a Versailles-i szerződés katonai határozványait már a Weimar-i korszakban kijátszották és 1933-tól, Hitler hatalomra jutásától kezdve pedig nyíltan fegyverkeztek. Rövid idő alatt Németország számbeli- és anyagi fölénye kirívóvá vált szomszédai között. Ez a fölény biztosította kezdeti sikereit az 1939–40-es években. Oroszország legyőzését 1941-re tervezték, Leningrád és Moszkva birtokbavételével. Leningrád ostroma a vörös katonák szívósságán megtört, „Tél tábornok” pedig a Moszkva elővárosába betört páncélosokat állította meg. Japán nem ellensúlyozta Amerikának a háborúba való belépését és így 1941. végén Németország az egész világgal találta magát szemben.*

*Ettől fogva a német vezetés előtti világossá vált, hogy a háború végső kimenetelére kedvezőtlenné fordult. A számbeli és anyagi fölény ellensúlyozására egyetlen megoldásként új hatásos harceszközök bevetését jöhetett tekintetbe. Az 1942-es Stalingrád-i kudarc csak fokozta az új eszközök alkalmazásának szükségességét.*

*Igy születtek meg a titkos fegyverek.*

*Legtöbbjük terve még a háború folyamán elkészült, de megvalósításukra és tömeggyártásukra nem maradt már idő. Az egész német ipart, sőt az egész hadvezetést át kellett állítani. Ez utóbbi jelszava az időnyerés lett, hogy a titkos fegyverek elkészülhessenek és működésbe léphessenek. Kezdetben az új taktika bevált és minden talpalatnyi terület utolsóig való védelmére időt biztosított a titkos fegyverek*

gyártására. A szövetséges bombázások, a belső szabotázs és a hossza nyúlt kísérleti idők következtében, a csapatok minden hősi helytállása ellenére sem sikerült az új fegyverek alkalmazásához szükséges 8–10 hónapos időt biztosítani. 1944. végétől kezdve a német vezérkar veszkiallása „időnyerés” volt. Amint látni fogjuk nem egészen alaptalanul. A titkos fegyverek egyrésze 1945. március-áprilisára. zöme pedig egy-két hónap múlva tömegbevetésre kész lett volna. S hogy mitől szabadultak meg a Szövetségesek az utolsó 24. órában, annak megítélését e rövid ismertetés után az olvasóra bizzuk.

*Elég, ha idézzük Marshall tábornok „Report” (magyar nyelven „Igy győztünk”) című könyvében mondottakat: „Nemzetünk legkomolyabb válságainak egyikéből menekült meg. Az ellenség majdnem győzött!”*

*A német titkos fegyverek félkész állapotban a Nyugati Szövetségesek, illetőleg a Szovjet kezébe kerültek. Továbbfejlesztésükkel és bevetésükkel egy új háború esetén biztosan számolhatunk és ez adja meg az alábbi ismertetésnek érdekességét.*

### TENGERALATTJÁRÓK

Sebezhetetlen tengeralattjáró.

A tengerek uralmának döntő jelentősége ebben a világháborúban is változatlanul megmaradt. 1940. júliusában a német hadvezetés invázió helyett Anglia lassu megfőjtését határozta el, amelyet a tengeri blokáddal akart elérni. Ezzel vette kezdetét az angol-német tengeri párbaj. Kezdetben a német U. hajók diadalmaskodtak és 1942-ben az elsüllyesztett angol hajók tonna tartalma elérte a havi 800.000 br. tonnát.

1940–44 időszakban készült kb 1300 német U. hajó két alapvető típusa az U-7. és az U-9. volt. Mindkettő a felszíni hajózáshoz Diesel, a merüléshez pedig elektromotorral működött. Gyenge oldaluk a csekély merülési mélység, a kis merülésbeni hatósugár (150 km.) lassu le-ill. felmerülés volt. Erre alapozták az angolok a „tengeralattjáró torlasz”-t, melynél sűrű repülő járórozással a felmerülni kénytelen tengeralattjárót felderítették és lebombázták. Az U. hajók táplálására berendezett ellátó szigetek (üzemanyag, élelem, lőszer) elsüllyesztésével pedig megkisebbitették az U-hajók működési sugarát. Ezek a rendszabályok 1943. elején szinte teljesen megbénították a tengeralattjárók működését.

A németek új tengeralattjáró típus kihozásiáig a problémát a „Schnorkel” berendezéssel oldották meg, amely lehetővé tette merülésben is a Diesel-motor használatát. Az új U-21. tengeralattjáró még kétmotoros — Diesel és elektromos — de elődjeivel szemben merülési mélysége 300 m, akció-rádusza merülésben 500 km, sebessége ugyancsak merülésben az eddigi 7–9 helyett 19 csomó, hatósugara pedig 30.000 km.

Az új tengeralattjáróból 1945. májusában egy tucatnyi állt készen bevetésre és a követ-

### A „V” FEGYVEREK.

A reakció elvén alapuló fegyverek égóta ismertek. A kínaiak a lázadó hunok ellen, az arabok Konstantinápoly ostrománál az indus-törzsek a gyarmatosító angolokkal szemben használták. Marmont, Napoleon egyik tábornoka már egy évszázaddal ezelőtt nagy jövőt jósolt a fegyvereknek, mondván, hogy azé lesz a siker, aki a rakéta rendszerű fegyvereket

kezdi hónapokban 180 került volna ki a gyárakból.

Láthatatlan tengeralattjáró.

1934-ben fedezték fel német tudósok bizonyos kémiai reakciók által felszabaduló energia jelentőségét. Ezen az elven alapulnak Walter fizikus láthatatlan U. hajói, a Walter hajók.

Egyetlen motorjuk egy kémiai turbina, mely egy a felszíni, mint a merülésbeni navigáláshoz a szükséges hajtóerőt adja. Ez a megoldás a szinte korlátlan ideig való merülésbeni navigálást biztosította innen a „láthatatlan” elnevezés.

1945. májusáig csak néhány model készült el, a gyártás még nem indult meg. Forradalmi jelentőségű voltára jellemző, hogy sebessége merülésben is meghaladta a 28 csomót.

Egyéb újítások.

Az U. hajóhad elkészüléséig egyszerűbb eszközökkel igyekeztek a németek a hiányokat pótolni. A kétszemélyes „Seehund”, a két-torpedós zsebtengeralattjáró 500 km-es hatósugárral és 60 m-es merülési mélységgel. A Szövetségesekre nagy veszélyt jelentő „zsebtengeralattjáró” csak 10 héttel a háború vége előtt került kis számban bevetésre. A németek 1945. évben 1000 db gyártását irányozták elő.

A Marder egyszemélyes torpedó csak kezdetben játszott jelentős szerepet. Tulajdonképpen két egymásföle helyezett torpedó, ahol a felsőben a kezelő és a motorok, az alsóban a lövedék van. A célt 100–200 m-re megközelítve a kilővéskor a kabinos rész helyben marad, majd motorja segítségével a támpontra igyekszik vissza. Előnye, hogy a célt láthatatlanul közelíti meg s így kiváló támadó fegyver.

Anglia földjére s ezzel újra életrekeltek a reakciós meghajtású fegyverek.

### „V-1.”

Üzemanyaga benzín és a levegő, melynek keverékét kezdetben egy elektromos gyertya gyújtja. Később ez magától, a kétféle érintkezőből következik be, vetése külön berendezéssel

Gazdaságos fegyver, 3 tonna szerkezettel 1 tonna robbanóanyagot visz a célba. Hatását kétféleképp ellensúlyozták: 600 km-óra sebessége folytán vadászgépek a levegőben tették értelmetlenné, vagy a kilövő helyeket bombázták.

Csekély pontosságára eredményezte pilótás változatát. A vezető mintegy repülőgépet a cél felé irányítja a robbanótestet, ott zuhanásba állítja, maga pedig ejtőernyővel leugrik. 1942-ben Anna Reitsch a híres német pilótánő vezette kísérleti célokra az első V-1-et.

### „V-2.”

Üzemanyaga metanol és sűrített oxigén, vagyis a levegőtől független autonom fegyver. Robbanóanyaga 1 tonna amatol. Vetése beton alapról merőlegesen irányban történik. 25 km magasságba hatol így fel, majd lassan körív, illetve parabólába hajlik át röppályája. Hangfeletti sebessége, 1550 m-sec. Hatótávolsága gyakorlatilag 350 km.

Kivitelezése igazi technikai remekmű. 22.000 alkatrészből áll és gyártásához több, mint 4000 munkaóra szükséges. — Kiváló tulajdonságai folytán védekezés ellené alig van. A németek állandóan tökéletesítették. Önmű-

### TÁVVEZÉRELTE BOMBÁK.

A reakció elvén alapuló fegyverek számos alkalmazást találtak. A harcokosi elhárításra használt Panzerschreck és Panzerfaust közismertek. A harcokocsikat is ellátták rakéta berendezéssel, melynek segítségével a vendémarasztaló orosz sárból is könnyedén kilábolhattak volna a Tigris-ek. Legeredetibb alkalmazásuk azonban a „szárguló bombákban” nyer megvalósítást. Céljuk az ellenséges repülők leküzdése és a német felségterület bombázásának megakadályozása lett volna.

### „X. Sorozat.”

ebbe a csoportba 7 fajta szárguló bomba tartozik. Ezekből azonban csak az X-4. került ipari gyártásra. Kísérleti központja Magdeburg volt. (Szovjet Zóna)

A bombát repülőgép szállította és földi, valamint légi célok ellen kerülhetett bevetésére. 6 km hosszú elektromos vezetékkel összekötésében maradt a repülőgéppel, amely ennek segítségével holtbiztosan irányította célba. 1000 km-óra föltti sebessége révén az ellenséges repülőnek a kitérését lehetetlenné tette.

Ez a fegyver igen komoly gondot okozott volna a szövetséges légiernők épenugy, mint az X-7., amely a harcokocsikat tizedelte volna meg.

### „Henschel-298. bomba.”

Aztomatikus Radar-vezérléssel működik, kilövése után az ellenséges repülő hangja, mint máson a vasreszeléket vonzotta magára a

kódó célbavonóval látták el (a hő illetőleg fény érzékenység segítségével), pilótát ültettek bele, akit kellő pillanatban kabinostól együtt automatikusan kirobbantottak a rakétából.

A V-2. kiváló tulajdonságai folytán egész sorozat titkos fegyver kiinduló pontját képezi. Számos kisebbített formáját a legkülönbözőbb célokra tervezték. Ezek közül csak a „Wasserfall” nevű kisebbített és az ellenséges repülők leküzdésére szánt példányát említjük meg.

### „V-3.”, „V-4.”, „V-5.”

V-3 elnevezés alatt az óriási Berta-ágyukat értették. 120 m hosszú csővű ágyú, a lövedék a csőben fokozatosan éri el végső sebességét. A Pas de Calais-ban az inváziókor 50 ilyen löveg volt beépítve. Becslések szerint a tervezett löveg számmal naponta 10.000 lövedéket zúdított volna Londonra. Ha a németek ezt az új fegyvert idejében alkalmazták volna, London ma csak romokban létezne.

V-4-nek keresztelték a V-1. pilótás változatát.

A V-5. viszont a V-2. és annak egy vizsintesen repülő változatának keveréke, amellyel Németországból az Ural-i gyárakat tervezték bombázni.

lett volna. A kísérletek 1945. februárjában értek véget, ipari gyártására már nem került sor.

### „Pillangó.”

A „Schmetterling” Wagner professzor találmánya és a távvezérelte bombák kétségtelen legsikerültebb példánya. Földről és repülőgépből vethető, két kisegítő rakétával ellátott szárguló bomba. Gyors (1000 km.-óra) jól-vezérelhető, nagy hatósugaru (32 km.) 15.000 m magasságig ható fegyver. Elhíhet, hogy Wagner professzor életével vállalt garanciát arra, hogy minden „Pillangó” biztosan leszedi a neki szánt repülőgépet. Pilótás változatát is kidolgozták, szeriában 1945. áprilisában kezdték gyártani.

### „Rajna leánya.”

Két egymás fölé helyezett rakéta, melyet a földről vetőállványról lőnek ki. Sebességét három részben éri el, a hátsó rakéta az első kilövése után ejtőernyővel esik le.

A „Rheintochter” jó találati valószínűségét az R-3-ban azzal fokozták, hogy Radar vezérléssel látták el. Egy oszcillográf vetítő vásznán megjelent az ellenséges repülő és az R-3-nak repülő útja. A kezelő kényelmes beton óvhelyről, rádióvezérléssel vezethette a rakétát a repülőnek.

Ez a megoldás a légvédelem forradalmosítását jelenthette volna és egyik legfőbb oka volt, hogy felelős német vezetők még az utolsó percekben is reménykedtek a végső győzelemben.

## BAJTÁRSI ÉLET

### A ZRINYI ALAP

Tájékoztatásul közöljük a Zrinyi Alap kezelési szabályzatának lényegesebb elvi rendelkezéseit. A Zrinyi Alap az MHBK. törekvéseiben a dologi kiadások anyagi támasza.

**Forrásai:** Zrinyi adó, Hadak Utján fennmaradó számainak előadási ára, minden kiadvány értékesítésének összege, bajtársak önkéntes felajánlása, jelvényárak többlete, azaz a BK-en belül elérhető jövedelem egyrészt, másrészt pedig a Zrinyi alapot támogató magánszemélyekből megalakítandó „Zrinyi Alap Baráti Köre” tagjainak felajánlásából befolyó összeg.

**Különállóan kezelendő.** Minden befizetés a Központ, illetőleg a főcsoportok pénztárához történik. A bevétel és kiadás nyilvántartására egyszerű pénztárkönyvet kell vezetni. A tételeket eredeti mellékletekkel kell igazolni.

**Bizottsági gazdálkodás és ellenőrzés alá tartozik.** E célból az MHBK. központjában és főcsoportjainál intéző- és ellenőrző bizottság alakul.

Az intézőbizottság a Központ és a főcsoportok munkavállalóiból alakul. A központi ellenőrző bizottságban két tagsági helyet a főcsoportok vezetői közül, másik kettőt a bajtársak közül kell betölteni. A főcsoportok a Központra vonatkozó szabályok figyelembe vételével 3-3 tagú ellenőrző bizottságot alakítsanak.

A központi ellenőrzést félévenként kell fogantatosítani, melynek észrevételei és eredménye jegyzőkönyvbe foglalandók. Az elszámolást felmentő záradékkal kell ellátni, melynek a Hadak Utján legközelebbi számában történő kihirdetéséről az ellenőrző bizottság elnöke gondoskodik.

A Zrinyi Alap központi ügyvezetője a BK. Közigazgatási Csoport Vezetője.

### RÖVID HIREK

Vitéz Gödny János vezérőrnagyot január 11-én Bregenzben kísértük utolsó útjára. Örökre eltávozott feledhetetlen bajtársunkat az egész magyar kolónia jelenlétében Vasváry József altábornagy búcsúztatta.

Az Avo. ügynökök által meggyilkolt Kovács Attila főhadnagy halálának egy éves évfordulóján a BK. Központ megkoszorúta hősi halottunk sírját.

A párisi Szent Vince konferencia magyar csoportjának előadás sorozata keretében Homonnay Elemér bajtársunk a horvát katolikus egyház mai helyzetéről tartott előadást. Az előadáson, amelyen Megay Károly volt országgyűlési képviselő bajtársunk és az apai ágon magyar származású Méhes Imre horvát újságíró is felszólaltak, Marin Tadin és Dr. Spánics Miratuj vezetésével a horvát emigráció több vezetőszemélyisége is megjelent. Az előadás a magyar-horvát barátság értékes megnyilatkozása volt.

A Magyar Menekült Munkások Egyesülete Párisban „Honvédest” keretében hódolt a magyar katonaszemélynek. Radványi András elnök megnyitó szavai után, Simon Jenő a Bélvárosi Színház volt tagja Gyóni Géza „Csak egy éjszakára”... című versét szavalta el. Tarnay Sándor bajtársunk mélyen szántó előadás keretében, Zrinyi Miklós gondolatai nyomán az örök magyar katonaszemélynek áldozott. Radványi András magyar katonadalokat énekelt, Kis Lajos Ady Endre „Felszállt a páva” c. versét szavalta. Gácsér Imre volt táborigazgató a magyar katonát, mint

kereszténységünk védelmezőjét méltatta. Kupa János bajtársunk egy börtönben meghalt katonai bajtársához írt elégiaját szavalta el.

A Szent László bajtársak ausztráliai csoportjuk adományából a karácsonyi ünnepek alkalmából 3 munkaképtelen európai bajtársuknak összesen 600.- Schillinget kitevő készpénz-segélyt nyújtottak.

„Az ősi ház” című, a belgiumi Magyar Színjászok egész estét betöltő színművet mutattak be. Történik Magyarországon 1949-ben, Szovjet megszállás alatt. Az ősi házról szól, melynek faláról az orosz hódító nem verte még le a keresztet. A magyar osaládról, a mindennél erősebb és ellenállóbb bástyáról, a magyar lelkiesség cseréptető és nádfedelek alatt meghúzódó védelmi állásairól. A brüsszeli bemutatót a MHBK. brüsszeli főcsoportja védnöksége alatt rendezték.

Az Archivum Hungaricum anyagát rövidesen Spanyolországba szállítjuk. Ismételt felkérjük Bajtársainkat, hogy a birtokukban lévő archivum anyagot (szabályzatok, térképek, hadinaplók, irattárak, levelezések, katonai vonatkozású emléktárgyak, zászlók, stb.) a főcsoportvezetőknél, illetőleg a BK. Központnak (Archivum Hungaricum, Innsbruck, 1. Postfach.) mihamarabb beküldeni szíveskedjenek.

**Keressük:** vitéz Kubjcs Béla rendőrfőfelügyelőt és Tóth István lt. gyalogos századost. 1907. augusztus 22-én Poroszlón született, 1947. május elején hurcolták el az oroszok lakásáról.

„Ország nincs már de magyarok még vannak!”



elmeztetés!

Az utóbbi időkben, az emigrációs erők megbővítésére alkalmassá vártak be a köztudatba. Könyv híre a Magyar-Harcosok Bajtársi Közös Eke-erőteljes amerikai szervezkedését okolja, avisebb magyarok nem jöhettek az

nden komoly alapot nélkülöz, valótlan ele öltén ragalmazás. A MHBK az USA-ban 49. o e ber 2 an lépett a nyilvánosság elé. A re- rálá a is erre az időre esik. Viszont a katonas e a evándorlást 1949. augusztus havában álli. Egyébként pedig nemcsak a magyarokra, okra, illetékekre, a jugoszlávokra stb. nak átszállításának tilalma. HUGO CANISI mmission veze je 1950. június 9-én oda kozott, hogy a katonaviselték ügyében a vég- ntes megtörtént és eszerint a katonaviselték tnak az USA-ba.

da:

Bajtársi lapot 5 centért küldök ért nem tud fizetni, annak küldök. Könyv híre a Magyar-Harcosok Bajtársi Közös Eke-erőteljes amerikai szervezkedését okolja, avisebb magyarok nem jöhettek az

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OMTATVANYUNKAT KÜLDÖ TÖVABB

váltotta fel. Újságunkat továbbra is ingyen küldjük és aki annak költségeinek fedezésére hozzájárul, küldeményét vagy Központunk címére továbbítsa (MHBK Archivum Hungaricum, Innsbruck 1. Postfach, Austria) vagy hozzám juttassa el.

A múltban lapunkat korlátozt példányszámban kaptam s ezért nem tudtam minden Bajtársnak küldeni. Aki azonban lapunkra igényt tart, részére a jövőben elküldöm a HADAK UTJÁN!

X. Egyik Bajtársunk leveléből:

A személyi adatokat azzal a hozzájárulással köz- lóm, hogy feleségem is szeretné a szenteleu Bajtársi Község tagja lenni. Egy eljövendő fegyveres fel- használás esetén, adottságaihoz képest, hasznos se- gitő tagja tudna lenni a felszabadító erőnek. Hábar nem magyar származású (szintén a rabszolgaságban tartott Litván haza szülőltje), házasságunk elmúlt hat esztendeje alatt, igaz magyarérzésű honasszony- nyá vált. Hat nyelven beszél: magyar, litván, angol, lengyel, német és oroszul. Amennyiben a felvétele megtörtént, kérem részere is a felvényt elküldeni.

Ha hív a Haza, úgy határoztunk, hogy kicsiny gyermekünket, egyik ismerős, nemes szívű magyar családnál helyezük el és együtt indulunk az utolsó honamra, hogy a vallart, szent kötelességünknek eleget tehessünk.

Bajtársi szeretettel,

MAGYAR HARCOSOK BAJTÁRSI KÖZÖSSÉGENEK USA megbízottja

# Tájékoztató körlevél a U.S.A. teületén élő Bajtársakn

E nyomtatvány a között érkezett általános kérdésekre ad mindenkinek felel

## Bajtársak!

HÁLAS SZÍVVEL emlékezünk m fogadott hazánk nálótáborainban megkínzott mártírjaink, boldog népeink, különösképp az amerikai öreg ben megöszült apáink, a meggyórt ny magyarországnak és az amerikai agyar segítő szer- lányaink a szétszórt m rósál g k házu lehetöve hagy on Benneteket.

im m egy p en ejet fogadják saját ebelükre. l gerelben a h i magyar o

Mindennapi imánkban adunk hálat a jó Isten- nek, hogy a szabadság földjének élető levegőjét szívhajlíjuk és hogy e szabad világban a rabszolja- sorsba taszfótt öszaink megmentéséért tovább dol- gozzhatunk.

Bajtársak! Gondolatotok maradjanak tovább a jeltelen sírokból pihenő, az elmúlt évtized ver- özönében meghalt 420 ezer magyarnál.

A szabad táborokban színlódó 350 ezer magyar hadifogoly, az otthon börtönében és inter-

l gerelben a h i magyar o kódo és a szelrozza minden y a társak feladata marad, hogy vas magyarság siralmas helyzetén s "Bajtársak! Bármeddig is tá- ket az idő, ejletek mindig felkész- ségünk teljesítésére sor fog ke- fiaival, a szent zászlók alatt, io színerőli azt a barbarizmust, mely r is fényegett, s mélytel szemben, már kilenc évvel ezéllőtt vi h

ISTEN!

Testvér!

Bármeddig meöndel szédes e világom,

Bizakódo szívéd mindegy hazatárogom,

Egy sorsodat bármilyen világ,

M im m uti ma yar!

## I. Kivonat Központunk újévi felhívásából:

BAJTÁRSÁK!

Hívunk és várunk minden önzetlen magyart, mert tudjuk, hogy B a hontalan katonák lövészarak demokráciájában—ahol megszünnek il te partikulonbsegek, ahol mindannyian csak a hontalanság kopott.



Kath. Magyarok Vasárnapja, 1951. márc. 30.

## A Magyar Harcosok Bajtársi Közösségének felhívása amerikai tagjaihoz

Felkerem a Bajtársi Közösség férfi és női tagjait, hogy a bolsevizmus elleni küzdelemben Koreában megsebesült amerikai katonák megmentésére vért adni sziveskedjenek.

A veradás egy förténk, hogy a vértadó bajtárs elmegy a Red Cross helyi szervezetéhez és ott szándékát bejelenti. A Red Cross értesíteni fogja a Bajtársat, hogy milyen időpontban jelenék meg vért adni. A gyakorlat szerint a kijelölt időpontban a nővéri orvos megjelenik a műszerével és a Red Cross megbízottja jelenlétében a vért átveszi.

Az USA népe iránti örök halánk jeléül, kérem a bajtársakat, hogy minél nagyobb számban vegyenek részt a veradásban és annak történetét egy levelezőlapon velem is közölik.

Eszakamerikai megbízott.

### T r a n s l a t i o n

Cut out from the Catholic Hungarians' Sunday  
(4160 Lorain Ave Cleveland 13, Ohio) dated  
March 30, 1951.

Appeal to the members of the Comradeship  
of Hungarian Veterans in America.

I apply to the members of the Comradeship  
of Hungarian Veterans to aid the American  
soldiers wounded in their heroic fighting  
against Communism in Korea by blood-donation.

Register at your nearest Red Cross office.  
They notify you when wanted.

To express our deepest thanks to the  
American people I ask our members to  
participate in this action as many as  
possible. Please inform me about it.

U.S. Representative

200-6-12-8

Encl. 1

Másolat.

-----  
Copy.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Washington 25.D.C.

WEF:WCJ:hcp  
149-3804

Dec 21 1949.

Mr.Laszlo Agh  
334 East 82nd Street  
New York 28,New York

Dear Mr.Agh:

Re: Registration No. 601

This will acknowledge receipt of your registration statement filed pursuant to Section 2 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. This statement has been given registration No.601 and all correspondence relating to this matter should contain reference to that number.

The statement was received for filing on December 8, 1949 and therefore your first six months supplemental statement will be due within 30 days after June 8,1950. Forms for filing that statement will be sent to you well in advance of the due date.

Sincerely yours,

William E. Foley, Chief,  
Foreign Agents Registration Section

200-6-12-8

Encl. 2

Leaders of the CHV.

Central leader: Maj-Gen Andras ZAKO de Reznek  
Postal address: Archivum Hungaricum,  
INNSBRUCK 1. Postfach.  
Austria-Europe.  
Residence: Absam near Solbad Hall  
Tirol, AUSTRIA.

Deputy leader: Col Lajos NADAS  
Postal address: see above.  
Residence: see above.

US Representative: Laszlo Dr. AGH  
Postal address: PO. Box 724  
NEWARK 1, N.J.  
Telephone: NEWARK N.J.-Bigelow 3-1240

200-6-12-8

Encl. 9

# WHITE BOOK

concerning the status of Hungarian Prisoners of war illegally retained by the Soviet Union and of Hungarian civilian persons forcedly deported by the Soviet authorities

No one shall be subject to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

(Article 5. of the Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the December 10th, 1948 in Paris.)

Published by the PW Service of Hungarian Veterans  
with the cooperation of the newspaper Hungária

EDITION HUNGÁRIA

From the English edition of this book there were prepared 23 special exemplaires with annexed photostatics of original documents and protocols.

Those exemplaires have been submitted-most respectfully and with hopeful confidence-to those leaders of the civilized world who have always shown magnificent human understanding and help for the infinite sufferings of prisoners of war.

His Holiness The Supreme Pontiff, **Pius XII.**

The President of the United States of America,  
Mr. **Harry S. Truman**

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Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom,  
The Rt. Hon. **Ernest Bevin, M.P.**

The Secretary of State of the United States of America,  
Mr. **Dean Gooderham Acheson**

The French appointed High Commissioner for Germany,  
Mr. **André François-Poncet**

The United Kingdom appointed High Commissioner for Germany,  
Sir **Ivone Augustine Kirkpatrick**

The United States of America appointed High Commissioner for Germany, Mr. **John Jay McCloy**

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General **Blanc**

The Chief of the United Kingdom Imperial General Staff,  
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The Director General of the International Refugee Organisation, Mr. **John Donald Kingsley**

**HERE ARE THE DATA IN NUMBERS:**

Number of Hungarian prisoners of war held in the Soviet Union . . . . .	325.000
Number of Hungarian civilians deported to Soviet territory	<u>295.000</u>
Total number of Hungarian, military and civilian, taken prisoner by the Soviet Union . . . . .	620.000
Deduct repatriated by the Soviet in the years 1945—1948 .	251.000
Deduct persons whose fate is unknown (their previous residence having been in Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia) . . . . .	150.000
Total deductible (items 4—5) . . . . .	<u>401.000</u>
Total not repatriated to Hungary by the Soviet Union . .	219.000
of these approximately . . . . .	100.000
<b>Hungarians are still alive and are still held in Soviet camps.</b>	
This book therefore accuses the Soviet Union of having murdered . . . . .	about 119.000
persons including prisoners of war as well as other deported men, women and children. It further accuses the Soviet Union of continuing to retain, contrary to its treaty and the standards of civilized, human conduct . . . . .	more than 100.000
other Hungarian nationals.	

This book respectfully appeals to the conscience of the world, especially as institutionalized in the UN, to investigate the fate of these 219.000 Hungarians and to take such action against the perpetrators of this past and continuing genocide as is provided for in the UNO Charta.



#### HERE ARE THE FACTS!

- August, 1938      At a personal meeting Adolf Hitler demanded from Nicolas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, that Hungary attack Czechoslovakia jointly with Germany. This overture was refused by Regent Horthy.
- September 11, 1939      German Foreign Minister Ribbentropp asked Hungarian Foreign Minister Csáky to permit German troops attacking Poland passage across Hungarian territory. The request was refused by the Hungarian Foreign Minister.
- October-Nov. 1939      One part of the Polish troops retreating before the German and Soviet-Russian aggressors fled to Hungarian territory. Hungary granted full protection to more than 100,000 Polish refugees from whom later on more than 70,000 joined the Polish refugee-armies established in the Near East and in Western Europe.
- 1940      Stalin invited the Hungarian government through the Hungarian Minister at Moscow, Kristoffy, to attack Roumania. The proposal was refused by the Hungarian government.
- In Nov. and Dec. 1940      Hungary sent voluntary troops to the aid of Finland which had been attacked by the Soviet Union.
- Beginning from November 1940      French prisoners of war constantly fled from German territory to Hungary. The Germans demanded their extradition. The Hungarian Government refused this and granted the Frenchmen protection and free moving in Hungary till the end of the war.

April 2, 1941 The German Government demanded that Hungary allow the German troops attacking Yugoslavia to march across Hungary. When Count Paul Teleky the Hungarian Premier saw that Hungary was not able to resist the German pressure, he committed suicide as the only overt sign of protest still left to him.

June 22, 1941 The German Minister at Budapest demanded from Premier Ladislas Bárdossy that Hungary declare war on the Soviet Union. The Hungarian Cabinet Council refused the demand, however, three days later, after Germany had repeated her demand following upon a Soviet air-raid against Hungarian territory, war was declared against the Soviet Union.

December 7, 1941 The German and Italian Ambassadors at Budapest demanded in a common note that Hungary declare war on the USA. This was done by Premier Ladislas Bárdossy under pressure. President Roosevelt silently acknowledged the forcing situation, and for months he does not make any suggestion to congress as to proclaiming state of war with Hungary.

March, 1942 Regent Horthy appointed Nicholas Kállay Premier, giving him orders to prepare for the withdrawal of Hungarian troops from the Soviet front, so as to enable to withdraw at an early date from the war.

January, 1943 Regent Horthy personally demanded that the German High Command withdraw the Hungarian troops from the Soviet front. This request was refused by Hitler and when the Eastern front was collapsed at Voronezh 87,000 Hungarian soldiers were taken prisoners by the Soviet.

September 9, 1943 Premier Nicholas Kállay's delegates visited in Turkey, in Switzerland and in Portugal the Allied delegates. By order of Premier Kállay the Hungarian Minister at Lisbon formally offers the withdrawal of Hungary from the

war in a suitable moment appointed by the Allies.

February, 1944 The Hungarian Chief of Staff demanded that the German High Command withdraw at once all Hungarian soldiers from the Soviet front and from the occupied territories. At this time there were only 90,000 Hungarian soldiers on Soviet territory carrying out occupation tasks.

As late in the war as at the beginning of March 1944 The German High Command asked permission for transit through Hungary of 3000 troop-transport railroad cars. This request was refused by Premier Kállay.

March 18, 1944 At a personal meeting Hitler demanded that Regent Horthy deliver to Germany all Jews and further that he dismiss the Kállay-government which was not reliable from the German point of view. Horthy refused this and countered with the demand that Hitler permit the immediate withdrawal of Hungarian troops from Soviet territory. Following this meeting Hitler forcibly delayed the Regent's train on the Hungarian frontier and

on March 19, 1944 invaded Hungary with his troops. Minister of the Interior Francis Keresztes-Fischer and the chief of the Regent's military bureau Lewis Keresztes-Fischer, and later Premier Nicholas Kállay as well as many other Hungarian politicians and soldiers were arrested by the Gestapo and taken to German Concentration Camps.

1944 Regent Horthy made another effort to obtain a separate peace and — disregarding all German protests — entrusted general Lakatos to a Cabinet and to continue the negotiations with the Allies.

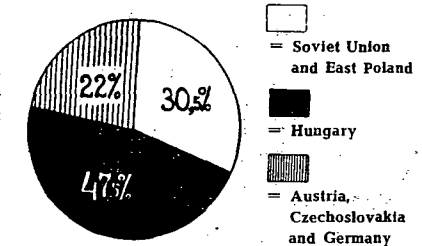
October, 1944 The Regent sent a personal delegate to Moscow and to Allied HQs in Italy in order to prepare the armistice.

October 15, 1944	The Gestapo arrested the Regent's son. In a broadcast speech the Regent informed the Hungarian troops that negotiations for armistice were going on. The Germans arrested Regent Horthy and brought him to Germany. The Germans continued then delaying actions on Hungarian territory during which time in Budapest alone 40,000 Hungarian soldiers were taken into Soviet captivity. A further 100,000 Budapest civilians were deported summarily to the Soviet Union.
January, 1945	The Hungarian counter-government set up in Debrecen concluded an armistice with the Allies.
Till Apr. 4, 1945	Soviet troops occupied the whole territory of Hungary.
From Sept. 1945 till the end of Dec. 1946	The USA, Great Britain and France released all Hungarian prisoners of war — altogether 280,000 men — who had retreated before the Soviet to the West and had been taken prisoners by the Western Powers.
From Sept 1945 till the end of Dec. 1946	The Soviet Union released 50,000 of the 620,000 Hungarians including prisoners of war and deported civilians who were taken prisoner by the Soviet troops.
From January 1947 till December 1947	The Soviet Union released 110,000 Hungarian prisoners of war and deported persons. (Totaling 160,000 to date.)
From January 1948 till December 1948	The Soviet Union released 91,000 Hungarian PW-s and deported civilians. (Totaling to date 251,000 of 620,000 prisoners held.)
From January 1949 till December 1949	Not one single Hungarian PW transport arrived from the Soviet Union in Hungary.
In 1950	Not one single Hungarian PW transport arrived from the Soviet Union in Hungary.

## INTRODUCTION.

Five years ago the fighting in Europe ended but there is today neither peace, nor life without fear. For five years now weapons have not been destroying human lives in open battle in Europe; still human beings continue to be annihilated, invisibly, without any appeal in a far away big, dark empire, in labour-camps and annihilation settlements euphemistically called "hospitals." There is no protection, no help, no one to raise his voice. **This book wants to break this ghastly silence, it wants to break through the Iron Curtain it wants to break into the rooms of the world's chanceries into the**

Percentage of Hungarian soldiers captured by the Soviet Red Army, according to places where captured



chambers of international organizations. This book pleads for justice, when it calls for the freedom of the Hungarian prisoners of war and of the deported, innocent civil persons tossed into modern slavery, into permanent and hopeless captivity.

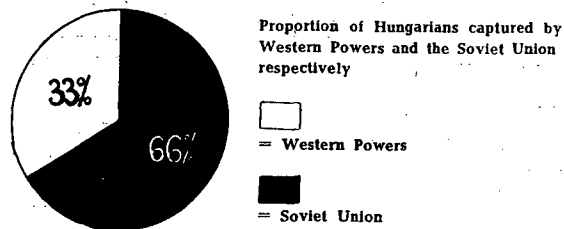
It is not our task, within the limited range of this work, to deal with Hungary's policy before and during the war, with the military changes and the diplomatic background of the war. Suffice it to say, that it is generally admitted that the Hungarian is not to be blamed for the outbreak of World War II, that she was involved in this war driven by the whirlwind of those same dreadful forces before which larger nations were also helpless.

But it is our duty to reiterate and to emphasize the indisputable historical fact that the Hungarian nation, whose borders were bounded by Hitler's aggressive empire.

resisted with main effort the application upon its soil of the inhuman laws of total warfare. Opposing itself to Hitler's pressure Hungary protected Polish and French soldiers and statesmen who had fled to her territory; she protected the Jews who had fled to Hungary in order to escape the concentration camps; and later she protected the British and American prisoners of war who came under her jurisdiction.

When she was forced to enter the war she maintained, both on the battlefield as well as at home, the rules of humanity and respected the letter and the spirit of all those international agreements which exist to lessen the horrors of war. Moreover she did all she could to shorten the duration of the war.

Neither the Hungarian people nor its imprisoned or ruled leaders can be blamed for the inhumanities which transpired at the end of the war during the German occupation and under the rule of the SS-generals.



Using their own conduct as criteria the Hungarian people naturally expected that Hungarians who fell into foreign captivity would receive treatment similar to what had been granted by Hungary to the allied soldiers taken prisoners by Hungary.

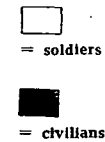
This expectation was fulfilled in the West. In France an association was founded by former French prisoners of war who had found asylum in Hungary. They intervened with their government in the interest of the Hungarian prisoners of war taken prisoner by France. The doors of the French and later, of the British and American PW camps were opened to the Hungarian prisoners of war and

by the end of 1946 the Western Allies had released all Hungarian prisoners of war taken by them totalling 280,000.

So much more tragic therefore appears, by contrast, the fate of those Hungarian soldiers who were taken prisoners by the Soviet

Union and of those Hungarian civil persons, men, women and children, who, as "prisoners of war" were dragged from their homes and taken to the Soviet Union by the inscrutably cruel and capricious "Soviet soldateska". It has been attested by innumerable eye-witnesses including recognized neutral observers that far away from the front, even long after the armistice the Soviet man-hunting commandos carried away thousands of unhappy "civil PW-s" from the streets, from their destroyed homes, from their farms. These unfortunates were impressed into the annihilating network of the Soviet hard-labour camps, a fate much more cruel for them than for others since they arrived destitute defenceless against the attacks of the Russian climate. Hunger, cold, epidemics, a pitiless and wild bureaucracy the inhuman treatment of a corrupt and murderous police decimated the PW-s and the deported civilians. The millions of men gathered up by the Soviet Union from Central- and Eastern Europe were scattered at random into the Soviet slave-settlements, of which

Of whom did the PW-masses captured by the Red Army consist?



there exist thousands dispersed in the European and Asiatic parts of the Soviet Union. These settlements were given different names:

There were

1. Concentration camps,
2. Transient camps,
3. PW labour-camps,
4. So-called "Internment"-camps (hard labour camps for deported civilians of foreign nationality),
5. PW hospital-camps (know otherwise as annihilation hospitals).

Contrary to the tenets of international laws concerning these matters, these camps were placed under the control of the Soviet political police, the MVD. Even though the PW camps were nominally in the custody of the Red Army, the actual administration and ex-

plotation of the available labourers was managed in these camps as in the others by the MVD.

According to the available data, about 119 000 Hungarian men, women and children were annihilated in these camps with barbarian mercilessness and with a terrible disregard for the value of human life, furthermore about 100 000 Hungarians are still held in this type of slavery.

Their own governments, international organizations have already raised their voices, in the interest of German, Japanese, Italian and other PW-s; in the interest of the Hungarians, the Soviet's more tragic and loneliest captives, however nobody has raised his voice largely because the present Hungarian Communist regime has betrayed them in a mean and cowardly manner. And sadly enough nobody raises his voice in their interest now, five years after the war has ended, even while they are being brought before the courts-martial of the MVD accused of "war-crimes" never committed, tried without benefit of counsel, without the possibility of defending themselves, most often not even understanding the language of the court and certainly without any hope of justice. The Hungarian Government does not protest for it is with these human lives that the present Bolshevistic regime pays in part for the support it had received from Moscow in seizing the power in Hungary.

Nobody raises his voice for them yet if everybody else is silent the stones will shout. This cry has to reach the conscience of the world. We expelled emigrants, weak though we are present therefore to the world proofs and documents exposing the Soviet system in the treatment of Hungarian captives. Collecting and acquiring these data from the countries behind the Iron Curtain presented almost super-human difficulties. The sources of information for much of one data are still exposed to the danger of Communist punishment and to Soviet vengeance; for this reason in publishing this book we have had to conceal their names.

The original documents, however, are in our possession and we are prepared to place them at the disposal of any serious international forum.

We cry for help and we are impetuous because we plead for those who are still alive but may soon disappear into the maw of the insatiably gluttonous mass graves of the system.

We demand satisfaction for those innocently annihilated, protection and succour for the families left orphan, punishment for the guilty, and freedom for the captives.

## CHAPTER I.

### How the terms of the Hungarian peace treaty were eluded by the Soviet Union.

The Peace Treaty signed by Hungary and the USA, U. K., USSR, Australia, South Africa, Canada, New Zealand, Byelorussian SSR, Ukrainian SSR, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia contains the following dispositions concerning the repatriation of Hungarian PW-s.

TREATY of PEACE  
with  
HUNGARY, 1947  
PART III.  
Section II. — Article 21.

1. Hungarian prisoners of war shall be repatriated as soon as possible, in accordance with arrangements agreed upon by the individual Powers detaining them and Hungary.
2. All costs, including maintenance costs, incurred in moving Hungarian prisoners of war from their respective assembly points, as chosen by the Government of the Allied or Associated Power concerned, to the point of their entry into Hungarian territory, shall be borne by the Hungarian Government.

At the time that these paragraphs were written and when the Hungarian peace treaty was signed, the Western Powers had already repatriated all Hungarian PW-s held by them, therefore they were no longer directly concerned with the PW question. Consequently not having any positive obligations on this respect, the Western Powers accepted the above language as an agreed text despite its failure to establish any concrete criteria regarding that the repatriation of Hungarians still in captivity occur within a fixed period of time. Even so point 1 of Article 21 does state that the powers detaining Hungarian PW-s and Hungary shall come to a special agreement concerning the repatriation of the PW-s. To this date not a single such agreement has been concluded.

As concerns the Western Powers, however, this was not necessary because at that time already no Hungarian PW-s were held by them.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand deliberately delayed the effectuation of the agreement in order to use this question too, as a propaganda tool in reaching her goals in Hungary,

holding out the promise of repatriation in return for political acquiescence in the acts of Hungary's Communist masters. Beyond this consideration, however, the Soviet Union frustrated the effectuation of the special agreement prescribed in the peace treaty for another reason as well. For, if a fixed termination date had been established the USSR would have had to reckon with the circumstance upon the expiration of the agreed period Hungarian public opinion would have asked a precise accounting of the state of the Hungarian PW-s and deported civilians. And in this case it would have been impossible for the USSR to conceal in what large numbers these unhappy deported people had perished in the camps of the Soviet Union.

Obviously, the preparation of the agreement should have been urged above all by the Hungarian Government since the fate of Hungarian citizens was involved.

Hungary's Communists, however, did not allow any such action and tried to present the PW-question to the Hungarian people in a manner, which pretended there was no Soviet obligation whatsoever in the matter and that it depended entirely upon the Soviet Union's good will as to whom she released and when.

It was implied throughout that the Soviet Union's good will had to be bought with political and economic recompenses.

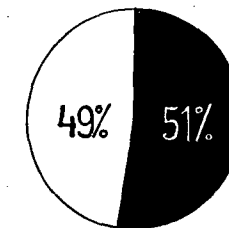
Culminating the propaganda swindle of the Communist regime concerning the PW question, on May 7, 1947 a delegation of 100 women went to Mathias Rákosi, general-secretary of the Communist Party of Hungary, and asked him to intervene with Stalin in the interest of the repatriation of the Hungarian PW-s. As is customary in connection with such arranged actions Stalin did not refuse the "unexpected" request of his Budapest governor and wired back on May 12, 1947 that in consequence of the "intervention" of Rákosi and the Communist Party of Hungary, he would comply with the request of the Hungarian women, and that he would release all Hungarian PW-s in a short time.

With these tactics the Communists wanted to reach two goals. First an action which was not only natural but obligatory according to military law, international law and the Hungarian peace treaty — was to be presented by the Communists as an especially generous gift of Moscow and the "great" Stalin revealing the generosity of his paternal heart, for which the Hungarian people should feel eternal gratitude. But, on the other hand, should obstacles and difficulties

arise about the repatriation of the PW-s, should it slowly become evident that tens of thousands are missing, nobody would dare to object to it nobody could look for the tens of thousands of vanished shadows in the plains of Siberia or in the hard-labour settlements in the vicinity of the Polar Sea because no one must question what the "great" Stalin had promised, the "glorious" Soviet Union must not be bothered by doubts, questions and claims. According to the Communists the promise of the "great" Stalin is worth more than any international agreement.

Thus it transpired that the agreement which was to have been concluded according to Article 21 of the Peace Treaty was never completed and the Hungarian people had no possibility of demanding an accounting for the 219,000 missing Hungarians.

According to an official report published by the US Red Cross, 99% of American soldiers freed from German PW-camps survived captivity, and returned home.



And what fate do Hungarian PW-s have in the Soviet Union 5 years after the end of the war?



= repatriated up to now



= those still staying away or dead

## CHAPTER II.

### Hungary's PW-losses in World War II.

World War II, afflicted a serious blow to the ethnic strength of Hungary. Not counting those who lost their lives on the battlefield and by airraids Hungary lost altogether 900.000 PW-s and civilian persons carried off as "PW-s" from their peaceful civilian lives by the Soviet Army. This tremendous number amounts to 6.1 % of Hungary's 14.700.000 inhabitants in 1944.

Taking into consideration that, according to "The World Almanac and Book of Facts for 1949", the USA with their 150.000.000 inhabitants during the war lost 151.579, and the British Commonwealth of Nations with her 550.000.000 inhabitants 90.844 PW-s (which total loss amounts to only 0.1 % of the USA's and to 0.017 % of the British Empire's respective populations) it is to be seen that **the little Hungary lost from 61 to 358 times as much PW-s as the mentioned two world-powers.**

At the time of the surrender nearly one third of this enormous mass of Hungarian PW-s was detained by the Western Powers, while more than two thirds were taken prisoners by the Soviet Union.

Hungary had entered World War II, on June 26, 1941 at the violent pressure of her mighty German neighbour. Despite this, however, only one army, the 2nd Hungarian army numbering 200.000 men, was sent to the front. Up to January 12, 1943, i. e. the beginning of the Soviet counter-attack, this army had lost altogether 8000 PW-s. The first and only serious loss was suffered by this Hungarian army operating on Soviet territory during the big Soviet counter-attack which began on January 12, 1943, — the so-called Voronesh break through — when 87.0000 Hungarian soldiers fell into Soviet captivity.

Hungary which was not at all interested in bringing further serious bloodsacrifices for the sake of her German neighbour withdrew the remainders of the 2nd Hungarian Army from the Soviet front and up to March 19, 1944 kept only minor occupation forces under arms on Soviet territory. However, this situation changed radically when

Hitler on March 19, 1944 forcibly occupied Hungary with his troops. From this day the sovereignty of Hungary can be regarded as non-existent.

At this time the Hungarian shadow-government forced upon the country by the Germans ordered a general mobilisation because the Soviet armies were standing on Hungary's boundaries being already in the foothills of the Carpathians. However, this mobilisation order was carried out only haphazardly and not systematically since Hungary wished to cease her participation in the war as soon as possible. From the time of the battle on the Don till September 1944 when Soviet troops entered Hungarian territory for the first time Hungary lost altogether 10,000 PW-s. By the Nazi coup on October 15, 1944 Hungary was deprived of the last remainders of her independence.

From this time the whole territory of the country became one single battlefield

and during the seven months battle until Hungary's territory was completely occupied by the Soviet army, 150,000 Hungarian soldiers were taken prisoners by the Soviet, 40,000 of them solely during the 50-day siege of Budapest. While the territory of the country was being occupied by the Soviets

Hungarian army units attempting to escape Soviet captivity retreated in a western direction in order to lay down their arms before the armies of the Western Powers. This about 280,000 Hungarian soldiers succeeded in escaping Soviet captivity.

At the time of the capitulation they were all taken prisoners by the Western Powers. However, not every Hungarian unit succeeded in reaching in time German and Austrian areas occupied by the West, so that when the capitulation came, they fell in Soviet captivity. These Hungarian soldiers taken prisoner by the Soviet at the time of the surrender numbered, in Austria 15,000, in Germany 10,000 and in Czechoslovakia 45,000.

Hungary's PW-loss in World War II can be summed up as follows:

<b>I. Number of Hungarian soldiers taken prisoner by the Soviet ...</b>	
a) In USSR and on territories annexed by her in	
1939—1940	
from June 26, 1941 till January 12, 1943 . . . . .	8.000
from January 12, 1943 till March 19, 1944 . . . . .	87.000
from March 19, 1944 till September 15, 1944 . . . . .	10.000
On Soviet territory altogether: . . . . .	105.000
b) In Hungary . . . . .	150.000
c) At the time of the capitulation:	
in Austria . . . . .	15.000
in Germany . . . . .	10.000
in Czechoslovakia . . . . .	45.000
<b>Total of Hungarian soldiers</b>	
taken prisoner by the Soviet . . . . .	325.000
<b>II. Total of Hungarian soldiers captured by the</b>	
Western Powers . . . . .	280.000
<b>Total PW-loss of Hungary . . . . .</b>	<b>605.000</b>
<b>III. Civilian persons deported to the Soviet Union as PW-s</b> 295.000	
<b>Hungary's total loss of manpower including PW-s and</b>	
deported civilians . . . . .	900.000



### CHAPTER III.

#### Deportation of 295.000 Hungarian civilian persons to the Soviet Union.

It happened three times in the history of Hungary that barbarian peoples — hurled at the country from the East — carried away with them as their slaves defenceless men in large numbers into far countries. As if mankind would not have developed at all; as if nothing would have changed since the methods of conquering practiced by the Tartar-Mongol hordes, by the wild occupation troops of Khan Batu and Ogotay in the XIII-th century; as if European civilization would not have been able to press out from this continent the world of the bashaws and slave-traders, the administrative and economic system of the Ottoman Turks who invaded Hungarian territory in the XVI-th century; as if the educating work of the Christian centuries, the humanism of the XIX-th century, the Red Cross, the League of Nations, the UN would not have existed or would have been in vain.

The Soviet Red Army inundating Hungary

**drove hundreds of thousands of Hungarian civilian persons like cattle to the East**

as if thereby the Soviets would have wanted to demonstrate that they considered themselves the direct successor of the Russian Golden Hordes, not only geographically but also spiritually at least so far as concerned comprehension of martial law, humanity and the value of human life.

However, it has to be said for the benefit of Khan Batu's hordes and of the Ottoman Sultan's local governors that they, at least, did not proclaim themselves to be the protectors of human rights and liberty and did not call their slave-hunting campaigns the liberation of tormented nations.

Soviet troops first entered Hungary in 1944 and completed the occupation of the entire country by April 1945. While the Soviet official war reports and propaganda permanently spoke about the liberation of the country a

merciless man-hunt went on all over Hungary which, in the middle of the XX-th century, on the territory of a thousand year old nation, nobody would have imagined even in his wildest visions.

Several hundred thousands of civilian persons were deported without any explanation, legal basis or distinction. According to the evidence of a neutral Swiss report a minister member of the pro-Soviet government in Budapest was himself carried away to hard labour. Officials on their way to their office, mothers queuing for milk for their children, workers going to their factories, women ravished by the Soviet hordes, children trembling in the air-raid shelters, indiscriminately all were carried away. In order to conceal this revolting inhumanity a part of the deported civilian masses was subsequently simply denominated PW-s by the Soviet Union.

Below by the use of data of an official newspaper published by the Communist regime of Hungary —

the Hungarian War Invalid and PW Informer — it will be proved that among these alleged PW-s were children of 13—15 who never had taken up arms, as well as old men of 65 who at the most might have been soldiers in World War I.



The official Communist paper admits that there were in one PW-transport among 3000 PWs 580 women of the 960 civilian persons.

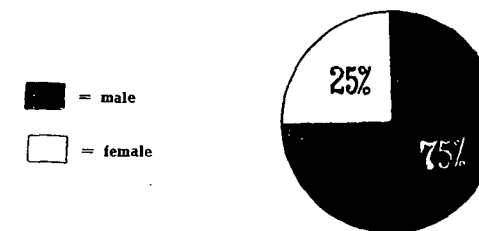
The Hungarian War Invalid and PW Informer, published under official Communist leadership appeared in the years 1947—1948. Only this paper was authorized to communicate the lists of PW-s repatriated by the Soviet Union. In printing the PW-lists the publishers did not realize that grey, stereotyped personal data therein are the most terrible charges one can level against the Communist Regime. Here are some data from this official Communist paper:

The Hungarian War Invalid and PW Informer communicated in its number dated July 16, 1948 that the following persons returned after 4 years "captivity" from the Borovicz camps No. 7270:

- Szentiványi József, born 1883, Budapest
- Sági Ferenc, born 1929, Vápalota
- Jókai Sándor, born 1888, Esztergom
- Nehéz István, born 1928, Nyergesujfalu
- Zádor János, born 1888, Budapest
- Nehrer, György, born 1929, Székesfehérvár

Consequently Sági Ferenc was 15 and Szentiványi József 61 when they became "prisoners of war."

Percentage of Hungarian civilians according to their respective sexes



In its number dated October 14, 1948 the PW Informer communicated that

Bajtor Béla, born 1931, Rinyabelenye

returned from captivity. Thus Bajtor Béla was 13 when he was carried away and 4 years "captivity" were his share in consequence of the Soviet "liberation."

On page 1 of its number dated July 16, 1948 — which we present in facsimile — the PW Informer reported in large capitals

that of 3000 repatriated PW-s 960 were civilians and of the latter 580 "women PW-s."

This alone is a decisive proof, for in Hungary women never had been called up to any military or auxiliary service. Furthermore, on the basis of the data published in the paper that the 960 men and women were almost without exception all from the same community. On the basis of the birth data shown in the list it can also be established that of the girls and women who returned after 4 years hard-labour, 33% were between 15—20 and 67% between 21—30 at the time of their deportation. Only one person among them was above 30.

Let it not be assumed that this was an unusually severe PW transport. It happened in many villages that the Soviet commandos, if they did not find in a community enough adults, deported besides immature boys and girls, pregnant mothers, invalids and old people.

From the community of

#### Rakamaz,

in county Szabolcs, a father was carried away together with his 4 sons, the eldest 22, the youngest 16. They all perished.

A similar tragedy is shown by the advertisement published by the PW Informer in its number dated June 26, 1948 in which an unhappy mother and wife tries to get news about her deported family three and a half years after the Soviet "liberation."

"Gyerpál János (1900), Gyerpál János jun. (1926) and Gyerpál Károly (1923), civilians, born at Egeg, carried away into Russian captivity in December 1944..."

Though the slave-hunters of the Soviet Union used various tricks in the different regions, their almost beastly violence and brutality were everywhere the same.

#### At Tokaj,

county Zemplén, the inhabitants were collected to attend a performance of moving pictures and when assembled were carried away.

In the community of

#### Kenézlő,

county Zemplén, the people were called together to a public meeting under the pretext of listening to the speeches held in connection with the elections for the temporary national assembly. The assembled people were surrounded by Soviet soldiers, those capable

of working were picked out and carried away. Elsewhere the villages were surrounded and the man-hunt went on from house to house.

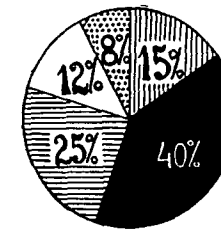
From pure Hungarian communities along the river Tisza hundreds of civilian persons were deported on the pretext that they were of German origin. By a completely special logic German origin was regarded to have been established if the letter "r" occurred in the family name of the person in question.

From the communities

#### Belsöbölcs, Hernádnémeti

(county Borsod) inhabitants called Gyöker, Demeter and persons of other similar Hungarian names were deported who didn't speak a

Percentage of Hungarian civilians according to their respective ages



▨ = 14—20 years

■ = 21—30 years

▨ = 31—40 years

□ = 41—50 years

▨ = above 50 years

single German word. Among the victims were farmers and labourers as well as officials, priests, merchants and intellectuals.

The annihilation of the Hungarian aboriginals of

#### Carpatho Ukraine

signifies an especially shocking chapter in this man-exterminating campaign. The Soviet Union considered it her important task

to create a permanent bridge-head position in the Danube valley, within the mountain range of the Carpathians,

in order to exercise pressure on the people of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and to ensure to herself an unhindered advance toward the area of the Adriatic Sea. Carpatho Ukraine had never belonged to the Soviet Union or to one of her associated states. For about a 1000 years she belonged to Hungary, and after World War I, from 1919 to 1939 she was a part of Czechoslovakia. Because the Soviet Union officially condemns every imperialism and the annexation of peoples against their will after Carpatho Ukraine was annexed by the Soviet Union a so-called "plebiscite" was held by which the Carpatho-Ukrainians decided "democratically, unanimously and voluntarily" to join the Soviet Union. During this plebiscite not one single foreign journalist was allowed to enter Carpatho Ukraine and, under the severest military rule, the inhabitants were able neither to organize themselves politically nor to express freely their point of view. In order to intimidate the population even more in the period November 17 to 19, 1944 from the Hungarian Community alone, which constituted 40% of the populace of Carpatho Ukraine —

80,000 civilians between 16 and 55 were deported to hard-labour camps in the interior of the Soviet Union.

For the most part these Hungarians will never return for they have perished in the hard-labour camps.

The Carpatho Ukrainian inhabitant W. K. former deported Hungarian civilian person, who escaped the death-camps and lives now on free territory discloses the following about the systematic extermination of the Carpatho Ukrainian Hungarians: (This and all further descriptions of facts together with the full name and address of their authors will be placed at the disposal of every serious international forum)

#### Description of facts: No. 1.

"I suffered 13 bitter months in the Soviet concentration camps. I was not taken prisoner as a soldier but was deported as a civilian. My own brother, whom I loved very much, and 600 other Hungarians found a terrible death in the camp of Skotarska (Carpatho Ukraine). Another 600 human wrecks, who somehow still remained alive, were sent a foot just before Christmas 1944 toward Sary Sambor where a further 400 of them perished within a few days from a terrible epidemic of typhus. Providence helped me, for although I was physically and mentally broken and sick, I escaped. Let us hurry, let us

not lose time, so that we may save those still alive for soon there won't be anybody whom we can help. Perhaps it is already too late even to find the thousands of unmarked mass-graves, let alone locate any one still living."

During the past five years the Carpatho Ukraine has been more and more developed into a strong Soviet military basis and not only the Hungarian but also the deeply religious Ruthenians — likewise unreliable from Moscow's point of view — have been deported in large numbers into the interior of the Soviet Union.

In reference to this subject

B. T., Regensburg,

former German PW who returned from Soviet captivity communicated the following

#### Description of facts: No. 2.

"In November 1949 a transport consisting of Ruthenian, Hungarian and German deported civilians arrived from Carpatho Ukraine at the Krasnogorsk PW-camp No. 7027/2. Among the Hungarians was a mining engineer who had been separated from his mother, wife and children."

After the conquest of Budapest Stalin disclosed in an order to the army that the Red Army had captured 140,000 PW-s during the 50-days-siege of the Hungarian capital. But this Soviet order to the army kept deeply quiet about the circumstance that

more than two thirds of these captives, 100,000 men, had been taken prisoners not as fighting soldiers but as defenceless, peaceful civilians,

had been torn by violence from their families, their homes, their working places, or directly from the air-raid-shelters. Moreover not only during combat were these civilian persons gathered up and carried away, but weeks and months after the fall of the capital peaceful pedestrians were still apprehended on the street by the Soviet men-hunting patrols and taken into captivity.

Most of the victims were gathered together under the pretext that they were required to perform manual work lasting a few minutes; or that their papers had to be examined by the central police office.

And then the desperate relatives searched in vain even after years for their family members who had disappeared without a trace.

Up to the end of 1948 the Hungarian daily papers were full of advertisements and appeals for information proving eloquently that

the masses of PW-s of whose numbers Stalin spoke so boastfully in his Army Order in reality were composed of civilian persons.

Those laconic announcements of a few lines which appeared in the columns "Who knows about them?" cover immeasurable tragedies, mournings and tears. They are the faint rays of hope of Hungarian mothers and wives left alone, of little children left orphans waiting in vain for many years. They are the unfathomable big question-marks which could be answered only by the Soviet hard-labour camps and by the countless mass-graves in the shadow of these camps. For official information has never been given either by the Soviet or by its governors in Hungary.

The column "Who knows about them?" of the Hungarian War Invalid and PW Informer dated September 1, 1948, reads as follows:

"Légrádi József, 1916, Pestszenterzsébet, civilian, was carried into Russian captivity from Budapest in February 1945 ..."

"Péter Géza, 1912, Kolozsvár, civilian, was carried away from his lodgings on the Rózsadomb (district of Budapest) to military work on December 31, 1944. In the spring of this year he allegedly worked in an iron-factory at Minsk ..."

Inquiries placed in the War Invalid and PW Informer dated October 16, 1948 read as follows:

"Horváth Gyula, 1906, civilian, was carried away from the Ganz-factory in January, 1945. Request anyone knowing of his whereabouts to inform his wife ..."

"Kovács Lajos, 1910, civilian, was carried away from Budapest. Last news about him from the PW-camp at Temesvár in August 1945."

"Miklós József, 1910, civilian, was carried away into Russian captivity from Buda in December 1944 ..."

From the Hungarian War Invalid and PW Informer dated September 11, 1948

"Jékli István, 1909, Kerecsend, civilian, was carried away from his lodgings in the community Kompolt on November 19, 1944. In March 1945 he was in the concentration camp of Focsani, since that time there is no news about him ..."

In the PW Informer dated August 28, 1948:

"Bus Endre, 1925, civilian, resident of Cegléd. Last news: he was carried through Szeged in November 1944 ..."

"Polácsi János, 1923, civilian, Nagydorog. Last news: from the concentration camp at Temesvár in March 1945 ..."

On June 19, 1948 the PW Informer communicated:

"Horváth János, 1899, civilian, Nagyván, last news: was — sick — in the concentration camp of Temesvár in Febr. 1945 ..."

However, not only grown-up people but also immature school-boys and girls were carried off into "captivity" by Stalin's soldiers. Here are excerpts from the inquiries of desperate families:

"I look for Vörös Elemér, 1928, Nagykanizsa. When he was captured he was in the VII grade in school ..."

(Hung. War Inv. and PW Inf., dtd. Oct. 16, 1948)

"I look for Broschán Zsuzsi Luci, 17, deported from Ujpest, allegedly in Russia ... (note: a school girl)

(Szabad Nép, (Free People) May 1, 1948)

"Liebe Márton, 1929, Vecsés, civilian, was carried away in January 1945. Last news in July 1946 from the camp No. 280/1059."

In the Hungarian daily papers of that period there were to be found daily dozens of appeals with contents similar to the above, through which the desperate relatives tried to get some information from returning PW-s about the fate of their deported family members. Since the number of the advertisements was a good source of revenue for the Communists they were not concerned that one day these advertisements would serve as proofs before the world as to the scale and enormity of the barbarian kidnapping actions which their Soviet patrons had carried out in large numbers under the mendacious phrase of "Hungary's liberation."

The fate of many tens of thousands of deported Hungarian civilians and PW-s is today still completely unknown to their relatives; their inquiries for the most part have had no result; and the concentration camps and massgraves dispersed on Soviet territory today still guard brazenly and silently their dark secrets.

## CHAPTER IV.

### From German to Soviet PW- and concentration-camps.

During Hungary's inundation by the Soviet not only Hungarian soldiers were numerously taken prisoner, not only enormous masses of civilians were carried away violently by soldiers of the Red Army, but also citizens of states allied to the Soviet Union as well as PW-s having escaped German captivity and found an asylum in Hungary, citizens of neutral states and even Jews just liberated from the Nazi concentration camps and from ghettos too.

Hungary was the only state among the ex-enemies of the Allied and Associated Powers, which not only exactly fulfilled the dispositions of the Geneva Conventions 1929 but — going far beyond them — she guaranteed personal freedom to the French, Belgian and Polish PW-s who fled from German PW-camps to Hungary seeking asylum and protection.

**Hungary was the land of freedom, security and humanity in the sight of these allied PW-s**

compared with the German PW-camps. Therefore they tried if they had a chance to flee to Hungary, where they hoped to survive the last, most tempestuous years of the war. The German government repeatedly and energetically demanded the extradition of French, Belgian and Polish PW-s fled to Hungarian territory but Hungary not only firmly refused these German demands in every case, but supported by her a part of these escaped PW-s succeeded in reaching free western territory again through the Balkans. And later on, when war events prevented the escaped PW-s in fleeing to the West, the Hungarian people also stooping under German occupation self-sacrificingly hid its western protégés from the vengeance of the Nazis and so possibly made for them to endure the last ordeals of the war in Hungary.

According to the evidence given by the book "Asylum in Hungary 1941—45" published by "L'Amicale des P. G. Français évadés en Hongrie" in Paris, 1946 — the French who fled to Hungary were friendly supported and received by everybody, all over the country. The number of these French refugees fled from German captivity to Hungarian territory, who helped by the Hungarian government and

the Hungarian people were able to endure the hardships of war in perfect security as free men, amounted to more than one thousand, according to the evidence of said book. But unfortunately a part of them had in vain been successfully hidden from the Germans for many years. The Soviet troops ravaging Hungary did not make any distinction between enemy, allied or neutral, they were solely interested in quickly getting the most possible slaves in order to re-fill their insatiable hard-labour camps as soon as possible being the basis of the Communist system of production. Another captivity and hard-labour became the share of a part of those civilian persons of the Allied and Associated Powers, who had fled from the German PW-camps to Hungary;

**this time however, they were taken prisoners by the Soviet hordes,**

whom they had waited for as for their deliverers and after having been separated from their families for many years, they were brought, into the Soviet hard-labour camps, instead of being repatriated.

In this respect the Hungarian PW A. B., who fled to the West states the following in

#### **Description of facts: No. 3.**

"During the winter of 1944/45 in the concentration camp of Jászberény, Hungary, I was staying together not only with Hungarian or German PW-s, and with Hungarian civilian persons, but also with numerous prisoners of other nationalities. Among others 13 Frenchmen, who had fled to Hungary from German PW-camps in Austria, and found here asylum for years protested at the allied Soviet camp-commandery against their unjust detention. These Frenchmen were taken prisoner still by German in 1940, and from that time they permanently lived in an enforced absence from their homeland. In Hungary they enjoyed perfect personal freedom, and they were caught by the "delivering" Soviet troops in the community of Tura, Hungary, where they had found work, and home for a longer time already. They were allowed to wear civilian clothes, and therefore they were hit by the same fate as other civilian inhabitants of that village. The red hordes deprived them of their valuables (their watches bicycles, money) first and then they brought them into the concentration-camp. Their protest has been completely ignored by the Soviet camp-commandery, and since they wore civilian clothes they were not believed to be French PW-s fled from German captivity. Thereafter they were transported to Roumania

into the big transient camp of Focsani where PW-transport daily started from, to the interior of the Soviet Union. There I was then separated from them, but very likely they could not evade their fates either and they also soon experienced every horrors of the Soviet hard-labour camps."

The same fate was the share of several hundreds of Polish, who fled to Hungary in 1939 still when their country was occupied by the Germans and Russians and here enjoyed asylum for five years. The Polish had to expect an especially hard fate in the Soviet prisoner-camps, and the major part did not survive the horrors of captivity. Soviet slavery became the fate of those Italian soldiers, too, who in 1943 turned against their former German allies in Greece and therefore they had been taken prisoner by the Nazis. These Italians hopefully waited for the Soviet deliverers to yet at last freed from the German captivity. But Stalin's soldiers first brought them more hard-labour and annihilation instead, and

**carried away the unfortunate Italians together with their German guards into the interior of the Soviet Union.**

The Italians could stand the rough Russian climate least of all and hunger, and inhuman treatment caused a tremendous ravage among them. The most shocking, however, is the

#### **Description of facts: No. 4.**

of the Hungarian first lieutenant S. F. who returned from Soviet captivity in 1948 and later fled to free territory.

"In 1947 I was transported into the Kiev camp No. 7062/4 under the control of MVD. In this camp there were collected all those who appeared unreliable (so-called Osobni Regime) according to the point of view of MVD. Billeting, treatment, and alimentation were inhumane and especially the mental tortures were unbearable. In the camp there also acted a tribunal trying so-called war criminals. 8 Spanish PW-officers were one of the curios of that camp, among them the son of the Spanish War Secretary and

#### **4 AMERICAN OFFICERS OF THE AIR FORCES,**

who were forced to land on Soviet territory, as allies since their airplane had been damaged in an air-raid on Japan in 1945."

However, not only the citizens of states allied to the Soviet Union shared the fate of deported Hungarian masses, but also several neutral citizens who had been staying in Budapest during the siege,

were despite of international law, deported to the Soviet Union. It counts especially gravely that

**among these deported neutral citizens there were such, who as officials of embassies or consulates enjoyed extritoriality.**

Inquires made to reveal the fate of disappeared neutral citizens had negative results, and the regime of Hungary serving the Communists consequently reported that these persons "supposedly" might have fallen victims of the siege or the Nazi terror. The report of the Swiss legation expelled by the Soviet occupation forces from Budapest, after the siege revealed, however, the methods of Bolshevistic kidnapping and communicated the names of several citizens deported by red soldiers to the Soviet Union.

The most tragic fate, however, awaited

**those Jews of Hungary who had been pursued to death by the Nazi terror and awaited the Soviet army as their deliverer.**

A part of these unhappy Jews had just saved their mere lives from the hell of the ghettos or the Nazi KZ-s, when they were embarrassed to realize that they had, but in vain succeeded in escaping the march columns driven by the Nazis towards Auschwitz and Mauthausen some weeks before and they had in vain succeeded in surviving all horrors of the 50-day-siege of, as well as of the Nazi terror raging for three months in Budapest, — the red soldiers pushed them into the slave-columns driven towards the East in just the same manner as the Nazis had done few weeks ago.

But not only the Jews staggering out from the cellars of the Budapest ghetto were treated like this by the Soviet soldiers, the same fate waited also for those Jews, who had been delivered by the Western Allies from the KZ-s in Germany, and were trying to reach their homes. After the many sufferings they survived and the war was over already, they started home to Hungary, resting assured that peace, security and good order were already restored there.

Who were able to describe their embarrassment when in Hungary another foreign Power again deprived them of their freedom, instead of delivering them. No matter that the war was over yet, the Soviet man-hunting patrols still lay in wait along the highways leading home from the West, at communication junctions, and bridges and

**they took the "fascists" returning from the West into the concentration camps without distinction.**

There were neither the certificates issued by the Allies proving that they had been delivered from the Nazi concentration camps, nor

begging nor supplication of any use, since those arriving from Western direction were all regarded to as enemies by the Soviet soldiers, and this was a reason enough to send them to Soviet hard-labour camps.

These Jews deported by the Soviet soldiers, also were searched for in vain by their relatives in the "Who knows about them?" columns of the Hungarian daily papers even after years. It was not possible to get news about them, they were swallowed by the infinite Soviet plains for ever.

**"Who knows about them?"**

**"Tarján Arpád, labour-service-man, 1902, Budapest, got in Russian captivity, when coming home from Günskirchen in May 1945. I implore, those who know about him may inform his anxious wife ..."**

**(PW Informer, September 11, 1948.)**

**"Returning PW-s! Who knows about Forgács István, graphical artist of Budapest, who got in Russian captivity when returning from Mauthausen ..."**

**(Szabadság, September 6, 1947.)**



## CHAPTER V.

### Fate of Hungarian PW-s and deported civilians in the Soviet Union.

The way of treatment of PW-s was determined by the regulations annexed to the 1907 Hague Convention. This convention was signed by Russia, too, therefore its dispositions should be considered obligatory for the Soviet Union, being the successor of Czaristic Russia. Yet if the Soviet Union would not formally acknowledge these dispositions as binding for her — by treating PW-masses detained by her in a humane manner she would have had the opportunity of proving that respecting human rights and claim for liberty did mean more, than empty words to her. The dispositions of the Hague Convention regulating the way enemies are to be treated if captured are morally binding for every state no matter wheter the convention had been signed by it or not. These dispositions guarantied these primarily natural rights of man, which have to be respected by every state.

Examening one by one these primary human rights, which every person is entitled of, even the PW though deprived of his personal freedom and being in an exposed position, we find that the Soviet Union has knowingly and constantly violated all these principals in the most brutal way and even today still permanently goes on violating them.

The Soviet Government treated and has PW-s as well as the deported civilian masses treated, like slave parias who are first entitled in the opinion of the Communists to live only as long as their physical strength may be of use to their warders.

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Article 3 of the PW convention states that:

**"PW-s have a right their person and honour to be respected and women have to be treated with the full respect due to their sex. The PW-s remain in the possession of their full civil rights."**

**Description of facts: No. 5.**

The former Hungarian PW A. S. declares:

"International law has severely been violated by billeting 120 convicts of minor age in the Usman PW-officers camp No. 95 where 2000 Hungarian and 1000 German officers were detained. These convicts enjoyed a far better treatment than the PW-s. The PW-officers even had to wait upon them.

**Description of facts: No. 6.**

According to the minutes of the confession made by the former Hungarian PW S. F. who has fled to the West:

"In the concentration camp of Sopronpereszteg, Hungary, the ravished women as well as even the 13 years old girls every night systematically fell victims of the violences of their Soviet guards. From there PW-s were transported to the Soviet Union, under most inhumane circumstances. 100 persons were pressed into each waggon. During their transport lasting 35 days in the summer heat, they only got a minimum supply of food and water: food once a day and water every third day only. On their transportation eight Hungarians in one of the waggons were shot dead because of having been suspected of attempting flight; their number was made up by violently picking up travellers unsuspectingly waiting on the railway station of Szeged, Hungary."

**Description of facts: No. 7.**

The former Hungarian PW E. L. relates:

"In the camps No. 7307, district Kirov, PW-s were frequently beaten with sticks. On the 4—5 kms long way leading to the working place and back the unhappy PW-s, hardly able to walk were forced by big dogs to run. It often occurred that the dogs seriously wounded those who dropped back not being able to run fast enough. The food was as little and bad as possible: twice a day 0.3—0.4 liters (1 liter: 1.75 pints) bran-, nettle-, or turnpleaf-soup prepared without any fat with 0.5—0.8 kgs (1 kg: 2 lb. 3 1/4 oz.) bread made of groats, grit, and millet."

**Description of facts: No. 8.**

The former Hungarian PW T. I. relates:

"I suffered so much that it is impossible to describe it, this can only be realized by those who also went through Soviet

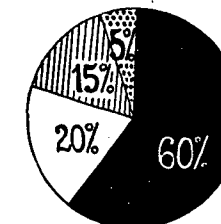
captivity themselves. Food was unimaginably bad, however, hard physical work was required just as if we had been fed best. In the beginning we charged all this to the war and hoped that after some time food and treatment would improve, but, when the war was over, the situation became rather worse year by year."

**Description of facts: No. 9.**

The former Hungarian PW J. I. relates:

"We were transported to the Soviet Union under the most inhuman circumstances possible. Into each waggon 80—85 persons were crowded, during the transport lasting 8 days we got 2 kg bread and 15 lumps of sugar to eat. On the transportation the escorts accompanying us opened the doors twice but only to deprive us of our last valuables, left, and to get out of the waggon the corpses of those, who died on the way, and whose bodies lay for 3—4 days in the waggon. The repatriation transport wasn't much better either, well proved by the fact, that 13 of us died on the way home."

Reasons why thousands of Hungarian PW-s perished in the Soviet Union



■ = decrepitude      ▨ = typhus  
□ = dysentery      ▩ = accidents and others

**Description of facts: No. 10.**

The former Hungarian PW B. J. writes:

"In the camp No. JU. 286 PW-s were treated with the well-known lash-method. There wasn't any opportunity of cleaning ourselves. But moreover they even deprived us of our last

pieces of underwear. It was characteristic of our alimentation that my weight was 82 kgs when taken prisoner, and 41,7 kgs only when I returned from captivity. At our working places there occurred accidents, day by day because of absolute lack of preventive measures. Before having been released we were most strictly ordered by Soviet MVD-officers, not to speak at all at home of what we had heard and seen. Before our departure a propaganda film was shown to us bearing the title "Let's speak about this ..." In the film there were to be seen, but marvel kolhoses, dream-cities, powerful technical creations, just not that what there really was."

★

According to Article 4 of PW convention

the detaining power is obliged to take care of the alimentation of PW-s.

In connection with this the below statements were given by PW-s fled from Soviet PW-camps:

#### Description of facts: No. 11.

The former Hungarian PW E. S. relates:

"The commander of the Lebedian PW-camp No. 35/2, a Soviet captain, exchanged the inferior food-due to be issued on the prisoners and insufficient in anyway, for brandy. He was permanently drunk and, when the PW-s exhausted by fatigue of all days work had returned to camp, he ordered roll call 4—5 times in succession, so that they often couldn't get a rest before midnight. The PW-s, stiffened of the severe cold, while loitering, for several hours collapsed one after the other. The prisoners had to work in a quarry, where they had to march to even in a cold of 25° C. During the winter of 1946/47 the famine reached such an extent that the men ate cabbage-cobs and pieces of bone picked up from dung-hills. In January 1947 men weighting but 40 kgs were not rare owing to general physical exhaustion. Only 10% of prisoners in camp were strong enough to march out to work. On February 13, 1947 a part of the prisoners — 250 Hungarians and Autrichians — was transported into the Morsansk camp No. 7064 under mostly inhumane circumstances. The 8 kms long way to the railway station had to be marched on foot in a snow storm through snow half a meter high. Still before they got on train 4 PW-s froze to death. The whole trip, lasting four days, was done in unheated waggons, consequently

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many prisoners carried away grave injuries caused by frost and upon their arrival 75% of them had to be sent to hospital."

"Conditions in the Saporoshe hospital No. 8149 are not to be described. The number of sick PW-s constantly amounted to about 2000. For blankets the sick only received one thin sheet, even on the coldest winter days, only some very seriously sick prisoners received one blanket. The barracks weren't heated even in winter time, and fuel for the hospital-kitchen was also provided by driving 100—200 sick PW-s out of their beds, to collect weed in the fields in the grim winter-cold. When weather grew so severe that owing to snow storms nobody could get out of the hospital for days no cooking was done at all for the sick, they only received raw salted cabbages, salted small fishes, and bread. Because of lack of fuel and water it was completely impossible to keep oneself clean. There was given an opportunity to wash oneself with a strictly rationed quantity of water approximately every second month. Also underwear could be changed on these occasions only. Then underwear worn for two months was already black like earth. In the "hospital" thousands of lice and millions of bugs embittered our life but there were plenty of rats, too. Once a month appeared a physician and those who recovered a little were sent back by him to the hard-labour camp. Sick were literally streaming to the hospital from the nearby miners camps. They all looked pitifully: from the water in them they were swollen and after the water had been removed they became living skeletons. For the most part they died of exhaustion several weeks later. The dead were brought to the large PW-cemetery nearby the hospital but nobody knows how many thousand PW-s sleep their eternal sleep in those unmarked graves. The dead were not registered and their relatives were never informed, either. It's characteristic for medical care that Soviet hospital personnel was trained very superficially only and even the medicaments were just wrapped in newspapers."

#### Description of facts: No. 12.

The former Hungarian PW M.D. states:

"At Focsani, Roumania, for 15 months there arrived PW-transports from Hungary permanently and they were forwarded almost daily to the interior of the Soviet Union, in closed trains carrying 2000 persons each. It was characteristic for the infinitely small and poor alimentation of that concentration camp that only 1/2 kg of raw maize bread was given daily, and 0.4 liter thin maize mash for breakfast and supper. In spite of

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this poor alimentation PW-s had to work incessately from 06.00 till 20.00 hrs. Barracks were overcrowded and therefore 70 % of the prisoners had to spend the night standing on their feet after the hard work of all day. The number of prisoners, who died in camp was shockingly high: 60—70 men a day who were then thrown naked into the graves, 50 into each. Before my arrival at that camp there arose epidemic typhus in one of the barracks and the Soviet camp-commandery simply had burned the barrack in order to prevent further spreading of the disease; 400 PW-s perished in the fire, according to communications of absolutely trustworthy eye-witnesses."

#### Description of facts: No. 13.

The former German PW K. F. writes:

"In the Manietka-Yelow PW-camp without number, in the Ural mountains, the death-rate of Hungarian PW-s was higher than that of the German because Hungarians all had arrived sick at camp and already weakened from the Focsani concentration camp. In return for the poor food the PW-s had to spend 10—12 hours daily with peat-cutting and besides most of them to do special work additionally as punishment. At the beginning the officers were not obliged to work, but later on, however, they were forced to work too. The nourishing value of daily food did not reach 500 calories and it was completely monotonous, according to the statement of PW-physicians. Making written notes on PW-s died in camp was threatened with capital punishment."

★

Article 6 of the Convention declares that

only officers are allowed to take money away from the PW-s, a receipt of the same has to be made out and the money taken away has to be put on the account-card of the respective PW-s. Items of personal use remain in the possession of PW's. Certificates, and valuables must not be taken away from prisoners.

Every soldier taken prisoner by the Soviet confirms without exception that the soldiers of the Red Army first of all completely

robbed PW-s and deported persons. Every PW was searched countless times but there was each time found some trifle with them — if nothing else, their spoon or handkerchieves — that were regarded by the booty-hungry soldiers, as worth of to take away from them. Everybody without exception was deprived of his money, his wedding-ring and his watch, already in the very first moment by Stalin's soldiers but no receipt was ever made out on values taken away.

#### Description of facts: No. 14.

A. B. communicates:

"At the concentration camp we firstly had to go through a most thorough personal searching. The prisoners filed up on the one side of the camp-yard had to step one by one in front of the Soviet soldiers, who thoroughly searched everybody from his head to his foot. The searching was carried out under the control of Soviet officers going to and fro in the camp-yard. Every photo, document, letter being on us was torn to little pieces by Soviet soldiers, money was collected in special sacks but no receipts whatsoever were made out. On the occasion of this searching we were deprived of all our little personal movables: on the blanket spread beside the soldiers, there were piled up plenty of purses, keys, toothbrushes, fountain-pens, pencils, note-books, and thousands of other trifles of no value. The watches, rings, and other objects of greater value had been taken from us by the soldiers capturing us already in the very first minutes. The controlling officers watched the search with sharp eyes and if they liked something of the confiscated items they simply picked it up and put it into their pockets."

#### Description of facts: No. 15.

The former Hungarian PW I. C. writes:

"I was 17 when taken "prisoner" by the Soveits. Although I never had been a soldier I was carried away violently from home in just the same manner as countless compatriots of mine. In the Focsani camp then every civil garment was taken off and in return we got ragged German uniforms. Thus we arrived at the Kramatorsk PW-camp No 7217/2 in a way like "real PW-s". The treatment in camp was cruel; several PW-s were beaten to death with an iron bar because of having tried to escape."

**Description of facts: No. 16.**

The former Hungarian PW J. K. communicates:

"The lonely PW-camp already established during World War I, we were brought to, was lying somewhere in the Ural mountains along the railway leading towards Chelyabinsk-Omsk, at a place, I still today don't know the name of. The prisoners, altogether about 5000—6000 Hungarian and German PW-s, were billeted in almost ruined underground "bunkers". The inferior daily alim-entation consisted of maize bread and twice a day, of warm water with bran. The lead-containing water could not be drunk before having been boiled, therefore, we seldom got any of it. If somebody complained of the poor food, he was beaten black and blue and was put into camp jail. If somebody's clothes were torn he didn't get any other, even if he had to go naked. The quantity of food we had to get, depended upon whether we reached the labour norm or not, however, we were never able to reach it, although we were driven on like animals. The number of sick constantly increased, but neither physicians nor medica-ments were brought to camp. The dead had been undressed and brought to the mass-graves car by car."

**Description of facts: No. 17.**

The former Hungarian PW I. T. communicates:

"In 1947 in the Stalingrad district there were 27 PW labour-camps and the central PW-hospital of Beketovka. The number of prisoners amounted to 50.000—52.000. Control was carried out by the MVD. The daily alim-entation consisted of green cucum-ber-leaf soup mixed with nettle in the summer and of bran-soup in the winter, besides 0.6 kg of raw bread. However, the daily ration of loogs cooked millet, 3 g fat, and 1.5 g of sugar mostly existed on the paper only. Since it has been stolen together with the work required such alim-entation for 4 years surely inevitably caused death by decrepitude according to the statement of PW physicians in camp. This is proved by the fact that in the Stalin-grad camp No. 7362/6 843 of 1825 Hungarian PW-s died of star-vation within two years. The corpses were simply thrown into bomb-craters. The efficiency of PW-s was increased by using the but of machine-pistols. One of the daily reports, characteristic for conditions in camp, shows that on February 7, 1947 only 1009 of 2407 PW-s held in camp were in such state of health that they were able to march out for work."

**Description of facts: No. 18.**

The Hungarian PW J. M., fled to free territory, communicates:

"From Focsani I was brought to the Bauxittogorsk camp No. 7575/2. About 8000 PW-s were held in this district of whom about 3000 were Hungarians. The Germans taken prisoners earlier, still at the time of the fights around Leningrad, told us that PW-camps of this region formerly used to be full of Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian deported civilians these were transported to Siberia upon the arrival of Germans. 40% of the Hungarians arrived here from Focsani perished during the first 4 months. The dead were thrown stark naked into the mass-graves nearby the camp."

**Description of facts: No. 19.**

The former German PW M. G. writes:

"In the Cherepovec camp No. 7434 Hungarians were assigned to the hardest work of all. In the winter they had to remove the ice-cover from the frozen river and had to pull the logs from the icy water with their bare hands all day long."

**Description of facts: No. 20.**

The former civilian deportee J. K. writes:

"On December 20, 1944 the Soviet military command announ-ced in the community of Szigetcsép, Hungary that the men of the ages 16—45 and the women of 16—30 had to report for mili-tary work. Since there did appear not sufficient persons voluntarily on December 28, 1944 Soviet soldiers armed with machine-pistols surrounded the village and, going from house to house violently collected the people according to instructions from local Communist leaders. 120 persons were carried away from our little village and together with inhabitants of several other Hungarian communities the transport of deported civilians was the lot of miner camps No. 1026 at Novydonbas where within a short time more than 10.000 Hungarian civilians had been gathered. The prisoners were not provided with either food or clothes. They numerously fell victims of epidemics and starva-tion. In consequence of lack of any medical treatment and medi-caments 18—20 men died daily. As coachman of the carriage, carrying away the corpses I personally took part in burials of 4600 fellow-prisoners of mine, who were stark naked thrown, like dogs into the unmarked mass-graves, 20 into each. It's characteristic that solely among those men and women who had

been dragged away from our little village, 48 have died in the camp within two years. The relatives of the dead didn't get any official information even up to this time, either from Hungarian or from Russian authorities, at the most they could hear of the death of their deported family members from returning PW-s."

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Article 7 of the convention orders

**that PW-s have to be transported within the shortest time possible upon having been taken prisoner to places far from the front in order to be out of danger.**

Opposite to this not only PW-s but also civilian inhabitant violently carried away from their homes were forced to unload ammunition by Soviet soldiers, to bury dead and to dig trenches for the Red Army in the fire-line. This attitude of the Soviet violated not only the above article of the convention but also was contrary to all humanity.

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Article 9 of the convention regulates the billeting of PW-s. According to this regulations

**prisoners have to be defined in a certain area, but they can be detained in closed camps as long these measures are required by sanitary or security reasons only.**

Opposite to this the Soviet Union detained PW-s and deported civilians in camps surrounded by several rows of barbed wire-fences and watch towers. Within the camps the prisoners were billeted in bunkers digged in the earth, in stables with collapsed walls in the best case in wooden barracks teeming of vermins all over. These camps were, unsuitable to quarter men in them from every point of view. For PW-s returning from hard-labour the time spent in camp meant a series of new sufferings only instead of recreation. PW-billets in barracks were also indescribable from the sanitary point of view, these barracks became causes of epidemics. The spreading of infectious diseases was increased to a high degree by the absolute lack of any possibility to keep oneself clean.

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According to Article 12

**clothing, underwear and shoes have to be provided for PW-s by the detaining Power.**

This was interpreted by the Soviet in that manner that PW-s have not to be given anything, but to the contrary they have to be deprived even of those clothes of their own they had.

#### Description of facts: No. 21.

The former PW E. S. writes:

"Before our departure we all had to strip ourselves bare and in the presence of the deputy camp commander all clothes, underwear and shoes were taken away. Then, in spite of being Hungarians, we were dressed with German uniform rags and were started to the Soviet Union."

The insufficient clothing and lack of shoes in the rough Russian winter caused the death or disablement of many PW-s and deported persons.

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According to Article 16 of the convention:

**PW-s have to be guaranteed absolute freedom to practice religion including attending of divine services. PW clergymen of whatsoever confession have to be allowed to carry out freely their clerical activities.**

Opposite to this in the Soviet PW-camps prisoners were strictly forbidden to practice their religion. They never were allowed to attend services and the priests were forced to work hard in the mines and factories instead of performing their clerical tasks. All prayer books, bibles and religious relics were taken away and annihilated. Even on the greatest ecclesiastic holidays as well as on sundays prisoners had to work just as much as on the other days. The sick and dying prisoners never could get any religious consolation. Those who were caught praying were beaten and thrown to jail for punishment.

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Article 27 permits

**the employment of fit PW-s as labourers according to their rank and abilities, except officers and persons of similar positions.**

In beginning officers, indeed, enjoyed some privileges in comparison with ranks but later on they were in any way treated and forced to work just like the ranks. E. g. in the officers-camp No. 95 at Usman, the officers were beaten by guards with sticks, and the Soviet major Bolsakov beat black and blue a Hungarian officer with a hammer.

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Article 36 of the convention

**guaranties PW-s the right of correspondance with their families.**

Opposite to this the PW-s and deported persons for the most part could not write to their relatives not only during the war but even years after the war ended. The prisoners' hermetic separation from their family members much increased their uncertainty and mental tortures. Whether the postal correspondence was permitted or not depended entirely upon the caprice of the local Soviet camp commandants, and served pure propaganda purposes. The prisoners who were as lucky as to get a postcard were allowed to write only that they were well and returned home, soon. The Soviet camp commanders frequently obliged sick prisoners to write such letters who already died a few days after. And the unhappy and misled relatives still hope today that they are alive and confidently wait for their return.

The PW-s were not at all allowed to get packages from Hungary. In 1946/47 it sporadically occurred that PW-s whom packages had been sent by their relatives in the USA or Canada got the robbed, empty box handed out.

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Article 46 positively

**forbids the application of any chastisement on PW-s and prescribes that prisoners sentenced to detention must not be kept in rooms not**

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**lighted up by sun-light, and that no cruelty should be committed to them.**

However, all these dispositions were ignored by the Russian camp commanders. It was a usual method and it is still today that prisoners in Soviet PW-camps frequently were chastised without any reason, often they were so gravely mistreated that they not seldom died in consequence of injuries caused by such punishments. An indispensable appurtenance of Soviet PW-camps is the "bunker" which is nothing else than a cavity digged deeply into the earth. The cave, about 10—12 ms under the surface, is furnished with air through a narrow, chimney-like opening, has a stone- or beton-floor, is entirely unheated in the winter, and pitch-dark day and night. Prisoners sentenced to bunker-punishment get 0.2 kg of bread and only two cups of boiled water a day. It belonged to the usual daily amusement of the Soviet camp guards that they physically mistreated PW-s locked in the "bunker". If somebody has to spend a longer time in such a "bunker" he must certainly perish in consequence of starvation and inhumane treatment.

Flight and attempt to fly were punished especially severely but frequently it was sufficient that informers of the Soviet camp commandery presumed of somebody to deal with flight plans and the unhappy prisoner had to pay for it with his life or at least with his health. Besides the "bunkers" the so-called narrow cells were ill famed too, e. g. in the Borovichi camp No. 7270/3, in each cell of which only one person could stay and also this only in a standing position. As a special sadism of Soviet camp commanders the prisoners sentenced to narrow cell were undressed in winter time and had to serve their punishment without any clothes in the strong winter cold. As a matter of course many prisoners fell victims of this inhumane methods of punishment, too.

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As it is proved by the above descriptions of facts presented as examples, the Soviet Union did not respect one single point of the international PW-convention, but to the contrary, every Soviet PW- and civilian camp is a real slave-camp, where prisoners deprived of all human dignity and rights are annihilated consciously with devilish cruelty after their efficiency had been exploited to the last.

Nevertheless, the rulers of the Soviet Union, in their propaganda as well as above the fates of slave-camps, cynically state the mendacious phrase: "THE GREATEST VALUE IN THE SOVIET UNION IS MAN."

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## CHAPTER VI.

### The silent mass-graves.

According to an official report published by the Red Cross of Northamerica on June 1st, 1945, 99 % of USA's PW-s have survived German captivity. So far, however, no official forum whatever succeeded in ascertaining how many percent of the many millions of PW-s and deported civilians have survived Soviet captivity. The world would justly be horrified seeing this rate, dimensions of which far surpass every similar mass-extermiation known to history up to now.

Even if international law would not prescribe it, humanity demanded that detaining Powers treat their prisoners humanely in their exposed position. The Soviet Union, the greatest slave-detaining state in the world, however, does not acknowledge any such written or unwritten laws to be binding for herself.

**In the Soviet Union the prisoner, either PW or internee, or deported, or anybody else, just means a number or a slave only, who has a right to live only as long as his efficiency is of any use to his terrible slave-holder,**

but from the very moment on when he is not able to do the prescribed quantity of work anymore he may as well perish.

This happened during the war when the flame of hatred and vengeance burned high, and this is happening now, for the Soviet system is equal in peace and in war, it doesn't consider men and humanity, it doesn't know compassion, and doesn't know obligations; not one single oil-drop of humanity, mercy, human dignity got into its cool and cruel machinery.

Hardly a small fraction of PW-s taken prisoners on the territory of the Soviet Union has survived. The 87.000 Hungarian soldiers and labour-service-men taken prisoner when the Russians broke through the front at Voronesh in January 1943 were brought into the concentration camps of Morshansk and Davidovka. The prisoners exhausted by cold and hunger were driven by the red soldiers nearly for two weeks across the snow-covered planes. During this time they got almost nothing to eat and drink and after their arrival they were billeted in the camps under most inhumane conditions.



**Description of facts: No. 22.**

L. B. Hungarian PW writes:

"In the Morshansk death-camp we were quartered in stables without doors and windows. 37,000 Hungarians were crowded here in the strong winter cold. There was cooked in two kettles for these 37,000 men and if somebody was strong enough to stand the queue he could obtain — at the most twice a week — a dish of some warm fluid. In consequence of the rough cold hundreds of ragged PW-s froze day by day. There wasn't any possibility to clean oneself, consequently the prisoners became lousy all over and a typhus epidemic broke out. The prisoners fell victims of the typhus, the cold, and starvation in such a large number that when the spring came only 1700 of the 37,000 Hungarian PW-s were alive, all the others perished. Then the camp was emptied and those who had survived were dispersed to different PW-camps where the long captivity, lasting for many years, slowly but surely killed them. But very few of the Hungarian PW-s of 1943 remained alive to bring intelligence about the dead."

It's characteristic for the Soviet immorality that, in order to remove even the remembrance of the huge death-camp, in 1947 a "recovering and propaganda camp" was established in Morshansk where on the one hand Communist agitators were trained to be used in PW-Camps and on the other hand prisoners not able to work and designated for repatriation were gathered in order to be brought up for Soviet propaganda-transport to a condition of being capable of transportation.

In the concentration camps at Davidovka there existed conditions similar to these in Morhansk, and here, too, thousands of annihilated Hungarian PW-s silently accuse their Soviet murderers from their mass-graves. But these death-camps are in vain tried to be removed or to be transformed into propaganda camps, for nothing ever will be able to wipe off the remembrance of these horrible crimes from the souls of these few prisoners who escaped these horrors alive.

Other infamous Soviet death-camps the dimensions of which surpassed far even those of the above mentioned ones were the death-camps of Sambor, Galicia, of Byelci, Bessarabia, and of Focsani, Roumania. About 75 % of the people taken prisoner in, and of the masses of civilians deported from Hungary went through these three main transient camps. It is almost impossible to distinguish between these three camps as far as the higher figures at PW-s and deported civilians annihilated by the Soviet are concerned.

In the environments of the Byelci camp many thousands PW-s and deported persons are buried in unmarked graves.

**Many of these prisoners had fallen victims of dysentery and typhus epidemics raging in camp within a short time. For the most part, however, they perished of decrepitude, they simply died of starvation.**

The infamous Focsani concentration camp was almost a separate town. The number of PW-s and deported persons constantly amounted to 45,000—70,000 and, in spite of the fact that from here were started towards the Soviet Union day by day closed prisoner-trains carrying 2000 men each, in spite of the fact that prisoners numerously fell victim of epidemics and famine daily, the number of prisoners did not decrease in this sad prisoner-town.

**Arrived new and new inexhaustible masses of prisoner-transport from Hungary filling the vacancies left open by the dead and transferred ones.**

Here, too, the mass-graves still are silent today but the skeletons of many thousands PW-s and deported persons buried here once will charge their Bolshevik murderers with a louder voice than anything else. The mass-graves around the small Galician town Sambor also hide thousands of sad tragedies. The annihilated, Hungarians buried here for the most part — about 20,000 dead — belonged to the Hungarian population of Carpatho-Ukraine.

At Temesvár, Brassó, Máramarossziget, Gödöllő, Jászberény, Cegléd and at many other concentration camps also countless prisoners perished during the very first weeks of their captivity. Conditions in these concentration and transient camps contributed to a large extent to the fact that prisoners, on account of bad treatment, alimentation, and quartering as well as of railway transportation carried out in an inhumane manner and lasting for weeks, arrived at camps in the Soviet Union in a so much weakened condition that their further mass-perdition in Soviet hard-labour camps was to be regarded to as sure. As illustration and proof for the extent of man-extirmination consciously carried out by the Soviet let's present some descriptions of facts as follows:

**Description of facts: No. 23.**

Former Hungarian civilian deportee J.K. writes:

"At the civilian camps of internment No. 1026 of Donbas (Ukraine) of the 10,000 deported Hungarian civilians 4600 died from January 1945 till December 1947. Death was caused by typhus, dysentery and starvation."

**Description of facts: No. 24.**

Former Hungarian PW J. B. communicates:

"1200 of 2000 Hungarian PW-s at the PW-camp No. JU 286 of Noviy Kasan (Ukraine) died between December 1944 and January 1946."

**Description of facts: No. 25.**

Former German PW F. F. writes:

"250 of 600 Hungarian PW-s at the Manietka Yelov PW-camp without number (district Sverdlovsk) died between July 1945 and December 1946. Cause: dysentery, typhus decrepitude."

**Description of facts: No. 26.**

Former PW. I. J. writes:

"150 of 500 Hungarian PW-s died of general physical decrepitude and dysentery at the PW-camp of Tiraspol (Bessarabia) No. 7198/11, during the winter 1945/46, 200 became incapable of work; these latter, however, were not repatriated but sent to the interior of the Soviet Union with unknown place of destination."

**Description of facts: No. 27.**

Former Hungarian PW E. S. fled to the West communicates:

"The Saporoshe death-camp No. 7100/3 where during the winter 1944/45 hundreds of unburied corpses still lay around in the yard was, transformed into a "model-camp" in October 1945 and received the title of "Ukraine's fairest PW-camp" ..."

**Description of facts: No. 28.**

Former Hungarian PW I. T. writes:

"At the Yenakiyevo death-camp No. 7472/8 (Ukraine) on December 24, 1946, 500 Hungarians suffering of decrepitude were picked out for repatriation. Till spring when the transport was due to leave 350 of the 500 died. They are buried on the southern edge of Yenakiyevo in unmarked mass-graves, 20—25 in each."

**Description of facts: No. 29.**

Hungarian PW L. E. communicates:

"350 of the 1100 Hungarian PW-s at the Kirov PW-camp No. 7307/8, died in 1945 because of the unhumane treatment

and of starvation. It was forbidden to raise grave-mounds above the dead."

**Description of facts: No. 30.**

Former Hungarian PW J. M. writes:

"At the Bauxittogorsk PW-camp No. 7575/2 1200 of the 3000 Hungarian PW-s died of starvation between February and May 1945."

**Description of facts: No. 31.**

Former Hungarian PW L. P. communicates:

"At the Hungarian PW-camp in Bender (Bessarabia) without number, between December 1944 and March 1945, 2600 of the 3200 Hungarians died of typhus."

**Description of facts: No. 32.**

Former Hungarian PW A. B. writes:

"300 of the 600 Hungarian PW-s at the PW-camp No. 7280/6 near Stalino lost their lives by mine-accident."

**Description of facts: No. 33.**

Former Hungarian civilian deported R. Z. communicates:

"300 of the 800 deported Hungarian men and women at the Radovka civilian camp of internment No. 1029 died in 1945/46."

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The situation was not better at all in the so-called PW-hospital-camps, either. Here usually came PW-s only in such a physical-condition caused by the inhumanly hard-labour and life conditions were weakened to an extent that there was no hope of making them work again. These, if lucky, eventually could get on one of the repatriating propaganda -transports and thus escape the Soviet hell. The unhappy PW who was brought into such a "hospital-camp" knew very well that he had got into the antichamber of death, and the prisoners among themselves called these hospitals "annihilation-hospitals."

**Description of facts: No. 34.**

Former German PW A. H. communicates:

"In the Korosten hospital No. 2329 there were 350 Hungarian PW-s during the winter 1947/48, who without exception belonged to the group "distrofia III" i. e. they were in the very last stage of general physical decrepitude."

**Description of facts: No. 35.**

Former Hungarian PW E. L. writes:

"At the Voroshnica PW-camp No. 3171 (Ural) the number of sick PW-s in 1946 permanently amounted to about 2500—3000 500—600 of the sick prisoners died monthly of decrepitude but the camps pertaining to the district of the hospital took care of permanent supplies. The hospital worked right from the outbreak of the war as PW annihilation-hospital and the masses of victims annihilated here are buried in the environment in numerous unmarked graves."

**Description of facts: No. 36.**

Former Hungarian PW S. K. relates:

"In the Mihailovka PW-hospital No. 2880 (district Ivanovo), the capacity of which was only 2000 persons, 1500 Hungarian PW-s died in 1948."

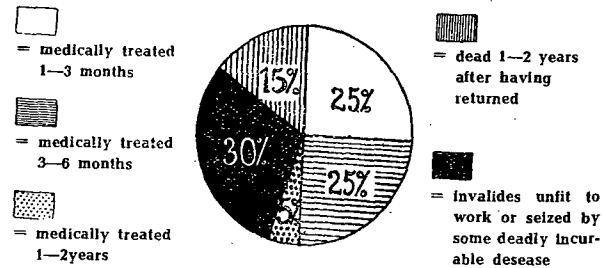
**Description of facts: No. 37.**

PW L. K. communicates:

"In the hospital No. 6031 at Roya between November 1944 and November 1945 2500 PW-s died, among them 600 Hungarians. Then the hospital was dissolved."

These are picked out data on bloodless Soviet mass-annihilation. Every prisoner who gets out of the inferno of Soviet camps brings new and new details, new and new data. These data and facts cannot be suppressed. Once the silent mass-graves will raise their voices as the mass-cemetery of Katyn did, too. These data have to be cheked on by international courts on the spot and then those, who vanished for ever will rise and accuse.

**Condition of Hungarian PW-s and civilian deportees repatriated from Soviet PW-camps**



**CHAPTER VII.**

**The repatriation of PW-s — a mistake in Communist calculations.**

The repatriation of Hungarian PW-s was loudly advertised by the masters of the Soviet and by their Budapest vasalls immediately after the war had ended. The tragedy of many hundred thousands, the anguish of many hundred-thousand families just were simple materials for propaganda and they intended to exploit the repatriation of PW-s for the interests of furnishing and strengthening the Communist Party. All that happened from 1945 till 1948 was done for this reason, it was just a mean political bargain, and applying of tricks. Anytime repatriation of PW-s was started, it was done in connection with either an election or some other Communist action to gain power. As soon as it could not be used for such purposes and as they realized that repatriation of PW-s, in spite of all efforts made, did not pay off regarding propaganda as they expected repatriation stuck at once. In the beginning there still dominated a hope among prisoners in Russian camps.

**Description of facts: No. 38.**

German PW B. A. returned a short time ago writes:

"In August 1945 it was announced in camp that all Hungarian PW-s will come home within two months, but already in November 1945 we saw that this promise was not true."

The grotesk mercilessness of Soviet policy is shown best of all by the fact that at the very same time while Communist propaganda intensively announced that Stalin would send back the PW-s, and when, indeed, the first trains arrived at Hungary bringing sick PW-s gone down to wrecks, trains after trains rolled in opposite direction towards the labour camps of Soviet Union carrying healthy Hungarian PW-s capable of work. These PW-s in the transient camps met the returning ones and looked at them with deepest consternation: they saw what they had been condemned to.

Description of facts: No. 39.

Hungarian PW I. H. declares the following:

"On November 28, 1945 I arrived at the Máramarossziget transient camp. Here I met a transport with returning Hungarian PW-s who were being repatriated from the area of the Pripet marshes. I'll try to describe this shocking spectacle: about 800 human wrecks with faces yellow as wax and extremities lifelessly hanging down. None of them was able to walk therefore they were brought on carriages from the station to camp. It was impossible to guess their age, they had equally wrinkled, tired-out faces, consisted of mere bones and skin, covered with rags, and barefooted.



The announcement of the first PW-transport

According to an order of the Soviet camp commandery returning PW-transport had to be welcomed on its arrival all with rattling, rhythmic marches played by a Hungarian PW-band. By this, too, they wanted to demonstrate to us, just who stood before our departure to the Soviet Union, how gaily our compatriots returned home from Soviet captivity. When the carriages of the above mentioned transport approached the camp gate, the band began the usual march but when the first carriages passed by and they saw that those whom they welcomed with gay music

were living their last hours the music stopped as if cut in two and the musicians eyes filled with tears. Verily, these martyrs had not profit of having suffered all through Soviet captivity. It was a vain effort to collect their last energies, to pass through the painful way leading home, not a single one of them reached his family alive. On the threshold to freedom in the transient camp of Máramarossziget they all died without an exception within a few days."

On behalf of the Soviet Union it was a part of preparations for the 1945 elections in Hungary that Moscow experimentally started home some PW-trains to Hungary in order to favourably influence with public feeling for the sake of the Communist Party in Hungary. The returning prisoners, however, were all, without exception, in pitifully poor physical conditions.

Even their mere appearance caused exactly the opposite effect on the Hungarian people as the Hungarian Communists and their masters in Moscow hoped.

Thus, the election-propaganda trick failed and the Communists did not succeed in seizing the power. Therefore, the Soviet government at once stopped the repatriation of Hungarian PW-s. For the Soviet it was more desirable that prisoners perished in the Soviet death-camps, than that they — as silent accusers — made propaganda unfavourable to Communists and refuted the good reputation of the Soviet Union propagated by herself.

74 % of PW-s repatriated in 1945 could recover after long, careful treatment only, but many after having just had seen again their country and their beloved ones died of diseases that seized them in Soviet captivity or of complete decrepitude. Those, too, whose life could be saved will have to bear the physical consequences of Soviet captivity through all their lives.

The number of PW-s repatriated in 1945 amounted to 15.000.

The year 1946 was not much more favourable in repatriation of Hungarian PW-s, either. Desperate relatives did their best with Soviet occupation authorities and the Hungarian Communist Party to at last effect repatriation of Hungarian PW-s and deportees. However, they did not get anything, but promises on the part of both the Soviet and the Hungarian Communists. Though Moscow constantly emphasizes its generosity toward its defeated ex-enemies the great words just hide the empty promises.

In 1946 the Hungarian PW-transport systems arrived at Hungary. But even these transports consisted exclusively of sick and weakened, invalid men incapable of work. Till the end of 1946

35.000 Hungarian PW-s were repatriated by the Soviet. At that time, however, PW-transport completely stopped for a longer time.

For a big part of the Hungarian people the PW-question was one of the most urging problems. There was somebody missing from hundreds of thousands of Hungarian families, who as PW-s or deported civilians somewhere vegetated in the slave-camps of the Soviet Union. The stoppage of PW-repatriation made the Hungarian people all the more anxious, as meanwhile, on February 10th, 1947 the Hungarian peace treaty had been signed in Paris. It was striking, too, that up to that time the Western Powers had already released even the last Hungarian PW. Then, after the Communists — as well known — had blown up the government on May 12, 1947, Stalin made his announcement according to which the Soviet Union would release all Hungarian PW-s within a short time because of the "intervention" of Communist governor Rákosi and his Party. At the beginning of summer 1947 the returning PW-transport, indeed, started with a great speed and thus now everybody acquiesced that his relatives would surely soon return from Russian captivity. The press- and broadcast-propaganda of the Communists of Hungary accompanied the suddenly started PW-repatriation with such a concert that it didn't occur to anybody to suppose that Stalin yet would not keep his promise.

In the course of repatriation by the first trains there arrived prisoners in good health, who had carefully been picked out of Communist propaganda training-camps, in order to remove the terrible impressions of the past. Further transports, however, again brought ruined men in bad physical state only. When the elections of August 31, 1947 the Communists but achieved moderate successes again yet succeeded in strengthening their position to such an extent that repatriation of PW-s could be continued without interruption for the time being. Thus in 1947 altogether 110.000 Hungarian PW-s succeeded in returning to Hungary.

In January 1948, however, new political difficulties arose and as long as the hegemony of the Communists' 5th column of Hungary seemed not guaranteed Moscow again stopped repatriation of PW-s. PW-transport were started again in May 1948, at the most favourable moment for the Communist propaganda, i.e. after the liquidation of the Social Democratic Party or, as the Communists put it, at the time of union of both labour parties. On account of this successful Communist manoeuvre again some ten-thousand PW-s could return to their families. From this time the repatriation, with shorter and longer interruptions, lasted up to December 28, 1948. At this time the 63rd PW-transport had arrived at Debrecen and therewith repatriation of Hungarian PW-s and deported civilians

was stopped for good. In 1948 91.000 Hungarian PW-s were allowed to return to their nativeland.

The repatriation of PW-s was qualified a "poor bargain" by Moscow and its vassal leaders in Budapest because the returned PW-s did not realize the least of hopes set in them. Namely, PW-s had returned home for the most part in such a poor physical condition that they, merely augmented the anyhow populous mass of unemployed people since they were incapable of work for a shorter or longer time.

**The streets of Budapest became populated with invalid, crippled PW-s**

who, to the more glory of the People's Democracy, subsisted their miserable life by begging.

But beyond their economic uselessness, there was a much weightier severe reason, too, why the repatriation had been stopped. The prisoners who had returned from the Soviet paradise, although just cautiously, but they related to their relatives about that real slave-like-life, and so the truth, spreading from man to man, destroyed the efforts of Communist agitation, made to improve public opinion. And this could not be forgiven to the returned PW-s, neither by Moscow nor by its hirelings in Hungary. Many "rumour-spreading" PW-s were again put into jail or shut into camp of internment because of having committed the crime of "slandering" the Soviet Union. The repatriation of PW-s still staying in the Soviet Union was stopped once for.

Since January 1949 no Hungarian PW-transport arrived at Hungary, and up to now, neither by Moscow nor by the Budapest government any official report has been published as to why repatriation has ceased.

So far still no data whatever have been made public in connection with Hungarian PW-s: neither the number of the returned ones nor that of those still staying away, nor the reason of their retainment, nor how many, and why perished in Soviet captivity.

Summarising all these facts in spite of Stalin's promise, of the 600.000 Hungarians taken prisoner by the Soviet or deported by the Red Army demonstrably only 251.000 returned in these 3 1/2 years.

No reliable data are available as to the fate of 150.000 PW-s and deported civilians of Hungarian nationality who belonged to territories annexed to the Soviet Union, Roumania, and Yugoslavia after the war.

The facts and data contained in this White Book had to be published prior to September 15th 1950 for the General Assembly of the United Nations. — Owing to lack of time and difficult circumstances the English translation has been rather superficially revised; consequently numerous grammatical errors and misprints could not be properly corrected. — The editors of Hungaria sincerely apologize for the mistakes which they will set right in a second edition.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Messages from those buried alive.

On September 15, 1948 centrally suggested articles of identical content appeared in the Budapest newspapers. These were designed to elicit the acquiescence of the relatives of the PW-s and deported persons still absent in large numbers. In these articles of one of which, that of the Paper "Világ" a facsimile is presented, it was stated that "in September 10,000 and in October 12,000 Hungarian PW-s will return and in November the repatriation will end because, according to authentic data, only 30,000 Hungarian PW-s are still in the Soviet Union ... Thus all Hungarian PW-s will be repatriated from the Soviet Union in this year (1948) and by the end of the year all of them will be in their homes."

With this official announcement the Communists wanted to put an end to the importunities of the relatives of the PW-s. From the



The officially published lie: all PW-s will come back.

point of view of their propaganda the communist leaders deemed this question a major liability since at political assemblies and at assemblies held by the factory-workers they were, again and again either hard pressed for explanations or their intervention was requested in the matter of the unfulfilled promise of the "peoples' friend, the great Stalin." In the answer to these inquiries the Communists had now decided to adopt the following attitude: The official publication announced that there weren't any more Hungarian PW-s on the territory of the Soviet Union. Those who had yet returned were either war criminals or fascists and therefore did not merit being returned to Hungarian soil; or they were such persons whom the "superior" Soviet manner of living had pleased so highly that they did not wish any more to return to Hungary.

Those who thereafter still dared ask and raise their voices ran the risk of being themselves designated fascists and war criminals which implied the usual consequences, i.e. interrogations before the political police, "voluntary confessions pleading guilty," internment and final disappearance.

However, this legion which was convicted to death, the men and women who still surviving from the 219,000 dragged away, these victims buried alive in the Soviet jails and camps they can not be silenced. Messages continue to arrive from them without cessation, messages which appear here to free territory in mysterious, often marvellous ways, brought by the last wave of the released German PW-s, like the last bottle-mail of the ship-wrecked borne by the waves of the sea. They are not written messages for letters and photos can not be brought by returning PW-s because those on whom such messages or photos are found during the incessant searches are sent back forever to Siberia. Yet the messages arrive, the prisoners who are about to be released learn the difficult and, for them, unusual names, data, addresses, the text of the messages, etc. and thus are capable of conveying them further. Here, on free territory, these low shrieks and cries for help speak like the sea, sound like alarm bells, scream like sirens. Men who still have conscience and human feeling, even in their dreams hear this terrible chorus repeating the one word: Help! help!

Let us see some fragments of these messages as they were communicated shakely, falteringly, by former German PW-s, by priests and soldiers, by deported civilian persons hoping to help their Hungarian fellow-prisoners with whom they had suffered together for long years behind the wire fences, with whom they have been connected by a common fate, which did not distinguish linguistic and racial differences and for whose welfare they still feel a responsibility. Here the last messages:

#### Description of facts: No. 40.

Former German PW H. S., who returned a short time ago writes:

"On December 16, 1949 I left the investigation camp No. 7062/4 at the northwest exit of Kiev. At this time there were still about 2000 Hungarian PW-s, among them 100 officers. In the camp the PW "trials" went on incessantly. The sentences were carried out immediately after they had been passed. Day by day Hungarian PW-officers and soldiers disappeared, destination unknown. The situation of two young Hungarian officers was especially pitiful: One of them was a young first lieutenant who during his captivity had lost by amputation both his legs from the knees down. He was being detained because he refused to sign a declaration stating that he had lost his legs due to his own negligence. The facts in his case are: In the winter 1946/47 he was brought in by the MVD (Soviet Political Police) for interrogation. Because of his not having confessed as demanded by the MVD he was put into a subterranean mass-cell where, in the hard winter-cold, both his legs were frozen and had to be amputated.

The other was a young lieutenant who in captivity had become blind in both eyes. He likewise refused to sign the demanded declaration, i.e. that the loss of his eye-sight was due to his own fault. It may be asked: But why did these two men refuse to sign these statements. The answer is simple. According to common experience, had they signed the demanded declaration (and this was the only reason for their reluctance) they would have been brought before the local court-martial and severely punished on the charge that these helpless cripples had committed self-mutilation solely as a means to avoiding that is sabotaging their work assignment.

The Hungarian PW-s and deported civilians imprisoned in this camp had been, for the most part, brought into the Soviet Union with the consent of the Hungarian Government than in power. In explaining the circumstance that they were not being repatriated the Soviets declared that the Hungarian Government had refused to take them back."

#### Description of facts: No. 41.

Former Hungarian PW-officer who as "German PW" escaped Soviet imprisonment in the autumn of 1949 communicates:

"During 1948 and up till autumn 1949, when I safely escaped, in this camp there occurred so-called minor Hungarian "prisoner-trials" only. In the course of these trials PW-s were sentenced

to 5—8 years hard labour because, being nearly starved, they had sold their shoes, coat, blanket, or other clothing. After the sentence had been passed these convicted prisoners were transported to unknown places. The shadow of the real "big" trials was cast in advance by the mass-interrogations which had begun when I escaped. In the course of them the Hungarian Captain Vince TISZA was sentenced to 25, Colonel Lajos ZACHAR to 25, Major László SIPRÁK to 15 years hard-labour."

**Description of facts: No. 42.**

Former German PW J. I. communicates:

"At the Kiev camp No. 7062/11 there are still detained more than 1000 Hungarian prisoners but besides them there are also German speaking civilian persons in large numbers. As reason for their detention the Russians pretend that the Hungarian government does not even want to hear about their repatriation."

**Description of facts: No. 43.**

Former German PW W. F., Roman Catholic priest, writes:

"As German PW-priest I was together with Hungarian comrades in Soviet captivity up to December 22, 1949. When I escaped I vowed to call the attention of the world to their hard and almost hopeless fate. During my long imprisonment I was sent to every part of the Soviet Union and was everywhere — in the Donetz-basin, on the Crimean peninsula, and finally at the Kiev camp No. 7062/2. In this latter camp I was much surprised to meet again such Hungarian PW-s with whom I had been before in other camps. They had been promised by the Russians on countless occasions that they would be repatriated soon but it was never disclosed to them how much more time this "soon" signified.

In the autumn of 1949 there began a political checking of the Hungarian PW-s. Mass interrogations went on day and night, a powerful staff of MVD-officers worked incessantly, using every available means. Nobody dared speak a word more than necessary and nobody trusted his fellow any longer because in the course of the "criminal proceedings" the MVD tried to entrap the prisoners one against another. At the time of my departure the trials were progressing in large numbers and at that time the Soviet political police had already become notorious for acting against the defendants on the ground of so-called "charges presented against definite persons." On the ground of these invented charges the defendants were sentenced

to 10—12 years hard-labour. One Hungarian PW was charged with espionage against the Soviet Union and was sentenced to 25 years hard-labour. On the ground of the unsupported charge. Another Hungarian had allegedly during the war, executed 200 Russians, according to a "charge" presented by an "informer." Confronted with the defendant the informer simply reduced the number of the "executed" to 100. The defendant was invited to present counter-evidence but because of his not having any possibility of doing so he was unable to defend himself. Of course, he was declared guilty and was severely sentenced. At the end of December 1949 there were still 2500 Hungarians detained in this PW-camp, No. 7062/2, where they are quartered under extremely poor conditions, in bunkers dug into the earth. Here during the winter they suffer very much from the cold."

**Description of facts: No. 44.**

Former German PW P. K. communicates:

"The PW-camp No. 7285 nearby Velliye Luki was dis-established in October 1948 and the PW-s were repatriated with the exception of 160 Hungarians."

**Description of facts: No. 45.**

Former PW I. H. communicates:

"When the repatriation of the Hungarian PW-s was stopped in November 1948 more than 7000 Hungarian PW-s were left in the Rustava camps No. 7555 (Caucasus) about whose further fate I do not know anything."

**Description of facts: No. 46.**

Former German PW W. T. writes:

"In my estimate, today there are still 130—150 Hungarians at the camps No. 7099 in the environments of Karaganda (Kasakhstan)."

**Description of facts: No. 47.**

Former German PW R. J. communicates:

"I returned from Soviet imprisonment half a year ago. With my transport the last PW-s of Voronesh (Germans) were repatriated. In the days preceding our departure, at our great surprise, Hungarian PW-transport arrived from every part of the Soviet Union to take our place at Voronesh. When we departed there were already more than 3000 Hungarian PW-s in the camp No. 7082."



**Description of facts: No. 48.**

Former German PW H. B. writes:

"At my departure 1700 Hungarian PW-soldiers remained in the Voronesh camp No. 7082/1. In the neighbouring camps Nr. 7082/2 and 7082/3 there were, besides the soldiers, also officers. The Hungarian PW-s had been sold by the Hungarian government to the Soviet government as reparation."

**Description of facts: No. 49.**

Former German PW G. V. writes:

"From the armistice until my escape I went through many Soviet prisoner-camps and met everywhere Hungarian PW-s. Since 1945 on countless occasions they had been promised their early repatriation. We Germans were firmly convinced that our Hungarian comrades would be allowed to return home much sooner than the Germans especially after the Great Powers had signed the peace treaty with Hungary. Today it is obvious that these have been empty promises on the part of the Soviet. The sadest thing in the whole affair is that we had to convince ourselves of the circumstance that the present Hungarian government itself didn't want to get back its PW-s still in Soviet captivity."

On the immense territory of the Soviet Union Hungarian PW-s and deported civilians are vegetating today not only in mass group but also dispersedly, in small groups, even as single prisoners left absolutely lonely. These unhappy men subsist on their slave-life behind the barbedwire fence of the hard-labour camps without any hope of liberation, left entirely to themselves.

**Description of facts: No. 50.**

Former German deported civilian H. S. communicates:

"In the hard-labour camp for civilian persons No. 1104/2 at Kemerovo (Siberia) a Hungarian woman Erzsébet DOROGI, 40, was detained in October 1949. Until December 1948 she could, at least, be together with her gravely sick husband in a PW-camp at Stalinsk. Then, however, they were separated from each other."

**Description of facts: No. 51.**

German PW B. T. communicates:

"In the PW-camp No. 7027/2 at Krasnogorsk (Russia) there were still 17 Hungarians when I left. In November 1949, when

we were repatriated, a transport of deported civilian persons, consisting of deported Hungarians, Ruthenians and Germans from Carpatho Ukraine, arrived to take our place."

**Description of facts: No. 52.**

M. G. German PW writes:

"I left the camp No. 7437 at Cserepovec in October 1949, there was still one Hungarian PW in camp, who did not know either German or Russian. I have no idea how he will defend himself in the "criminal suit" just started against him, when I left, since he will not understand a word of it, and there is not even an interpreter in camp, who would understand Hungarian. This man is completely broken down spiritually."

**Description of facts: No. 53.**

Former German PW F. S. writes:

"I returned home from PW-camp No. 7108/1 on January 9th, 1950. Then they still held about 200 Hungarian PW-s in that camp."

**Description of facts: No. 54.**

German PW H. T. communicates:

"When I left, in the PW-camp No. 7119 (Ziljodonolszk) there were still 70 Hungarian PW-s alive."

**Description of facts: No. 55.**

German PW B. A. writes:

"Hungarians from the camp No. 7185/1 at Rodnik were transported to an unknown place of destination in 1949."

**Description of facts: No. 56.**

Former German PW S. N. writes:

"In the camp No. 7937 at Vindau (Latvia) there were still many Hungarian PW-s in the summer of 1949."

These messages arrive interminably but their voices become constantly lower and lower. Finally even men of the greatest mental power, of the strongest faith are shaken. And from day to day the number of those who still are able to send messages decreases. The

mills of the death-camps grind them pitilessly and mercilessly. The number of the unmarked mass-graves grows bigger and bigger and the relatives at home await in vain the intervention of some international corporation, some humane establishment which might stop the grinding of the death-mills of the Soviet-camps. The pain of uncertainty slowly is replaced by the pain of certainty: The PW-s as well as their families at home realize more and more that sentences of death are executed here without judgement, that here an impersonal machinery with impunity destroys ten-thousands and ten-thousands of innocent lives in the saving of which nobody in the wide world is interested.

## CHAPTER IX.

### This is what we ask!

In the prisoner camps dispersed on the territory of the Soviet Union today ten-thousands of Hungarian PW-s are handed out defenselessly to the so-called courts of the Soviet secret police as well as to the slave-drivers of the labour-camps. Today the Hungarian no longer finds a home in his own country which, under the armed rule of the slave-keepers of the Soviet system is also slowly being changed into an immense hard-labour camp. Not only freedom of speech and press do not exist in it but there is not even the possibility of making a complaint. The Hungarian people have been handed over to a police machinery whose technic were being perfected in the Soviet Union during the last thirty years.

On behalf of the silenced PW-s and of the suppressed Hungarian people we Hungarian emigrants submit our petitions in the name of justice, humanity and right.

1. We demand that until such time as the UN or the International Red Cross is permitted to investigate the PW- and hard-labour-camps of the Soviet Union, the Soviet be obliged to disclose the list of Hungarian citizens detained in PW- and hard-labour-camps.
2. We demand that the unjustly detained Hungarian citizens be allowed to correspond with their relatives.
3. We demand that the Soviet Union be obliged to communicate the names of those who, between 1945 and 1950, were convicted by the courts of the Soviet Union. We demand that they disclose the charges, sentences, and the reasons for the sentences; we demand further the review of these sentences with the mediation of judges and lawyers appointed by the UN or the International Red Cross.
4. We demand that the Soviet Union be obliged to disclose officially the list of the Hungarian PW-s and deported civilian persons who have perished on the territory of the Soviet Union, and that the Soviet Union communicate the places where they are buried.

5. In accordance with the International resolution accepted by the UN — declaring the systematic annihilation of races, denominations, classes and nations to be a crime requiring international examination, — we request an international inquiry to investigate our charges, to check our proofs, to hear our witnesses. We request that this inquiry be held to ascertain the nature of the crimes and the identity of the guilty ones even though it may be physically impossible at this time to execute any sentences. Such an international forum might deter wrongdoers from the commission of further crimes and would contribute to the amelioration of the situation of the PW-s and civilian persons still into slavery.

6. We demand that the Soviet Union be called upon through the UN to release without delay the PW-s and deported civilian persons detained unjustly.

## CHAPTER X.

### The Geneva Conventions waiting in vain for execution.

The Soviet Union did not fulfill either the Geneva or the Haag conventions providing protection for PW-s and civilian persons. She did not even apply the most natural rules of humanity. Her actions cannot be excused just because PW-conventions have still partly been subscribed by the czars government. They cannot be excused, for the Soviet Union cannot free herself of legal obligations of her predecessor, and cannot deny those rules the German war criminals have been condemned at Nürnberg for the violation of, where a Russian delegate has also participated.

But she cannot refuse to fulfil the conventions, which were already signed by the Soviet Union, those of Geneva of August 12th, 1948. Nearly every section of these conventions charges the Soviet Union. There follow a few sections which the Soviet Union then assumed to apply, and the application of which is expected, but in vain by the inmates of PW slave-camps all over the infinite Russian plains.

The

#### 12th and 13th Articles

of the second Part establish that:

Irrespective of the individual responsibilities that may exist, the Detaining Power is responsible for the treatment given them.

Prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated. Any unlawful act or omission by the Detaining Power causing death or seriously endangering the health of a prisoner of war in its custody is prohibited and will be regarded as a serious breach of the present Convention.

... Prisoners of war must at all times be protected, particularly against acts of violence or intimidation and against insults. Measures of reprisal against prisoners of war are prohibited.

#### Article 14.

Prisoners of war are entitled in all circumstances to respect for their persons and their honour.

**Article 15.**

The Power detaining prisoners of war shall be bound to provide free of charge for their maintenance and for the medical attention required by their state of health.

**Article 16.**

... All prisoners of war shall be treated alike by the Detaining Power, without any adverse distinction based on race, nationality, religious belief or political opinions.

**Article 22.**

Prisoners of war may be interned only in premises located on land and affording every guarantee of hygiene and healthfulness. Except in particular cases which are justified by the interest of the prisoners themselves, they shall not be interned in penitentiaries. Prisoners of war interned in unhealthy areas, or where the climate is injurious for them, shall be removed as soon as possible to a more favourable climate.

**Article 23.**

Detaining Powers shall give the Powers concerned, through the intermediary of the Protecting Powers, all useful information regarding the geographical location of prisoner of war camps.

**Article 25.**

Prisoners of war shall be quartered under conditions as favourable as those for the forces of the Detaining Power who are billeted in the same area. The foregoing provision shall apply in particular to the dormitories of prisoners of war.

The premises provided for the use of prisoners of war individually or collectively, shall be entirely protected from dampness and adequately heated and lighted. In any camps in which women prisoners of war, as well as men, are accommodated, separate dormitories shall be provided for them.

**Article 26.**

The basic daily food rations shall be sufficient in quantity, quality and variety to keep prisoners of war in good health and to prevent loss of weight or the development of nutritional deficiencies. The Detaining Power shall supply prisoners of war who work with such additional rations as are necessary for the labour on which they are employed. The use of tobacco shall be permitted.

**Article 27.**

Clothing, underwear and footwear shall be supplied to PW-s in sufficient quantities by the Detaining Power, which shall make allowance for the climate of the region where the prisoners are detained. The regular replacement and repair of the above articles shall be assured by the Detaining Power. In addition, PW-s who work shall receive appropriate clothing, wherever the nature of the work demands.

**Article 29.**

The Detaining Power shall be bound to take all sanitary measures necessary to ensure the cleanliness and healthfulness of camps, and to prevent epidemics. Also, apart from the bath and showers with which the camps shall be furnished, PW-s shall be provided with sufficient water and soap for their personal toilet and for washing their personal laundry.

**Article 30.**

Prisoners of war suffering from serious disease, or whose condition necessitates special treatment, a surgical operation or hospital care, must be admitted to any military or civil medical unit where such treatment can be given, even if their repatriation is contemplated in the near future.

PW-s shall have the attention preferably of medical personnel of the Power on which they depend and, if possible, of their nationality.

The detaining authorities shall, upon request, issue to every prisoner, who has undergone treatment, an official certificate. A duplicate of this certificate shall be forwarded to the Central Prisoners of War Agency.

**Article 31.**

Medical inspections of PW-s shall be made at least once a month. They shall include the checking and the recording of the weight of each PW.

**Article 52.**

No PW may be employed on labour which is of an unhealthy or dangerous nature. No PW shall be assigned to labour which would be looked upon as humiliating for a member of the Detaining Power's own forces.

**Article 71.**

Prisoners of war shall be allowed to send and receive letters and cards. If the Detaining Power deems it necessary to limit the number of letters and cards sent by each PW, the said number shall not be

less than two letters and four cards monthly, exclusive of the capture cards.

Prisoners of war who have been without news for a long period shall be permitted to send telegrams.

**Article 72.**

Prisoners of war shall be allowed to receive by post or by any other means individual parcels or collective shipments containing, in particular foodstuffs, clothing, medical supplies and articles of a religious, educational or recreational character which may meet their needs, including books, devotional articles, scientific equipment, examination papers, musical instruments, sports outfits and materials allowing PW-s pursue their studies or their cultural activities.

**Article 87.**

Collective punishment for individual acts, corporal punishments, imprisonment in premises without daylight and in general any form of torture or cruelty are forbidden.

**Article 89.**

In no case shall disciplinary punishments be inhuman, brutal or dangerous to the health of prisoners of war.

**Article 90.**

The duration of any single punishment shall in no case exceed thirty days.

**Article 98.**

A PW awarded disciplinary punishment may not be deprived of the prerogatives attached to his rank. It shall be allowed to stay in the open air at least two hours daily. If necessary shall be removed to the camp infirmary or to a hospital. They shall have permission to read and write, likewise to send and receive letters.

**Article 99.**

No PW may be tried or sentenced for an act which is not forbidden by the law of the Detaining Power or by International Law, in force at the time the said act was committed. No moral or physical coercion may be exercised on a prisoner of war in order to induce him to admit himself guilty of the act of which he is accused. No PW may be convicted without having had an opportunity to present his defence and the assistance of a qualified advocate or counsel.

**Article 101.**

If the death penalty is pronounced against a PW, the sentence shall not be executed before the expiration of a period of at least

six months from the date when the Protecting Power receives, at an indicated address, the detailed communication.

**Article 104.**

In any case in which the Detaining Power has decided to institute judicial proceedings against a PW, it shall notify the Protecting Power as soon as possible and at least three weeks before the opening of the trial.

**Article 105.**

The PW shall be entitled to assistance by one of his prisoner comrades, to defence by a qualified advocate or counsel of his own choice, to the calling of witnesses and, if he deems necessary, to the services of a competent interpreter.

**Article 107.**

Any judgement and sentence pronounced upon a PW shall be immediately reported to the Protecting Power.

**Article 118.**

PW-s shall be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities.

**Article 120.**

At a request of the PW and, in all cases after death, the will shall be transmitted without delay to the Protecting Power; a certified copy shall be sent to the Central Agency. Death certificates, or lists certified by a responsible officer, of all persons who die as PW-s shall be forwarded to the PW Information Bureau.

Deceased PW-s shall be buried in individual graves. In order that graves may always be found, all particulars of burials and graves shall be transmitted to the Power on which such PW-s depended

**Article 121.**

Every death or serious injury of a PW caused or suspected to have been caused by a sentry, another PW, or any other person, as well as any death the cause of which is unknown, shall be immediately followed by an official enquiry by the Detaining Power. A communication on this subject shall be sent immediately to the Protecting Power.

★

No one of these rules of the Geneva Conventions had been fulfilled by the Soviet Union.

#### THE EDITOR'S THANKS

The Hungária expresses thanks to the PW Service of Hungarian Veterans carrying out zealously the major part of compiling and collecting data, and also desires to interpret the thanks of 100.000 Hungarian PW-s and civilian persons detained in hard-labour camps to the Comradeship of Hungarian Veterans and also to those who in the free world will hear this cry for help and hereafter will stretch their supporting hands towards those, who nearly lost their faith in justice.

The Hungária also thanks to the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches in Exile in Germany for their unselfish aid, as well as to all former PW-s and comrades supplying data and helping us in breaking down the Soviet Iron-Curtain erected around the PW-camps.

#### HUNGÁRIA

Paper of Hungarians in Exile

## LIST

of the Soviet Concentration-, Transient-, PW-, and Internment-Camps and PW-hospitals

#### Legend:

- △ PW-camp
- + PW-hospital
- internment camp
- concentration camp

The central PW- and Internment Camps are underlined

A. CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

1. Austria.

Baden bei Wien  
Bad Fischau  
Wiener-Neustadt

2. Czechoslovakia.

Bratislava  
Hlava  
Strakonitze  
Zhlabinsk

3. Hungary

Baja  
Cegléd  
Debrecen  
Esztergom  
Gödöllő  
Gyula  
Jászberény  
Kecskemét  
Mezőtúr  
Sopron-Kőhida  
Szeged  
Szerencs  
Tétlénpuszta  
Vác  
Zalaegerszeg

4. Roumania.

Temesvár (Timisoara)

B. TRANSIENT CAMPS.

1. Roumania.

a) Brassó (Brasov)  
b) Máramarosziget (Sighet)  
c) Focsani  
d) Ramnicul Sarat

2. Poland.

Sambor

I. ASERBAZAN.

Baku	△ 7238/3		7223/15
	7238/4		7223/17
	7238/5		7223/18
	7238/7		7223/19
	7238/8		7223/21
	7238/9		7223/27
	7238/10		7223/41
	7238/K		7223/45
Kirovobad	+ 1552 △ 7223		7223/49
	7223/1		7223/81
	7223/2		7223/83
	7223/3	Mingichaur + 5030 △ 7444	
	7223/4		7444/1
	7232/5		7444/2
	723/6		7444/3
	7223/7		7444/5
	7223/8		
	7223/9	Salyani	△ 7328/6
	7223/11		
	7223/12	Sungayt	△ 7328
	7223/13		7328/1
	7223/14		7328/16

II. ESTONIA.

Atme	△ 7135		7289/6
	7135/1	Kotla-Jaerve	△ 7289
Asheri	△ 7289/4		7289/1
Erida	△ 7135/7		7289/7
	7289/3		
Joevi	△ 7135/4	Kukruse	△ 7135/2
Kingisep	△ 7393/3		7289/2
	7393/5	Lavashar	△ 7286/9
		Mardu	△ 7393/8
Kivloell	+ 8011 △ 279	Narva	△ 7135/5
	279/2		7135/8
	279/3		7393
	279/4		7393/10
	7289/5	Orel	△ 7393/7

Rakvere	△ 7393/2	Tamiku	△ 7135/3
Tallin	△ 7286	Tapa	△ 7393/4
	7286/1	Tartu	7393/9
	7286/2		△ 7287/1
	7286/3	Turba	△ 7286/4
	7286/4	Valk	△ 7287
	7286/6		7287/1c
	7286/8		7287/5
	7286/10	Vivikont	△ 7135/6
	7286/A		

### III. BYELORUSSIA.

Baranovichi	△ 7410	Dobrush	△ 7189/11
	7410/8	Gomel	△ 7156
	7410/9		7156/3
	7410/13		7156/6
	7410/19		7189
	7410/20		7189/0
	□ 1962		7189/1
Bereshavka	△ 7410/4		7189/2
Bobruysk	△ 7056		7189/3
	7056/1		7189/4
	7056/2		7189/5
	7056/5		7189/7
	7056/6		7189/10
Borisov	+ 1673 △ 183		7189/12
	183/1	Ivantzevichi	7189/13
	183/6		7189/22
	183/7	Kamyenka	△ 7410/3
	183/10	Kobrin	△ 7056/3
	7168/10	Krichev	△ 7410/6
	7168/21	Lesi	△ 7311/4
	7168/22	Lesnaya	+ 2813
	7168/23		△ 7410/1
	7168/29	Minsk	7410/A
Brest	+ 5849 △ 7284		△ 7168
	7284/1		7168/1
	7284/2		7168/1b
	7284/4		7168/2
	7284/13		7168/3
	7410/7		7168/4
			7168/5
			7168/6

	7168/7	Polotzk	△ 243
	7168/8		243/1
	7168/9		7271/4
	7168/11		7271/5
	7168/12		7271/6
	7168/14	Ryechitza	+ 3903 △ 7189/6
	7168/15		7189/8
	7168/16		7189/F
	7168/18		7189/G
	7168/19		7189/L
	7168/20	Stolptze	△ 7410/2
	7168/25	Ugachevo	△ 7410/5
	7168/27		
	7168/30	Vityebsk	△ 7271
	7168/B		7271/1
	7168/C		7271/2
	7168/E		7271/3
	7168/J		7271/8
	7168/K		7271/11
	7168/L		7271/L
	7168/P		
	7168/T	Volkovisk	+ 3470 △ 7281
	□ 7168/13		7281/1
Mogilev	△ 7311		7281/2
	7311/1		7281/3
	7311/2		7281/4
	7311/3		7281/5
	7311/7		7281/6
	7311/8		7281/7
	7311/8		7281/8
Novo Belitza	△ 7189/9		7281/11
Orsha	+ 4660 △ 7271/9		7281/12
Osintov	△ 7271/7	Zhlobin	△ 7056/4
	7271/13		7189/14

### IV. GEORGIA.

Akamara	△ 7146/5		333/2
	7518/4		7518/5
Batumi	△ 7146/1	Kvezhan	△ 7146/6
Borshum	+ 2061		7518/3
Inguri	△ 7146/2	Misheri	△ 7146/3
Kristiana	△ 7441/1	Molotovka	△ 7441
	7441/3		7441/2
Kutays	△ 333		
	333/1	Ochemchiri	△ 7146



	7146/7		7461/3
	7146/9		7461/4
Pelinkovo	△ 7146/3b		7461/8
	9002		7461/10
	9002/1		7461/11
Porchum	□ 1250		7461/16
			7461/36
Rustava	△ 7181	Tbilisi + 1563	△ 7181/8
	7181/1		7236
	7181/2		7236/1
	7181/3		7236/2
	7181/4		7236/3
	7181/5		7236/4
	7181/6		7236/5
	7181/7		7236/6
	7181/9		7236/7
	7181/10		7236/8
	7181/11		7236/9
	7181/12		7236/11
	7181/13		7236/13
	7181/15		
		Tkvibuli	△ 7518
Suhum	△ 7461		7518/1
	7461/1		7518/2
	7461/2		7518/3

#### V. FIN-KARELIA

Kandalaksha	□ 1106		7120/13
	□ 1906		7120/14
Kem	+ 8755		7120/A
Leninstroy	△ 7120/3		7120/B
Letnaya	△ 7212/2		7120/D
Malenka	△ 7212/7		7120/G
Metvichagora	△ 7120/18		7120/P
Novosteklanoye	△ 7447/7		7447/3
Ostrov	△ 7212/13		
Petrovski-Yama	△ 7212/6	Pitkaranda	△ 7166
Petroshavodzk + 5879	△ 7120		7166/1
	7120/1		7166/2
	7120/4		7166/3
	7120/5		7166/16
	7120/7	Pudosh	△ 7447
	7120/9		7447/5
	7120/10		7447/6
	7120/12		7447/9

	7447/10	Salomine	△ 7120/2
	7447/23	Segesha	△ 7212
Shestroy-Svir	△ 7213		7212/3
	7213/1		7212/4
	7213/2		7212/5
	7213/3		7212/9
	7213/4		7212/21
	7213/5		7212/A
	7213/H	Steklanoye	△ 7447/N

#### VI. KAZAKISTAN.

Akmolinsk	△ 7330		7099/6
	7330/1		7099/7
	7330/4		7099/8
			7099/9
Aktyubinsk	△ 7222		7099/12
	7222/1		7099/15
	7222/2		7099/16
			7099/17
	□ 194		7099/20
			7099/22
Alma-Ata	△ 7040		7099/23
	7041/1		□ 7099/1
Cheskastan	△ 39	Kimperzhaysk	□ 1090
	39/1	Kusmerun	△ 7330/2
	39/2	Leninogorsk	△ 7347
Domoskoye	△ 7222/3		7347/12
			7347/A
Karaganda	△ 7099		7347/B
	7099/2		7347/C
	7099/3	Petropavlovsk	△ 7330/5
	7099/4		
	7099/5	Ust-Kamyennogorsk	△ 7045

#### VIII. LATVIA.

Boloshi	△ 7951	Kaugari	△ 7938
Dvinsk	+ 5859 △ 7292	Kegums	△ 277/3
			7939
	7292/3		△ 7292/2
	7292/4	Kukas	△ 7349
	7295/5	Liepaya	△ 7349/1
Irlava	△ 7957		

		7349/2		7931
		7349/3		7935
		7349/5		7943
		7349/6		7944
Mitava	△	266		7944/13
		266/2		7945
		266/3		7946
		266/5		7948
		7932		7950
Ogre	△	7291		7952
		7949		7952/14
Olayne	△	7941		7953
Purmali	△	7934		7955
Rampa	△	7940		7956
Riga	+ 2040	△ 277		7958
	+ 3338	277/2		7959
	+ 4379	277/4		7960
		277/5		7961
		277/6		7964
		277/7		7964/13
		277/8		7964/14
		277/9		7964/22
		277/11		7964/28
		277/12		7964/30
		277/13		7964/30
		277/16		7964/30
		277/29		7964/30
		317		7964/30
		317/5	Rositen	△ 7292/6
		317/8		7292/7
		317/13	Shalashpiltz	△ 277/1
		317/A		277/14
		317/D		7942
	△	350	Sloka	△ 7947
		350/1		7954
		350/3	Tukum	△ 26
		7923	Vindava	△ 7937

## IX. LITHUANIA.

Heydekrug	□	7057		7296/5
	□	7057/6		7296/6
	△	7057/2	Klaypeda	△ 7057/1
		7057/4		7057/3
		7057/5		7057/7
		7057/A	Kuas	△ 7195/5
		7057/A 1	Slauliai	△ 7294
		7057/H		7294/3
		7184		7294/4
		7184/4		7057/S
Kaunas	+ 1245	△ 390	Vilnius	△ 7195
		7296		7195/1
		7296/1		7195/2
		7296/2		7195/3
		7296/4		7195/4
		7296/4		7195/7

## X. MOLDOVIAN REPUBLIC.

Benderi	○	(gyūjt6-tabor)		7198/2
				7198/3
Bjeltzi	+ 3376	○ (gyūjt6-tabor)		7198/4
				7198/5
		△ 7198/9		7198/7
Kisnev	△	7198		7198/8
		7198/1	Tiraspol	△ 7198/11

## XI. SOVIET RUSSIA.

			1. North Russia	
Arhandyelsk	△	7211		7157/5
		7211/1		7157/7
		7211/2		7575
		7211/3		7575/2
		7211/9		7575/3
		7399/4		7575/4
Bauxitogorsk	+ 8114	△ 7157	Bogoroskiy	△ 7158/7
		7157/1	Borovich	△ 7270

		7270/1	Ribinsk	△ 7259
		7270/2		7259/1
		7270/3		7259/2
		7270/9		7259/3
		7270/13		7259/4
		7270/14		7259/5
		7270/15		7274/4
		7270/16		7276/12
Chagoda	△	7158/3		7276/13
		7158/4		7276/B
		7158/14	Sarukino	△ 7270/4
		7158/15		7710
Cherepovetz	+ 3739	△ 7158	Sestropetzk	7710/4
	+ 5091	7158/5		△ 322
		7158/10	Slantzi	△ 322/1
		7158/11		322/2
		7158/13		322/3
		7437		322/20
		7437/1		7705
		7437/2		7710
Grazhovetz	△	7150		7720
Kollas	□	1098	Sokol	△ 7193/1
Marina	△	7158/1		7193/6
Molotov	△	7211/8		7193/9
Monchegorsk	△	7448	Suda	△ 7158/8
		7448/1	Tokum	△ 7270/8
		7448/2	Torgus	△ 5157/8
		7448/7	Ustucha	△ 7158/2
		7448/11	Vernniy-Volsk	△ 7157/6
Murmansk	□	513	Volhovstroy	△ 7157/2
	△	7363		7157/4
		7363/1	Vologda	△ 7158/6
		7363/2		7193
		7363/6		7193/2
Novgorod	△	7270/5		7193/4
		7270/10		7193/5
		7270/12		7193/7
Ozholi	△	7276/8		7193/8
Parobitna	△	7270/6	Volosovo	△ 300
		7270/7		7715
Peresiavi	△	7276/7		7731
Pinyuk	+ 2074	△ 7270/11		7748
Pistovo	△	7270/11		

		7750	7276/3
		7751	7276/A
Vosega	+ 3732		7276/5
Yaroslavl	△	7276	7276/6
		7276/1	7276/9
		7276/2	7276/10
			7276/E
2. District of Leningrad			
Antropchina	△	219	7726
		219/7	7727
		254	7728
		254/3	7729
		254/5	7730
		254/8	7732
		7701	7733
Forel	△	7725	7734
Ishora	△	219/6	7735
Kikerino	△	219/8	7736
Kolpino	△	7703	7737
		7721	7739
Krasnoye-Selo	△	7708	7740
		7388/6	7741
Leningrad	+ 8261	△ 436	7742
		7702	7743
		7707	7744
		7709	7744/1
		7711	7745
		7712	7746
		7713	7747
		7716	△ 7747/3
		7717	7749
		7722	7752
		7723	7753
		7724	

3. District of Moscow

Albino	△ 7867	7435
Alexandrovska	△ MO. 40	7435/1
Chuhlinka	△ 7802	7435/2
Galitzinovo	△ 7833	7435/4
Golozhinovo	△ MO. 44	7435/5
	7866	7435/7
Guchina	△ 7804	7435/8
Iksha	△ 7829	7435/9
Kaliningrad	△ 7821	74/35/10
	7824	7435/11
	7824/1	7435/12
Kiserovka	△ 7838	7435/13
Kolonna	△ MO. 28	7435/14
	7841	7435/15
	7855	7435/16
	7453/4	7435/17
Komunarka	△ 7836	7435/18
	7836/9	7435/19
Kotkovo	△ MO. 67	7435/20
	7825	7435/51
Kraskovo	△ 7889	7453
Litkarino	△ 7853	7453/1
Mordvelz	△ 7806	7453/2
Moskva	+ 3773 △ MO. 27/2	7453/5
	+ 5850 MO. 62	7453/7
	MO. 69	7453/P
	MO. 73	7466/3
	MO. 77	7466/6
	MO. 83	7466/8
	MO. 92	7466/9
	MO. 92/2	7466/13
	7054	7466/16
		7466/17
		7466/19
		7466/20
		7466/25
		7805
		7808
		7811
		7816
		7818
		7819
		7820

	7822	Shanikovo	△ 7832
	7823	Shiramuchki	△ 7801
	7826	Sashanovo	△ MO. 39
	7828		MO. 65
	7830	Saranksh	△ 58/9
	7839		7063
	7840	Sash	△ 7878
	7848	Satura	△ MO. 61
	7849		MO. 64
	7856		7864
	7859		7864/7
	7860	Seminovskoye	△ 7844
	7860/8	Simkt	△ 7851
	7868		7453/3
	7868/1		7466/5
	7868/2		7466/7
	7870	Svernlgorod	△ 7847
	7873	Tarusia	△ 7886
	7874	Tuchkovo	△ 7845
	7875		7865/6
	7879	Tupetzov	△ 7869
	7881	Uslovaya	△ 7863
	7882		7863/1
	7883		7863/4
	7883/5		7863/15
	7892	Voronovo	△ 7888
	7895	Voskresensk	△ 7854/6
	7896/c		7858
Novogorsk	△ 7835	Yavash	△ 58
Novojerusalem	△ 7834		58/1
	7435/3		58/2
Oblanichevo	△ 7846		58/3
Pirovo	△ 7837		58/4
Radovltze	△ 7817		58/5
			58/6

58/7  
58/12  
58/13

58/14  
58/15  
58/16

4. District of Kaliningrad.

Ilava	△ 7533		7444/65
	7533/1	Vistruch + 1894	□ 7445
	□ 7533/2		△ 7445/3
Kaliningrad	□ 7533/3		7445/6
	7533/4		7445/7
	7533/A		7445/8
	7533/C		7445/10
	7533/D		7445/11
	7445/D		7445/11e
Tilsha	△ 7445/1		7445/12
	7445/2		7445/15
	7445/11b		7445/19
	7445/28		7445/20
	7445/44		7445/24
			7445/A

5. Middle Russia

Ahum	△ 7399/3		7338/6
Alatir	△ 7463		7338/7
Alexandrovka	△ 7399/G	Balahna	△ 7117/23
		Bebrydanskoye	△ 7388/2
Aalufa	△ 329	Beshitza	△ 7252/1
Alyexin	△ 7043		7252/4
Anopino	△ 7190/12		7252/5
	7190/20		7252/6
Aryol	△ 7262		7252/7
	7262/2		7252/8
			7252/9
	7263		7252/10
	7263/1		7252/11
	7263/2	Bobrik	△ 7388/1
	7406		7388/7
	7406/1	Bolohovo	△ 7323/2
	7406/9		7323/10
Arsk	+ 3655	Bolota	△ 165/4
Atkarsk	+ 5131	Burenyina	△ 7117/16
	△ 7338	Butosh	△ 7326/2
	7338/5	Buzuluk	+ 1069

Bryansk	□ 5799		7117/9
	△ 7252		7117/10
	7252/14		7117/11
	7252/15		7117/12
	7252/16		7117/13
			7117/14
	7326		7117/15
	7326/1		7117/17
	7326/3		7117/18
	7326/7		7117/19
	7326/8		7117/25
	7326/12	Gusk	△ 7190/5
	7326/15	Idishkovo	△ 7218/1
	7326/16		
	7326/18	Insha	□ 1092
	7326/A		2091
Byelgorod	△ 7145/4	Ivanovo	△ 7324
Cementny	△ 7252/3		7324/1
Chepekovo	+ 5365		7324/2
Chora	△ 171		7324/2a
Dzherdzhinsk	△ 7469/1		7324/3
	7469/2		7324/4
	7469/3		7324/5
	7469/5		7324/6
			7324/8
	7528		7324/9
Dyatkovo	△ 7326/4		7324/10
Elisbanka	△ 7338/1		7324/12
	7338/2		7324/13
Engels	△ 7368/8		7324/14
	7368/14		7324/16
Fokino	△ 7252/13		7185/16
	7406/15		165/6
	7406/16	Ivanovskoye	△ 7145/10
Galich	+ 9401	Kaluga	△ 7107
Glazhov	+ 3779		7107/1
Gorkiy	△ 158		7107/4
	165/3		7107/5
	165/5		7107/7
	165/8		7406/18
	165/10	Kalinin	+ 8246 △ 7384
	7014		7384/1
	7117		7384/2
	7117/1		7384/A
	7117/7		7384/B
			7384/D

	7395	Klin	△ 7326/10
	7395/1		7326/11
	7395/2		7850
	7395/4		7365/6
	7395/5		△ 7406/13
	7395/6	Komakova	△ 7216/10
	7395/7	Koroshova	△ 7216/2
	7395/D	Kosharova	△ 4041/1
	7395/H	Kovsinovo	7384/6
	7395/K		△ 7395/0
	7395/T	Kozatno	△ 7323/18
Karachev	△ 7326/6	Krasnovardeysk	△ 7388/6
	7326/28	Krasnoye-Selo	
		Krasnogorsk	□ 7027
Kazan	□ 1100		△ 7027/1
	1101		7027/2
	1102	Krasnomaysk	△ 7216/3
	1115		7216/8
	△ 7119/3	Krishin	△ 7399/12
	7119/5	Kristal'ny-Guska	△ 7190/2
	7119/12		7190/4
Katekino	△ 7216/12	Kruykovo	△ 7466/4
Kciny	△ 327	Kulibakiy	△ 7320
Kikerino	△ 7395/3		7320/1
	7395/15		7320/2
	7395/16		7320/3
			7320/4
Kirov	△ 7307		7320/7
	7307/1	Kurlovo	△ 7190/6
	7307/1a		7145/1
	7307/2		
	7307/2a	Kursk	△ 7145
	7307/3		7145/3
	7307/4		7145/5
	7307/5		7145/7
	7307/6		7145/11
	7307/7		7145/15
	7307/8		7145/23
	7307/9	Kusnetzk	+ 2738 △ 7399/6
	7307/10		+ 2917 △ 7399/13
	7307/13	Kuyblsev	+ 3285 □ 7234/10
	7307/18		7234/19
	7307/19		
	7307/31		△ 7234
	7307/A		7234/1
Kirshanov	△ 7338/11		7234/2

	7234/3	Morshansk	+ 8022 △ 7063
	7234/4		7064
	7234/5		7064/1
	7234/6		7064/4
	7234/7		7064/5
	7234/8		7064/15
	7234/9		
	7234/11		7458
	7234/12		
	7234/13	Mozhaysk	△ 7044
	7234/14		7465
	7234/15		7465/1
	7234/A		7464/5
	7234/B		7465/6
	7234/C		
	7234/D		7842
	7234/E		
	7234/O		
Lesno	+ 3398	Mozhga	+ 3888
Linda	+ 2861	Mizensk	△ 7406/20
			7406/23
Luberchi	□ 7859	Narafeminsk	△ 465/3
	7869		7843
Lublino	△ 7467	Nikolayevka	△ 7399/8
			7399/5
	7467/1	Nizhniy-Lanov	+ 2741
	7467/2		
	7467/3	Noginsk	+ 2658 △ 9999
	7467/6	Novistroy	△ 7384/4
	7467/7		7384/7
	7467/9	Novosibkov	△ 327/2
	7467/10	Novosilkov	△ 7326/9
	7467/13	Opitinov	△ 7406/17
	7467/19		
	7467/20	Oranki	△ 7074
	7468/7		7117/5
Ludinovo	△ 7107/2	Oren	△ 7117/4
	7107/3		
Malsevan	△ 7395/12	Orichi	+ 1952
Marxstadt	△ 7368/15	Ostrashkovo	+ 8246 △ 7041
Mahalino	△ 7399/1		7041/4
	7399/17		7041/5
	7399/A		7041/6
Mihaylovka	△ 7185		7041/7
			7216/7
	7185/2		
	7185/3	Palonki	+ 3169
	7185/7	Pensha	+ 2916 △ 7399
Mohovaya	△ 7384/5		7399/9
	7384/E		

		7399/14		7238/4		
		7399/22		7238/5		
		7399/27		7238/6		
		7399/38		7238/7		
		7399/46		7238/8		
		7399/B		7238/9		
		7399/C		7238/10		
		7399/E		7238/11		
		7399/H		7238/12		
		7399/U		7238/13		
Plashatka	△	7117/3		7238/14		
Plavsk	△	7406/19		7238/15		
		7406/21		7238/16		
Podolsk	△	7406/7		7238/18		
		7861		7238/19		
		7880		7238/20		
				7238/21		
				7283/3		
Polyane	+ 1631			7368		
Pravdina	△	7117/2		7368/2		
Pskov	△	7343		7368/5		
		7343/3		7368/6		
		7343/B		7368/7		
Pyerveluki	△	7399/10		7368/10		
		7399/D		7368/11		
Pyezhek	△	7216/4		7368/12		
		7216/9		7368/13		
		7041/2		7368/17		
Rantzevo	△	7145/2				
Rishkovo	△	7185/1				
Rodniki	△	7218/2				
Roslavl	+ 8731		Selenodolsk + 3656			
	+ 3177		Selicha	△	7399/2	
			Serpuhov	+ 2664	△	7406/2
					7406/5	
Ryazhan	+ 5963	△			7406/8	
		178			7406/14	
		178/5			7803	
		7454			7323/7	
		7454/3			7323/8	
		7454/4	Shokinov	△	7323/12	
		7454/5			7323/15	
		7454/7			7323/17	
		7454/11				
		7454/14				
		7454/15	Silihova	+ 3604		
Ryetkino	△	7384/3	Silkov	△	7252/2	
Saratov	+ 3631	△	Simanova	△	7406/11	
		7238	Sisran	△	7399/7	
	+ 5138	△			7399/11	
		7238/1			7399/J	
		7238/2				
		7238/3	Skopin	+ 4791		

Smolensk	△	7218		7476		
		7218/3		7476/19		
		7218/4				
		7218/16	Tula	+ 5358	△	7323
		7218/C				7323/1
Stabanovo	△	7467/8				7323/3
		7852				7323/4
		7854				7323/5
		7857				7323/6
		7858				7323/11
Stalinogorsk	△	7464				7323/13
		7388				7323/14
		7388/3				7323/16
		7388/4				7323/19
		7388/5				7323/20
		7388/8				7323/24
		7388/9				7323/31
		7388/10				7323/L
		7388/11	Uglitch		△	7221
		7388/12				7276/11
		7388/13				
		7388/15				7452
		7388/17				7452/1
		□ 7388/33				
Stalinskaya	△	7466/10	Ulyanovsk		△	7215
Starioskol	△	7145/8				7215/1
Staroskaya	△	7406/10				7215/2
Starosa	△	7107/6				7215/3
						7215/4
Suzhdal	△	160				7215/5
Talitzin	+ 2041		Uslovaya		△	7388/4
Talizhe	△	165/9				7388 24
						7406/6
Tambov	△	188				
Terugina	△	7145/6	Ushman		△	95
Tetkino	△	7145/9	Usta	+ 2851		
Toxihinev	△	7343/7	Ustucha		△	7158/2
Tushinov	△	76/16	Velikiye-Luki		△	7285
		90				7285/1
		90/1				7285/2
		7466				7285/3
		7466/1				7285/4
		7466/18				7285/5
						7285/6

		7285/7		7137/2
		7285/8		7137/3
		7285/74		7137/4
Vetluchaya	+ 5379			7137/5
Vishniy-Volochuk	+ 3052	△ 7216		△ 7137/6
				7137/7
				7137/8
		7216/1	Voronyezh	△ 7082
		7216/5		
Vladimir		△ 165/1		7082/1
				7082/2
		7190		7082/3
		7190/1		7082/4
		7190/3		7082/5
		7190/7		7082/8
		7190/8		7082/9
		7190/9		7082/10
		7190/10		7082/11
		7190/11	Voykova	△ 7048
		7190/13	Vyashniki	△ 165
		7190/16	Zhua	+ 3840 △ 7324/15
		7190/17	Zhilyonodolsk	△ 7119
		7190/21		
		7190/22		
		7119/1		
Volokalamsk		△ 90/6		7119/2
Volsk	+ 5134	△ 7137		7119/4
	+ 8691	△ 7137/1		7119/6
				7119/7
				9119/9

6. South Russia

Alyuta	△ 7182/2	Astrahan	+ 5761	△ 305
Apseronka	△ 7421/5			7204
Armavir	△ 87			7204/1
	7148/3			7204/2
	7148/5			7204/3
	7148/5b			7204/5
	7148/11			7204/6
	7148/12			7204/7
	7148/13			7204/9
	7148/15	Azhovka		△ 7182/7
	7148/17	Bataysk		△ 7251/2
	7148/B	Beketovka	+ 2102	△ 7108/2
	7148/C			7108/3
	7148/D			7108/9
	7148/F	Beslan		△ 7424/V

Buhareyka	△ 7182/4	Krasnomaysk	△ 7108/1
Bukovo	△ 7182/5		7108/7
Byalorechinskaya	+ 5453	Krapotkiy	△ 7148/9
			7148/J
Frolov	△ 50		7148/T
	163	Krimskaya	△ 7148/5
	163/1		7148/L
	163/2	Kusterok	+ 5459
	163/3		
	7108/8	Lebedian	△ 35
	7108/18		35/2
Georgiyevsk	△ 7124	Mahach-Kala	△ 7379
	7147		7379/2
	7147/1		7379/3
	7147/5	Maykop	△ 7424/10
	7147/8	Mineralniy-Vod	△ 7424/5
	7147/9		
	7147/13	Nalchik	△ 7424
			7424/2
Grozniy	□ 1702		7424/3
	△ 7237		7424/8
	7424/4		7424/9
	7424/4a		7424/11
	7424/B		7424/A
	7424/D		7424/C
			7424/E
Hugovo	△ 7182/1		7424/7
Izhvarino	△ 7182/10		7424/H
Kamensk	△ 7182/9		7424/M
Kamishin	+ 5772 △ 7363/7		7424/P
	+ 5773		7424/R
Kotelnikovo	△ 7108/6	Nevinka	△ 7147/3
Krasnodar	△ 7148	Novikovka	△ 7255/14
	7148/1		7356/6
	7148/1a	Novocherkassk	+ 5351 △ 7251/11
	7148/8		7251/16
	7148/16		7251/21
	7148/19		7421/3
	7148/23		7421/4
	7148/25		7421/6
	7148/A	Novorosiyssk	△ 7148/2
	7148/M		7148/7
	7148/H		7148/14
	7148/N		7148/22
	7148/P		7148/24
	7148/S	Novoshahti	△ 7430
Krasnaya-Polyana	△ 4148/U		7430/2



	7430/3		7182/14
	7430/4		7182/18
	7430/5		7182/A
	7430/6		7182/R
	7430/8		7430/1
Ordzhonikidzhe	△ 7228	Stalingrad	+ 5771 △ 108/6
Pachkovskaya + 5443			108/9
Pyatigorsk	△ 7147/2		361
	7424/12		361/1
	7424/K		361/2
Rostov	□ 1002		361/3
	1602		361/8
	1604		361/9
	1605		7108
	1607		7108/1
	△ 7182/17		7108/3
	7251		7108/4
	7251/1		7108/5
	7251/3		7108/10
	7251/4		7108/11
	7251/5		7108/12
	7251/6		7108/13
	7251/6a		7108/14
	7251/7		7108/15
	7251/9		7108/16
	7251/10		7108/17
	7251/11		7108/19
	7251/12		7362
	7251/13		7362/1
	7251/18		7362/2
	7421		7362/3
	7421/1		7362/4
	7421/2		7362/5
	7421/2a		7362/6
	7552		7362/8
Shabti	□ 1603		7362/9
	△ 7182	Taganrog	7362/10
	7182/3		7362/14
	7182/6		7362/17
	7182/8		△ 356/1
	7182/11		7356
	7182/12		7356-1
			7356/2
			7356/4
			7356/5

	7356/8		7148/K
	7356/10		132
Tuapse	△ 7148/6	Uryupinsk	+ 5770 △ 132
	7148/10	Visokiy	△ 7147/4
	7148/18	Zhmeyka	△ 7424/G
	7148/E		
	7. Krim		
Feodoshia	△ 7299/4		7241/16
Gudag	△ 7299/5		7241/17
Kamish-Berun	△ 7299/3		7242/20
	7299/14		7299/13
Kerch	△ 7299/6	Siniferopol	△ 7299
	7299/8		7299/1
Nikita	△ 7299/18		7299/2
Oryandi	△ 7241/9		7299/2d
Sevastopol	+ 3318 △ 7241		7299/7
	7241/1		7299/9
	7241/2		7299/10
	7241/3		7299/11
	7241/4		7299/12
	7241/5		7299/15
	7241/6		7299/16
	7241/7		7299/19
	7241/8		7299/20
	7241/10		7299/21
	7241/11		7299/23
	7241/12		7299/24
	7241/13		7299/25
	7241/14		7299/26
	7241/15		7417/7
	8. Ural		
Adamovsk	△ 7523/2		7200/10
	7523/3		7523/1
Akbulak	+ 3926		7523/9
Alapayevsk	△ 7200	Asha	△ 130
	7200/1		130/2
	7200/2		130/3
	7200/3		319/3
	7200/4		7771
	7200/5		7773
	7200/6		7773
	7200/7	Asbest	△ 7084
	7200/8		7084/1
	7200/9		

	7084/2	7606
	7084/3	7607
	7084/4	7609
	7084/5	7611
	7084/6	7611/14
	7084/9	7612
Borovsk	△ 7207/13	7616
Botania	□ 1083	7617
Buguruslan	△ 7369/4	7623
Byelagush	□ 1084	7626
Byelorechsk	□ 7777	7627
	7777/1	7628
	7777/2	7629
	7777/3	7632
Chelyabinsk	□ 1099	7662/9
	7602	7662/13
	△ 68	7667
	68/1	7671
	68/2	7676
	68/3	7680
	68/4	△ 7474
	68/5	7774/1
	68/6	7778
	68/7	319/4
	102	319/5
	102/1	319/6
	102/3	△ 7369
	102/4	7369/1
	102/7	7369/2
	102/8	7369/3
	102/10	7369/5
	102/11	△ 7313/2
	102/12	
	102/14	
	102/15	
	102/19	
	102/23	
	7601	
	7603	△ 7523
	7604	7523/8
	7605	△ 7523/4
		△ 7314/4

Izhevsk	+ 5122	△ 7075/1	7318/5
		7075/2	7504/9
		7371	△ 7531/6
		7371/1	7531/10
		7371/2	□ 102/24
		7371/3	△ 7613
Karabash	△ 102/18	7618	7624
	102/27	7621	△ 7621
Karpinsk	△ 7504	7619	△ 7619
	7504/1	7622	7622
	7504/2	□ 1093	□ 1093
	7504/3	△ 7207/3	△ 7207/3
	7504/8	7207/5	7207/5
	7504/10	7207/6	7207/6
Kistrin	△ 102/25	7207/8	7207/8
	102/26	7207/9	7207/9
Kirovgrad	△ 7531/11	7207/10	7207/10
Kizhel	△ 346	7207/12	7207/12
		7207/15	7207/15
		7207/16	7207/16
		7207/L	7207/17
Koma	△ 7207/2	7207/18	7207/18
		7207/19	7207/19
		7207/20	7207/20
Kopeysk	□ 1073	7207/A	7207/A
	1080	△ 7311/4	△ 7311/4
	1081	7531/4	7531/4
	△ 7608	□ 1902	□ 1902
	7613/11	△ 7153	△ 7153
Krasnokamsk	□ 1093/1	7153/1	7153/1
		7153/2	7153/2
		7153/3	7153/3
		7153/4	7153/4
		7153/5	7153/5
		7153/6	7153/6
		7153/7	7153/7
Krasno-Uralsk	△ 7376/1	7153/8	7153/8
	7376/2	7153/10	7153/10
	7376/4	7153/11	7153/11
	7376/5	7153/12	7153/12
	7376/7	7153/18	7153/18
Kusvar	△ 7376/7	7153/29	7153/29
Lalya	△ 7318	7245	7245
		7318/1	7318/1
		7318/2	7318/2
		7318/4	7318/4

		7245/2		7314/7	
		7245/3		7314/9	
		7245/5		7314/11	
		7245/7		7314/12	
Novogorkiy	△	7610		7314/16	
Novotroitsk	△	7260/2		7523/7	
		7260/3		7531/2	
Ohtobria	△	7772/2		7531/3	
Orsk	+ 3922	△ 7260		7531/7	
		7260/1		7531/8	
		7260/2	Tura	7531/9	
		7260/8		7531/12	
		7260/20		△ 7376	
		□ 1903	Turinsk	7376/3	
Plast	+ 1652			7376/9	
Proletarskaya	△	7207/4		△ 450	
Pisna	△	7531/5		458	
Pyerve-Uralsk	△	7313/3		7504/5	
Rabova	△	7075	Uas	7504/6	
Rakityanka	+ 5889			7504/7	
	5913		Ufa	△ 7314/8	
Revda	△	7313/6		7531/1	
Rudnik	△	7245/6		+ 5918	△ 319
Sarkamsk	△	7207/11		5920	319/1
Seversk	△	7313/5			337
		7314/13			7772
Sverdlovsk	□	1103			7772/1
		1105			7773
		1801			7775
		7531			7776
	△	7313/7			9001
		7313/9			9001/1
		7313/14	Ufaley	+ 1651	9001/3
		7314	Urzhumka	△	102/28
		7314/1			7620
		7314/2	Volshanka	△	7504/4
		7314/3	Vorosnyitza	+ 3171	
		7314/5	Vrhna-Solda	△	7245/4
		7314/6			

9. Siberia					
Abagur	△	7525/6	Osiniki	△	7525/C
Anyerka	△	7256/4	Rubyovka	△	7511
		7256/7			7511/7
		7256/8			
		7256/G	Sambor	△	459
Gizelovka	□	1104/4	Sosra	△	231
	△	7525/M	Stalinsk	△	7525
Itkovka	□	6437			7525/1
Kemerovo	□	7503			7525/2
		7503/1			7525/3
		7503/2			7525/4
		1104			7525/5
		1104/2			7525/7
		△ 308			7525/9
		7503/3			7525/11
		7503/5			7525/12
		7503/6			7525/13
		7503/7			7525/15
		7503/9			7525/20
		7503/10			7525/A
		7503/A	Stariy	△	7525/10
		7503/H	Tyumen	△	7093
		7503/R			7093/1
Kurgan	□	1085			7093/2
Novosibirsk	+ 2494	△ 7199			7093/3
		7199/1	Yurga	□	7526
		7199/2			7526/2
		7199/3			7526/3
		7199/4			7526/6
		7199/5			7526/6
		7199/6			7526/A
		7199/9			7526/B

## XII. ARMENIA.

Amali	△	7115/2	Sevan	△	7115/3
Ararat	△	7115/7	Yerevan	△	7115/6
Artik	△	7115/4			7115
Kirovokan					7115/1
Leninakau	+ 1774				7115/8
					7115/9

XV. UKRAINE.

A. West Ukraine

Berdichev	+ 2993	△ 7110/6	Nikolayev	+ 4564	△ 7126
		7110/7			7126/1
		7110/9			7126/2
		7110/B			7126/4
Borispoly		△ 7414/3			7126/5
		7414/3b			7126/6
Busk		□ 7275/4			7126/7
Chernovitz		△ 7232/9			7126/8
Gaysin	+ 3641		Nikolayevka		△ 7134/1
Ignapoly		△ 7110/4	Novograd-		
Kashatin		△ 7253/A	Volinskiy	+ 5953	
		7253/D	Odessa	+ 3986	△ 7159
		7253/E			7159/1
Kershon		△ 7126/3			7159/2
Konotop		△ 7134/6			7159/3
		7134/7			7159/4
		7134/16			7159/5
Korosteny	+ 2329	△ 7110			7159/6
		7110/2			7159/7
		7110/3			7159/8
		7110/8			7159/9
		7110/12			7159/9a
		7110/E			7159/10
		7110/G			7159/11
Korovina		△ 7232/6			7159/12
Kovel	+ 2688				7159/13
Lvov	+ 1241	△ 7275/1			7159/14
		7275/2			7159/15
		7275/3			7159/17
		7275/5			7159/18
		7275/6			7159/A
		7275/8	Polonoye		△ 7306/2
		7275/9	Rovno		△ 7306/5
		7275/10	Sambor	+ 2149	
		7275/11	Sepetovka		△ 7306
		7275/12			7306/1
		7275/A			7306/7
		7275/K			7306/8
		7275/M			7306/10
		7275/M1			7306/19
		□ 7275	Slavuta		△ 7306/3
Mogilno		△ 7110/1	Stanislav		△ 304
Morschin		△ 7232/7			304/1
		7275/D			7232/10

Striy	+ 5898	△ 7232		7134/9
	+ 5998	7232/1	Tarnopol	△ 7275/7
		7232/2	Vinitza	△ 7253
		7232/4		7253/1
		7232/A		7253/2
Sudyilke		△ 7306/4		7253/5
Sumi		△ 7134		7253/9
		7134/3	Zdolbunovo	△ 7306/6
		7134/4	Zhitomir	△ 111
		7134/8		

B. Middle Ukraine

Barinkovo	+ 5993			1556
Byelaya	+ 2686			△ 7149
Chuguyen		△ 7415/1		7149/1
		9004		7149/2
Dergachi		△ 7401/7		7149/3
Dniepro-	+ 5807	□ 1415		7149/4
dzerdzhinsk		△ 7315		7149/5
		7315/1		7149/8
		7315/8		4149/9
Dniepro-				7149/10
petrovsk	+ 5905	□ 1426		7149/11
		1435		7149/12
		7315/9b		7149/13
		△ 7315/2		7149/14
		7315/3		7149/15
		7315/4		7401
		7315/7		7401/1
		7315/10		7401/2
		7315/11		7401/5
		7315/15		7401/6
		7315/32		7401/10
		7417		7401/11
Darnitza		△ 7062/13		7401/12
		7414/2		7401/13
		7414/2b		7401/16
		7414/2d		7415
		7414/10		7415/2
Izhyum		△ 7415/4		7415/5
Karlovska		△ 7401/K		7415/6
Kaytaki		△ 7417/10		7415/10
Kharkov	+ 1233	□ 1553	Khershon	△ 7126/3
		1555	Kiev	+ 4035
				□ 1712

Δ 7017		1413
7062		1431
7062/1	Kupyansk + 5366	
7062/2		5984
7062/3	Marganetz	Δ 7315/6
7062/4		7315/9
7062/5	Moshniy	Δ 7414/G
7062/6	Novo-Moskovsk.	Δ 7417/5
7062/7	Pokatilovka	Δ 7401/4
7062/8		7417/1
7062/9	Poltava + 2071	□ 7136
7062/10		Δ 7136/1
7062/11		7136/3
7062/12		7136/6
7062/13	Rashvilka	Δ 7414/1
7062/14		7414/1r
7062/15		7414/4
7062/16		7414/4b
7062/17		7414/R
7062/18	Rebyonka	Δ 7136/5
7062/19	Rogan	Δ 9004/1
7062/20	Rudnik	Δ 7315/5
7062/21	Silnov	Δ 7414/7
7062/22	Skorodova	Δ 7136/2
7062/23		7136/4
7062/24	Slavyansk	Δ 7415/3
7062/25	Sovyevka	+ 5374
7062/26	Stutena	Δ 7414/5
7062/27		7414/5b
7062/28		7414/5s
Δ 7414		
7414/6	Tzerkov + 2886	
7414/6r		
7414/9	Visokiy + 5667	Δ 7417/9
7414/15	Zhaporoshye + 8149	□ 1087
7414/20		1501
7414/38		1502
7414/46		Δ 7100
7414/B		7100/1
7414/S		7100/2
		7100/3
		7100/4
		7100/5
		7100/6
		7100/7
		7100/8
		7417/6

Kobelyaki + 3780  
Krasnograd

Krivoy-Rog

Δ 7401/3	
7417/3	
□ 1314	
1403	
1405	
1407	
1411	

C. East Ukraine

Alshevsk	Δ 7144/16	7242/5
	7144/17	7242/7
	7144/29	7242/9
		7242/10
Antrazit	Δ 7256/1	7242/11
Bryanka	Δ 7144/2	7242/11a
	7144/2a	7242/12
	7144/7	7242/13
	7144/7a	7242/14
	7144/26	7242/15
	7144/O	7242/16
Bures	Δ 7280/10a	7242/17
		7242/18
Chasovaya-Yuzhno	□ 1004	7242/19
	Δ 7217/7	7242/21
	7217/11	7242/23
Chistyakovo + 6029	Δ 7177/4	7242/27
	7177/9	7242/A
	7177/10	7242/Y
	7177/11	
	7177/13	Gorsk Δ 7144/8
	7280/6	7144/14
	7280/11	
	7455	Irmino Δ 7144/12
Debaltzevo	□ 1017	7144/12a
Dimitrova	□ 1028	Kapitalno-Budyonovka □ 1045
Donsk	Δ 7280/4	Karakas + 6013 Δ 7256/2
Druzhkovo + 3006	Δ 7217/8	7256/11
	7417/8	7256/14
Dzherdzhinsk + 6028		Karakupski-Stroy Δ 7280/20
Engelsh	□ 1209	Katik Δ 7280/10
Gorlovka + 1242	Δ 7472	Kolobovka + 6009 Δ 7144/3
	7472/2	7144/5
	7472/3	7144/5a
	7472/4	
	7472/7	Kadyevka □ 1205
	7472/13	1224
	7472/22	2021
	7242/1	Δ 7144/20
	7242/2	7144/21
	7242/3	7144/25
	7242/4	Konstanstinovka Δ 7217/5
		7215/H

Krasny-Luch	+ 5925	△ 7256/3			7471/2
		7256			7471/4
		7256/6			7471/5
		7256/8			7471/7
		7256/9			7471/8
		7256/12			7471/9
		7256/15			7471/10
		7256/16			7471/11
		7256/19			7471/12
		7256/20			7471/13
		7256/21			7471/14
Kramatorskaya		△ 7217			7471/15
		7217/1			7471/17
		7217/2			7280/15a
		7217/3		Mariyupol	△ 7280/16
		7217/4			7218/19
		7217/6			7280/26
		7217/9			7280/30
		7217/18		Mushketova	□ 1055
		7217/A		Noviy-Donbas	□ 1026
		7217/B		Noviy Kazhan	△ 286
		7217/C		Novo-Kolobovka	△ 7144/4
		7217/D			
		7217/K		Pakumuno	+ 5929 △ 7144/59
		7217/M		Pavlovka	+ 1512
		7217/N			
		7217/O			
		7217/P		Petrovka	□ 1023
Lidyevka		△ 7280/9		Petrovenka	□ 7256/13
Lisichansk		□ 1216			△ 7256/10
		7125		Popesnaya	△ 7125/6
		7125/2		Proletarsk	△ 7125/4
		7125/3		Rodovka	□ 1029
		7125/7		Roya	+ 6031 △ 7280/18
		7125/8		Rubesnaya	△ 7125/5
Makeyevka	+ 3099	□ 1000			7125/9
		1001		Sergo	△ 7144/9
		1011			7144/11
		1012			7144/11a
		1022		Sologorovka	△ 7144/6
		1056			7144/6a
		△ 7471			7144/15
		7471/1		Sukres	7280/15

				7280/45	7242
Sverlovka				7470	7242/6
				7470/1	7242/13
				7470/2	7473
				7470/3	7473/1
				7470/4	7473/2
				7470/5	7473/3
				7470/6	7473/4
				7470/7	7280
Stalino	+ 2829	□ 1021			7280/1
	8987	1024			7280/2
		1025			7280/3
		1034			7280/4a
		1035			7280/5
		1040			7280/6
		1046			7280/7
		1047			7280/11a
		1051			7280/13
		1059			7280/14
		1063			7280/17
		1064			7218/21
		1065			7280/22
		1071			7280/23
		1072			7280/24
		1074			7280/25
		1222			7280/27
		1325			7280/28
		△ 18			7280/31
		256/2			7280/32
		280			7280/33
		7177			7280/34
		7177/1		Voroslovgrad + 1243	□ 1201
		7177/2			1202
		7177/3			1204
		7177/5			1210
		7177/6			1211
		7177/7			1211
		7177/8			1223
		7177/12			1241
					1243
					2201
					△ 7144
					7144/10
					7144/13

7144/18	Voroshlovsk	△ 7144/24
7144/18a		
7144/18i	Vyerhny	△ 7125/1
7144/22		7125/L
7144/23		
7144/A	Zhelani	△ 7280/12
7144/F	Zhukurtka	+ 6047
7144/P		
7444	Yama	△ 7217/10
7444/1		
7444/2	Yenaklevo	□ 1014
7444/3		△ 7472/1
7444/4		7472/5
7444/5		7472/6
7444/6		7472/8
7444/7		7472/18
7444/15		7472/O

XVI. USBEGISTAN.

Chama	△ 26	Pahta-Aral	△ 29
	7387/3		
Kashan	△ 7386/15	Tashkent	△ 7386
	7386/29		7386/8
Kizhil-Kiya	△ 7387		7386/9
			7386/11

THE SOVIET CONCENTRATION-, TRANSIENT-, PW-, AND INTERNMENT-CAMPS AND PW-HOSPITALS RENDERED TOPOGRAPHICALLY.

