

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Sept 27, 1954

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.

FROM:

RI/ANALYSIS

NO.

DATE

EGMA-12627

38

mcc.

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
		REC'D	FWD'D	
1. EE/Reg 2020-K			11 OCT 1954	[ ]
2.				
3. EE/FIG/CE		11 OCT 1954	8 NOV 1954	[ ]
4. P.H.				[ ]
5. EE/CE				
6. EE/H				[ ]
7. [ ]				[ ]
8. FI/2		10 NOV 1954	31 DEC 1954	[ ]
9.				
10. EE/CE				[ ]
11. RI/TYP				[ ]
12.				
13. DEFERRED INDEXING RETURN TO RI/AN				[ ]
14.				
15. RI/FILES	1409 L			[ ]

MICROFILMED  
APR 8 1966  
DOC. MICRO. SER.

4 att  
1-cc, D [ ]  
reports file - 815  
3 to 6: Please give us soonest your views re paras 3 & 4 so guidance can be applied to the field  
815 X3234  
6-3. A report every 3 mths. would suffice  
Note that Radnogy's address is shared  
Helmut, Apostol, Luchowicz, Wranicz & Pinter  
328: Nonpara 2.

X-Ref-in [ ]  
additional indexing  
(56)

200	6	12	80
ABSTRACT	X	INDEX	X
EGMA-12115			
DATE 7 OCT 1954			

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION (B2E  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2008

JAN 1955

JAN 1955

**SECRET**  
 CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, EE

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM : Chief of Mission, Frankfurt *wyn*

INFO: COM

SUBJECT: GENERAL — Operational/CART *C*  
 SPECIFIC — Hungarian Military Circles-in-exile

MICROFILMED  
 APR 8 1966  
 DOC. MICRO. SER.

Reference - EGMA-12115, 10 August 1954

1. Attached are four reports by *C* (Source 300) on recent developments and controversies in Hungarian military circles-in-exile. Attachment A from (General) Gustav HENNIIEY (Subsource 302) gives his further views on the significance of the March alliance between (Generals) Andreas ZAKO and Ferdinand FARKAS and his reaction to an article which has been published in Hungaria alleging that HENNIIEY knew of the secret Hungarian capitulation negotiations in 1944 with the Soviet Union. Attachment B from (Dr) Zoltan MAKRA (Subsource 303) editor of Hungaria, and supporter of ZAKO and FARKAS, defends the ZAKO-FARKAS alliance and the newly (July) created "Hungarian National Defense Council". MAKRA also states he was directly behind the article aimed at HENNIIEY. Attachments C and D are, in effect, interviews with Generals FARKAS (Subsource 314) and ZAKO (Subsource 310) respectively in which they expound the aims of their agreement. Of interest is FARKAS' statement that while the formation of the "Hungarian Defense Council" makes "very probable" the disbandment of the Kameradschaftsverband Ungarischer Frontkaempfer (KUF) of his newly-found partner ZAKO, FARKAS' own Ungarische Befreiungsbewegung (UBB) will in no circumstance be disbanded.

2. Paragraph 3 of Attachment A is the result of *C* attempt to induce HENNIIEY to amplify his previous statements that ZAKO recently went to work for the Bundesamt fuer Verfassungsschutz (BfV) and succeeded in placing several of his people in the GEHLEN organization (cf. EGMA-12115). As will be seen, *C* was not overly successful. HENNIIEY here confirms that it is ZAKO whom von MENDE supports and not FARKAS.

3. This was the first contact of Generals ZAKO and FARKAS by *C*. Both indicated their willingness to continue to give *C* reports on Hungarian emigre political events. However, we would like to raise the question with EE as to whether this kind of reporting on Hungarian military circles-in-exile is of value. All of the present subsources (General Gustav HENNIIEY, Dr. Zoltan MAKRA, General Andreas ZAKO and General Ferdinand [Ferenc])

*att # 1, 2 + 3 H/W*  
*att # 4 NSM.*

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Chief, EE

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FARKAS) are well aware they are reporting to an American office, in fact it is precisely this opportunity to furnish the Americans "their side" that undoubtedly motivates them to report, with the possible exception of HENNIEY. Though production to date in this field has not been prodigious - reports conveyed in EGMA-9119, 18 December 1953; EGMA-10134, 9 March 1954; EGMA-11538, 21 June 1954; EGMA-12115 and this dispatch represent production since summer of 1953 -

[ ] is beginning to regularize his contacting of these sources to once a month, which is probably the minimum necessary to induce their continued cooperation and interest. This will require two or three days a month of [ ] time and will result in a greater flow of this kind of report. For that reason we would appreciate EE's evaluation of past reporting and statement of current requirements, including specific guidance on the type of information you want [ ] to obtain from these sources. If the present extent of [ ] efforts to acquire Hungarian emigre political information is unwarranted, we would like to utilize the saving by having him concentrate more on developing information in the Yugoslavian field for which [ ] has expressed interest. Without attempting to prejudge the issue, it is our impression, [ ] included, that only HENNIEY can be said to report with any objectivity. Whether reporting from the others, i.e., the opposition to the Hungarian National Committee, has or will contribute any balancing or supplementary information of interest seems to us problematical.

4. It should also be noted that [ ] has suggested HENNIEY and FARKAS as two of the leading emigre politicians he would like to inform that the [ ] office is "now an official channel for the reporting of Soviet and satellite intelligence activities among the emigres". On the basis of satisfactory traces on HENNIEY (responses to EGMA-9018, 11 January 1954) it appears he would be suitable for this purpose, providing EE can advise there are no reasons by virtue of HENNIEY's prominence in the Hungarian National Committee, widely rumored in emigre circles to be American supported, which would make his use inadvisable. [ ] has been requested to provide background data on FARKAS, and a trace request on him will follow shortly. However, we suggest that the question of the political reporting on Hungarian military circles-in-exile be decided on its own merits.

Enclosures:

- A - Report No. 17-8-54
- B - Report No. 18-8-54
- C - Report No. 19-8-54
- D - Report No. 20-8-54 (with encl. single cc. only to EE and COM)

24 September 1954

Distribution: 3 - EE w/2 cc. ea. encl. - DIRECT; 3 - COM w/1 cc. ea. encl.

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att A to EGMA-12627

**CONFIDENTIAL**

31 August 1954

Subject : Hungarian Military Circles-in-Exile

Date of Information : July - August 1954

Source : 300

Subsource : 302

Evaluation of Information : 3

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APR 8 1960

DOC. MICRO. SER.

On 11 August 1954, Subsource stated the following about happenings in Hungarian military circles-in-exile:

1. In early July (Marshal) JOSEF (Archduke) announced formation of a "Hungarian National Defense Council". He charged (Generals) Andreas ZAKO and Ferdinand (Ferenc) FARKAS with the pertinent organizational work. Subsource states this step violates the Hungarian constitution since the "National Defense Council", provided for in the constitution, consists of the legal government of the country plus the chief of the General Staff. ZAKO and FARKAS thus want to abuse the good reputation of this institution for their objectives. Nonetheless this initiative has met with a very favorable echo from among Hungarian military men-in-exile, and ZAKO and FARKAS are attempting to capitalize on this initial reaction to gain a large number of members.
2. However the objective of the understanding between ZAKO and FARKAS is not limited to the military terrain, but is also directed at the political field. Thus they also plan to form a new political council in opposition to the Hungarian National Council (HNC), which they claim does not represent the people. Subsource claims to have learned from internal circles around the two Generals that notwithstanding they themselves do not feel confident of success in combating the Hungarian National Council. This lack of confidence is evidenced in that, at a confidential session of FARKAS' closest collaborators, FARKAS discussed possibilities for an eventual reconciliation and understanding with General HENNYEY. (1)
3. Subsource stated the following about FARKAS' and ZAKO's possible contacts with Western circles and authorities:
  - a. It is believed with the greatest certainty that General ZAKO maintains contact with the British Intelligence, and there is even a chance that he works for them. Subsource cannot judge

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whether these contacts were established by Prof. Gerhard von MENDE or by ZAKO's followers (viz. Kurt v. SONYI, General Hugo SONYI's son, or Antal v. RADNOCY). In addition, General ZAKO attempted to establish contact with Achim OSTER, chief of the "security section" of the BLANK Office. OSTER, however, did not receive ZAKO in his office, but met him in a restaurant in Bonn. On the other hand, General HENNYEY conferred twice with OSTER in his office. From this circumstance Subsource derives the impression that ZAKO is not considered acceptable in the BLANK Office. Nevertheless, ZAKO supposedly succeeded in placing several of his people in the "GEHLEN Organization".

- b. Even after his reconciliation with General ZAKO, General FARKAS cannot expect support from Prof. von MENDE since von MENDE deems FARKAS unacceptable.
- c. Subsource was repeatedly visited by a high-ranking official of the French High Commission who informed him that FARKAS and ZAKO had gone in person to NATO in Paris to request recognition of their "Hungarian Defense Council". Subsource claims that NATO-circles rejected the request on the grounds that the organization concerned is a "military organization with a political background".
- d. Subsource claims to have learned (10 August 1954) from persons closely connected with (Prof.) Theodor OBERLAENDER, Federal Expellee Minister, that OBERLAENDER regrets having assumed sponsorship of the MHBK and is seeking a suitable excuse to abandon it. This change in OBERLAENDER's attitude allegedly results in part from the circumstance that he has adopted Chancellor Dr. Konrad ADENAUER's foreign policy line. OBERLAENDER is said to have remarked that if the HNC and General HENNYEY are acceptable to the USA, they are also acceptable to him.
- e. Subsource also reported that General HENNYEY learned that OBERLAENDER plans the formation of a foreigner advisory council to be attached to his Ministry. General HENNYEY claims to have learned about this plan in a conversation with OBERLAENDER's competent official, GOLDSCHMIDT. In the opinion of OBERLAENDER, the formation of such an advisory council is necessary in that there are two groups in Germany which make claims to the representation of the interests of homeless foreigners on a federal level: They are the "Central Council" (Zentralverband der Auslaendischen Fluechtlinge) under the direction of Prof. Ottomar PIRKMAYER, which is the remnant of the "Council of Nationalities" started by IRO in 1948,

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and the Central Representation of the National Committees of Foreign Refugees under General Hugo SONYI, which is the successor organization of INCOPORE. This second council for foreign refugees will provide the necessary supplement to the already existing advisory council of German expellees of the Ministry. (General) Gustav HENNYEY has supposedly been chosen by OBERLAENDER as the Hungarian representative.

- f. General FARKAS is said to have succeeded in holding a lengthy talk with Mr. BUSBEY, fnu, congressman from Illinois and member of the KERSTEN Commission. Subsource claims that General FARKAS later interpreted this talk to his friends to the effect that BUSBEY had encouraged FARKAS and the right wing of the Hungarian emigration, that he had sharply criticized the HNC, and that he had promised FARKAS his full support. This interpretation is said to have invigorated the diminished hopes for US support.
4. Subsource discussed in detail the accusations against (General) HENNYEY which were published by the newspaper Hungaria. Hungaria printed excerpts from the diary of General FARAGHO (commander-in-chief of the Hungarian military police troops and Hungarian representative at the secret peace negotiations with the Soviets in Moscow in the fall of 1944) which related confidential sessions of the Hungarian Government in 1944 at which General HENNYEY was present in his capacity as Foreign Minister. On the basis of HENNYEY's presence at these high-level political conferences, Hungaria concluded that it was beyond belief that HENNYEY had not known about and approved these peace negotiations with the Soviets which led to Hungary's occupation and declaration of war against Germany. Subsource states that General HENNYEY does not deny the fact of his presence at these conferences, however he emphatically denies that he was aware General FARAGHO had been instructed by the Hungarian Government to enter into these negotiations with the Soviets. Subsource explained that Admiral von HORTHY had concealed the fact of these negotiations from HENNYEY since HENNYEY was at that time actively negotiating with the German commander-in-chief in Hungary. Thus, HORTHY did not want to burden HENNYEY with this knowledge and impair HENNYEY's ability to appear sincere and convincing, as to Hungary's loyalty to the Germans. HENNYEY actually learned about the negotiations with the Soviets as late as 15 October, the day Hungary planned to withdraw from the axis powers. Subsource states that the objective of these allegations is to make HENNYEY appear in an unfavorable light both in the emigration and Germany, in order to clear the field for Generals ZAKO and FARKAS.

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HENNYEY intends to avail himself of the Hungarian press to reply to these accusations. He will attempt to have his answer published in Hungaria. Should Hungaria be unwilling to print the article,<sup>(2)</sup> General HENNYEY will avail himself of Uj Hungaria, the opponent of Hungaria. General HENNYEY has become so weary and embittered over the unfair struggle against him that he plans to withdraw from the fight within the Hungarian emigration for the next few months.<sup>(3)</sup>

5. Upon Source's question as to whether copies of General FARAGHO's diary were in the West, Subsource stated he did not think this likely. He could not answer the question as to how Hungaria, or the editor Dr. Zoltan MAKRA, came into possession of detailed knowledge of this story.

6. Subsource also claims to have learned that the office of Prof. Gerhard von MENDE in Duesseldorf has encountered difficulties as a result of the Otto JOHN case. This is attributed to the allegation that SCHENK, fnu, the closest co-worker of von MENDE, had very close contacts with the office of Constitutional Protection and Dr. Otto JOHN.<sup>(4)</sup>

7. (Prof) HAENDEL, fnu, has reportedly been nominated successor to Tibor TORMA, who resigned as head of the Munich office of General FARKAS's Hungarian Liberation Movement (Ungarische Befreiungsbewegung - UBB).

(1) Subsource comment: This lack of confidence on the part of FARKAS is not based upon the realities in the Hungarian emigration. He has more widespread support than he realizes. For example, should the composition of the HNC be decided by a general election from the emigration, the extreme right wing under FARKAS would gain a clear victory. Subsource attributes this to the following:

- a. The overwhelming majority of the Hungarian emigration have nationalist views and consist of former army members.
- b. A tendency toward political extremism -which takes to the right in the face of the emigration's pronounced anti-Communist attitude- results from disappointment over their life in the emigration.
- c. They are irritated by the presence of representatives of leftist parties in the HNC, who are accused of having participated in Communist atrocities in Hungary. (A change in this attitude toward the HNC could probably be achieved through PFEIFER's or MAGY's resignation from the HNC. In such a case, the chances and popularity of Generals FARKAS and ZAKO would be considerably diminished.)

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- (2) Source comment: According to information from 303, Dr. Zoltan MAKRA, editor of Hungaria, is willing to publish General HENNYEY's answer.
- (3) Source comment: Source believes that, unless prompted by the Free Europe Citizens' Service of the NCFE, of which General HENNYEY is a paid employee, this attitude of HENNYEY's is one he is merely assuming. HENNYEY probably hopes through this feigned attitude to seduce his political enemies from taking action against him during his forthcoming absence from Germany. However it is doubtful that Generals FARKAS and ZAKO will be misled by this maneuver and will cease their efforts to convince German circles that they should not permit HENNYEY's re-entrance into Germany.
- (4) Source comment: Although previous other information indicated that von MENDE's office co-operated with the JOHN office, SCHENK is reportedly a former SS or SD officer. If true, it appears unlikely, in view of JOHN's attitude toward former nazis, that a close personal or official contact existed between JOHN and SCHENK. It is not improbable however that offices competing with von MENDE or circles unsympathetic to him have distributed these rumors among the East-European emigration to deter East-Europeans from co-operating with von MENDE.

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31 August 1954

Subject : Hungarian Military Circles-in-Exile

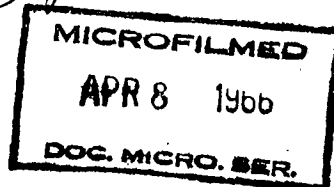
Date of Information : July - August 1954

Source : 300

Subsource : 303

Evaluation of Information : 3

38



On 12 August 1954 Subsource stated the following about events in Hungarian military circles-in-exile:

1. The resignation of Tibor ECKHARDT from the Comradship Association of Hungarian Veterans (MHBK) was not prompted by personal controversies or disagreements of principle with General Andreas ZAKO. ECKHARDT supposedly came to the conviction that he could contribute much more to the Hungarian cause if he acquired US citizenship. To become a US citizen, he cannot be a member of an organization-in-exile. In order not to harm the MHBK by his resignation, he subsequently went to the MHBK congress in Chicago in April 1954, where he made a speech in favor of the MHBK. Subsource is in direct correspondence by letter with ECKHARDT and he can assure that relations between ECKHARDT and ZAKO are most cordial. Simultaneously, ECKHARDT resigned his post as head of the military section of the Hungarian National Committee (HNC).
2. Subsource states that the recent understanding reached between Generals Andreas ZAKO and Ferdinand (Ferenc) FARKAS is free of any political commitments. The agreement concerns only the elimination of past personal differences. Neither General acted in their capacity as political leaders but as private individuals. However it is intended that this personal understanding will subsequently serve as a basis for bringing about a consolidation of all Hungarian military men, for political and military eventualities. General ZAKO has reportedly now succeeded in tying to himself approximately 50 Hungarian generals-in-exile. The group around (General) Hugo SONYI is reportedly represented by only ten generals. General FARKAS has reportedly agreed to withdraw from political life and resign from all political offices should subsequently a "Hungarian Council of Generals-in-Exile" be created.

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3. Regarding the establishment of the "Hungarian Defense Council" by Archduke JOSEF, and also his previous recent statements and manifestos, Subsource states that JOSEF was requested as the highest-ranking officer to interfere in order to bring about peace and order in the military circles. Subsource states that obtaining the support of Archduke JOSEF was necessary to counteract the fact that the HNC had gotten Admiral HORTHY, through (General) Gustav HENNYEY, to support General SONYI. Subsource states that the MHBK and General ZAKO would actually be willing to follow Admiral HORTHY's leadership, should Admiral HORTHY also be entitled to decide on the composition of the political board, i.e. the HNC. However the left wing of the HNC is willing to authorize HORTHY only to command the military, and is unwilling to allow him to make political decisions. Thus, the MHBK was obliged to resort to obtaining the backing of the "oldest-in-rank personage" of the Hungarian military men in order to maintain its position.
  4. Subsource also stated that the "Hungarian Defense Council" is not an imitation of and should not be confounded with the "Supreme Defense Council" provided for in the Hungarian military law of 1939, P/II - Para 3, Article 3.
  5. Concerning the article published in Hungaria on 1 August 1954, which, on the basis of excerpts from the diary of Hungarian General FARAGHO, accused General HENNYEY of having known about the secret peace negotiations with the Soviets, Subsource states that the article is due to the initiative of Dr. Zoltan MAKRA, editor of Hungaria. When asked as to how (Dr.) MAKRA had gained this detailed knowledge of FARAGHO's diary, Subsource stated that MAKRA was a very close friend of FARAGHO's and had learned these details directly from him before MAKRA's flight from Hungary in 1949. (1)
  6. Subsource emphatically denied the rumor circulating in the Hungarian emigration that Dr. MAKRA had temporarily resigned as editor-in-chief of Hungaria. Subsource states MAKRA merely turned the administrative details over to someone else. Subsource also stated that Dr. MAKRA is complaining about attempts made in Hungarian circles to label him a Communist or anti-US in order to render him harmless to the HNC.
- (1) Source comment: The purpose of the article in Hungaria was to make General HENNYEY unacceptable in Germany. It is anticipated that German circles of today will consider and condemn Hungarian peace negotiations with the Soviets in 1944 as a betrayal of German-Hungarian comradeship-in-arms and not as a withdrawal from the alliance with Naziism. Once HENNYEY should be branded as a person cognizant of these negotiations, it would be considered a gross lack of diplomatic tact by the HNC to assign HENNYEY as the HNC Hungarian representative in

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Germany. Subsource states Dr. MAKRA composed the article in such a manner as to allow no way out for General HENNYEY, HENNYEY must either admit he knew about the negotiations, making him impossible in Germany, or he must deny it and thus criticize HORTHY to the extent that HORTHY made foreign-policy decisions without informing his Foreign Minister. Judging from HENNYEY's devotion to HORTHY Subsource does not believe that HENNYEY will want to so criticize the Admiral.

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31 August 1954

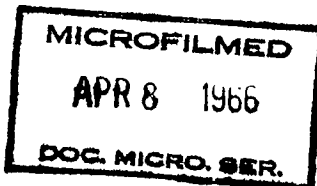
Subject : Hungarian Military Circles-in-Exile

Date of Information : 20 August 1954

Source : 300

Subsource : 314

Evaluation of Information : 3



1. The newly created "Hungarian Defense Council" is not intended as a mass organization but a consolidation of the Hungarian military men-in-exile. It is to become a disciplined organization of a purely military character. Since the objective of this organization is the fight against Communism, it can be said that it relies on approximately 80 % of the mass of the Hungarian emigration and has advocates also from among non-military circles.
2. Neither (General) Ferdinand FARKAS nor General Andreas ZAKO can be considered representatives of their organizations in the new council, but merely as personages holding the rank of General. That Marshal JOSEF assigned the responsible work to them is explained by the fact that the two are backed by the mass of military men. The leadership, called the Secretariat General, consists of three persons. In addition to FARKAS and ZAKO, Marshal JOSEF nominated Emil INSTHY, oldest-in-rank active General (was in the active service until the end of hostilities), as a member of the Secretariat General. JOSEF reserves to himself the supreme position of president or leader.
3. Especially skilled officers have been assigned to represent the different branches of the service. Their mission is to consolidate all Hungarian military men-in-exile according to branches and units in order to be immediately at disposal when necessary. The organization also has authorized representatives in each country where Hungarian emigrés have settled. As long as the organization is in a preparatory stage, i.e. as long as no concrete missions are assigned by the West, FARKAS and ZAKO intend to retain the leadership of their organizations. They have agreed that once the situation is more concrete in the Defense Council, they will withdraw from their organizations to devote themselves to military work only.
4. Upon Source's question as to whether disbandment of the two organizations (Hungarian Liberation Movement - HLM, Ungarische Befreiungsbewegung - UBB; and Comradship Association of Hungarian Veterans - MHBK, Kameradschaftsverband Ungarischer Frontkaempfer - KUF) might be forthcoming at a later date, Subsource attempted to

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avoid a clear answer. When being asked again, he admitted however that he deems disbandment of the MHBK very probable since the MHBK will become superfluous after the formation of the new organization. On the other hand, he decidedly rejected the idea of a later disbandment of the HLM. Subsource attempted to justify the HLM's right to exist, by stating that the HLM is a collection center of the entire Hungarian emigration. Asked as to whether the HLM would continue to exist if admitted to the HNC (Hungarian National Committee), since the HNC will then have become the collection center of all Hungarians, Subsource said that it is General FARKAS's firm decision to maintain the HLM until Hungary's liberation since only the HLM offers the guarantee of a proper conduct of the liberation struggle.

5. Subsource called the reconciliation between Generals FARKAS and ZAKO a personal affair.<sup>(1)</sup> The two organizations will perform their activities paralleling each other, without fighting each other as heretofore. It is now their objective to remedy abuses within the HNC by calling them to the attention of the Americans.
6. In answer to the question of cooperation of the new organization with Western circles, Subsource stated non-American circles (not specified) have already offered support. The offer was turned down since it is felt that the work would be senseless without American assistance. Assistance was also offered the HLM. Thus, for example, the French are willing to make a house in the vicinity of Lindau available to the HLM to be used as their headquarters. The British, in turn, are willing to take FARKAS to England and to support his organization. FARKAS supposedly turned these offers down and relies only on the US.
7. The HLM does not cooperate with any intelligence services, and wants to keep out of such involvement. The financial status of the HLM is very precarious since no support whatsoever is received. Costs are covered by the members alone.<sup>(2)</sup>
8. General FARKAS is scheduled to make a big speech on 28 September 1954 in the USA. He would have to depart on 6 September at the latest. But he is unable to obtain a visa since the HNC works against him. Subsource stated that the HNC is apprehensive of FARKAS's trip to the USA since the meetings held by FARKAS are generally attended by hundreds of Hungarians while HNC meetings attract only few participants. This makes it clear that FARKAS's followers are not only in Germany, i.e. nazi collaborators, but also in the democratic exile. Since the HNC is not backed by the masses they fear that the Americans might realize with whom they can cooperate more profitably.

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- (1) Source comment: Subsource always spoke of General ZAKO as a nice young man who is in General FARKAS's esteem. Subsource gave the impression that FARKAS looks down upon ZAKO.
- (2) Source comment: Subsource said that he can come to Munich only on specific days, whenever there are trips at reduced rates. He said he has no money and must be very economical. Source has certain doubts about the latter statement.

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at 6 EGMA-12627

31 August 1954

Subject : Hungarian Affairs

Date of Information : 13 August 1954

Source : 300

Subsource : 310

Evaluation of Information : 3

1. Subsource reported that the Comradeship Association of Hungarian Veterans (MHBK) as heretofore continues to reject the ABN. General FARKAS is not authorized to represent the MHBK to the ABN. The MHBK likewise alienates itself from the Hungarian Liberation Movement (HLM) of General FARKAS.
2. Subsource referred to the agreement reached between General ZAKO and General FARKAS in March 1954 as an agreement between two Hungarian Generals and not as one concluded in their capacity as leaders of two organizations. The personal quarrel between Andreas ZAKO and Ferdinand (Ferenc) FARKAS had resulted in their two organizations becoming enemies, although many members were affiliated with both organizations. It is intended to put an end to these disagreements, particularly since the "two organizations have much in common".
3. ZAKO and FARKAS joined the newly-created "Hungarian Defense Council" merely as Generals without representing their organizations. Subsource stated that should General FARKAS try to play a leading role in the new "Defense Council", he must withdraw from his position as leader of the Hungarian Liberation Movement. General ZAKO is not willing to have FARKAS in this capacity ~~as~~ as a politician.
4. In the Hungarian Defense Council the door is always open for General Hugo SONYI. There are no objections against him personally; he is considered a victim of General HEMNYEY and the Hungarian National Committee (HNC).
5. The MHBK will never recognize the present HNC since such recognition by the leadership of the MHBK would be tantamount to the latter's disruption, in view of the strong feelings against the HNC held by the rank and file of the MHBK.

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6. Subsource reports that General HENNYEY is spreading the allegation that General ZAKO has been rejected by the USA and consequently has no political chances. Subsource assures that General ZAKO fully advocates US policy and, despite repeated requests by the French and British, refuses to cooperate with the latter. (1)  
"It is political nonsense to think of East-European liberation without American participation".
7. Asked whether General ZAKO intends to visit France, Subsource said General ZAKO has a permanent entry visa to France and can visit this country at any time. Unfortunately he has no time to go there. (2)
8. Subsource claimed that in the East-European Military Council of General Vladislav ANDERS, the fight between Generals SONYI and ZAKO was decided in favor of General ZAKO, i.e. as Hungarian representative they would accept General ZAKO.
9. Subsource submitted the attached list of names of members of the former Hungarian General Staff in the emigration, who are all followers of General ZAKO.
  - (1) Source comment: Previous information from 302 indicates that ZAKO has already worked for the French and cheated them of large amounts of money. ZAKO is said to work with the British at present.
  - (2) Source comment: 302 in previous reports stated that he has information from French sources that the French are waiting for ZAKO to enter France to arrest him for cheating them out of the above mentioned money.

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N a m e n s l i s t e

über die Mitglieder des ehemaligen ung. Generalstabs in der Emigration, die sich bisher angemeldet hatten (1. Mai, 1954.)

Nr.	N a m e	Rang	z.Z. Beruf	Adresse
1.	Jenő SZÁNTAY	(Oberst)	Handelsvertretung	Madrid-Lagasca 124, Spanien
2.	Dénes DOBÁK	(Oberst)	techn. Zeichner	101. W. Earle Ave, Youngstown 7, Ohio, USA
3.	Kornél GYERTYÁNFY	(Oberst)	Bibliothekar	Salzburg-Parsch, Fürbergstr. 65. Österreich
4.	László KOCSIS	(Oberst)	Angestellter	Juan D. Perón 1742. Dep. A. San Fernando-FCNBBM Arg.
5.	László INCZE	(Oberst Luftw.)	Fabrikarbeiter	1207. N. Harrison St. Saginaw, Mich. USA
6.	Béla ÁLMAY	(Oberst)	Betriebsleiter u. Topograf	Caixa Postale 115. Lorenna-Estado do Sao Paulo
7.	Sándor HORVÁTH	(Oberst)		98. Sydenham Rd. Norwood, S.A. Australien
8.	Tibor v. Berényi	(Oberst- leutnant)	Arbeiter in Kriegsindustrie	726, North 8th St. Keokuk, Iowa, USA
9.	Vilmos HAVAS	(Oberstleut- nant)	Laborant	637 West Delavan Ave. Buffalo 22. N.Y. USA
10.	Vároly VASVÁRY	(Oberst- leutnant)	techn. Zeichner	1020, University Court A. Athens-Georgia, USA
11.	v. Jenő NÉMETH	(Major)	techn. Zeichner	306, Bartlett St. San Francisco, Cal. USA
12.	Albin KAPITÁNFY	Major	Angestellter	Innsbruck 6. Burder Willram 7/2, Österreich
13.	v. Ferenc Adonyi	(Major)	kaufm. Angestellter	Friesach/Kärnten, Postfach 14. Österreich
14.	Tibor ZSÖGÖN	(Major)	Ingenieur	Calle Pueyrveden 232, Arguelia, Coed. Argentinien
15.	István GARAY	(Major)	Dreher	1807 W. 45 St. Cleveland, Ohio, USA
16.	v. János SZAKVÁRY	(Major)	<del>Handelskorpresident</del> kaufm. Korrespondent	Via Solferino 37. Brescia, Italien
17.	István PONGOR	(Major)	Fabrikarbeiter	613, Orleans Ave, Keokuk, Iowa, USA
18.	László LEVÁLT- JEBÉRSZKY	(M-)		395 Avenel St. Avenel N.J. USA

3.	Kornél <del>GYERTYÁNFY</del>	(Oberst)	Bibliothekar	Salzburg-Parsch, Fürbergstr. 65. Österreich
4.	László <del>KÓCSIS</del>	(Oberst)	Angestellter	Juan D. Perón 1742. Dep. A. San Fernando-FCNBBM Arg.
5.	László <del>INCZE</del>	(Oberst Luftw.)	Fabrikarbeiter	1207. N. Harrison St. Saginaw, Mich. USA
6.	Béla <del>ÁLMAY</del>	(Oberst)	Betriebsleiter u. Topograf	Caixa Postale 115. Lorenna-Estado do Sao Paulo
7.	Sándor <del>HORVÁTH</del>	(Oberst)		98. Sydenham Rd. Norwood, S.A. Australien
8.	Tibor v. <del>Berényi</del>	(Oberst- leutnant)	Arbeiter in Kriegsindustrie	726, North 5th-St. Keokuk, Iowa, USA
9.	Vilmos <del>HÁVAS</del>	(Oberstleut- nant)	Laborant	637 West Delavan Ave. Buffalo 22. N.Y. USA
10.	Károly <del>VASVÁRY</del>	(Oberst- leutnant)	techn. Zeichner	1020, University Court A. Athens-Georgia, USA
11.	v. Jenő <del>NEMETH</del>	(Major)	techn. Zeichner	306, Bartlett St. San Francisco, Cal. USA
12.	Albin <del>KAPITÁNYFY</del>	Major	Angestellter	Innsbruck 5. Burder Willram 7/2, Österreich
13.	v. Ferenc <del>Adonyi</del>	(Major)	kaufm. Angestellter	Friesach/Kärnten, Postfach 14. Österreich
14.	Tibor <del>ZSÓGÖN</del>	(Major)	Ingenieur	Calle Pueyrveden 232, Arguelia, Coed. Argentinien
15.	István <del>GARAY</del>	(Major)	Dreher	1807 W. 45 St. Cleveland, Ohio, USA
16.	v. János <del>SZAKVÁRY</del>	(Major)	<del>Handelstokkorentent</del> kaufm. Korrespondent	Via Solferino 37. Brescia, Italien
17.	István <del>PONGOR</del>	(Major)	Fabrikarbeiter	613, Orleans Ave, Keokuk, Iowa, USA
18.	László <del>LEVÁLT- JÉZTERSZKY</del>	(Major)		395 Avenel St. Avenel, N.J. USA
			arbeite smjeus	46 rue Elifalize Ramet, Belgien

Nr.	Name	Rang	Beruf	Adresse
20.	Zoltán DEMIÁNY	Major	Ma-ler-Unterneh-mer	604 W. Queens Rd. North Vancouver, Can.
21.	v. Ferenc KOVÁCS de Tasnád	Major	Karthograf Stud. techn.	10103 Mc Kenney Ave Silver Spring, Md. USA
22.	v. Georg LEPES	Major	techn. Kon- strukteur	River Rd. R.D. 4. Chagrin Falls, Ohio
23.	v. Peter NYIRÓ	Major		Rua Peixoto Gomide 462. Apt. 11. Sao Paulo, Brasil
24.	Endre APOSTAGHY	Haupt- mann	Angestellter	München 23. Postf. 300
25.	v. Rezső BARTHA	Hauptmann	Sportlehrer	Av. Casanova, Edf. San Vicente, Bello Monte, Ve
26.	Pál DARNÓY	Hauptmann	Angestellter	p.A. Kontz, 13b Hei- sing bei Kempten
27.	Lajos LÓTE	Hauptmann	techn. Zeichner	115 Berkeley St. Ro- chester, N.Y. USA
28.	András BAK	Hauptmann	techn. Zeichner	c/o A- Kovács, Casab- lanca, 41 Jacques Cartier
29.	v. Antal RADNÓCZY	Hauptmann	Angestellter	München 23, Postf. 300
30.	Jenő RUTKAY	Hauptmann		85 Henry St. Werris- Creek, NSW. Austral.
31.	György KOVÁCS de Tasnád	Hauptmann	techn. Zeichner	2072 W. 30th St. Cleve- land, Ohio USA
32.	v. Kurt SÓNYI	Hauptmann	Angestellter	21 Detmold, Postfach
33.	József KAPOSVÁRY	Hauptmann	Handelsver- treter	Untenburg 26, Post Kühnsdorf, Kärnten
34.	Ernö KONTZ	Hauptmann (techn. Stab)	Fabrikleiter	13b Heising/Allg. bei Kempten
35.	v. János LUPKOVICS	Hauptmann	Angestellter	München 23. Postf. 300.
36.	v. László VATTAY	Hauptmann	Pautechniker	Charlone 31. Villa Ballester, Argentina
37.	György BALOGHY	Hauptmann	techn. Zeichner	3438 18th St. San Fran- cisco, Cal. USA
38.	Jenő HAIMAY	Hauptmann	Angestellter	München 23. Postf. 300
39.	Ödön FÁY	Hauptmann	Schweisser u. Fotograf	143 Charlotte St. Brant- Ford. Ont. Canada
	v. László DUSKA	Hauptmann	techn. Ange- stellter	535-13 Av. West, Cal- gary, Alb. Canada

Taszi

20 rue Mont-Roland,  
Dola/Jura, Frankreich

23.	v. Peter NYIRŐ	Major		Rua Peixoto Gomide 462. Apt. 11. Sao Paulo, Brasil
24. X	Endre APOSTAGHY	Hauptmann	Angestellter	München 23. Postf. 300
25.	v. Rézső BARTHA	Hauptmann	Sportlehrer	Av. Casanova, Edf. San Vicente, Bello Monte, Ve
26.	Pál DARNÓY	Hauptmann	Angestellter	p.A.Kontz, 13b Heising bei Kempten.
27.	Lajos LÓTE	Hauptmann	techn. Zeichner	115 Berkeley St. Rochester, N.Y. USA
28.	András BAK	Hauptmann	techn. Zeichner	c/o A-Kovács, Casablanca, 41 Jacques Cartier
29. X	v. Antal RADNÓCZY	Hauptmann	Angestellter	München 23, Postf. 300
30.	Jenő RUTKAY	Hauptmann		85 Henry St. Warris-Creek, NSW. Austral.
31.	György KOVÁCS de Tasnád	Hauptmann	techn. Zeichner	2072 W. 30th St. Cleveland, Ohio USA
32.	v. Kurt SÓNYI	Hauptmann	Angestellter	21 Detmold, Postfach
33.	József KAPOSVÁRY	Hauptmann	Handelsvertreter	Untenburg 26, Post Kühnsdorf, Kärnten
34.	Ernő KONTZ	Hauptmann (techn. Stab)	Fabrikleiter	13b Heising/Allg. bei Kempten
35. X	v. János LUPKOVICS	Hauptmann	Angestellter	München 23. Postf. 300.
36. v.	László VATTAY	Hauptmann	Pautechniker	Charlone 31. Villa Ballester, Argentina
37.	György BALOGHY	Hauptmann	techn. Zeichner	3438 18th St. San Francisco, Cal. USA
38. X	Jenő HALMAY	Hauptmann	Angestellter	München 23. Postf. 300
39.	Ödön FAY	Hauptmann	Schweisser u. Fotograf	143 Charlotte St. Brantford. Ont. Canada
	v. László DUSKA	Hauptmann	techn. Angestellter	535-13 Av. West, Calgary, Alb. Canada

Taszián GÖDÖLŐS

Hauptmann

20 rue Mont-Roland,  
Dola/Jura, Frankreich

Hauptmann

Hauptmann

Nr.	N a m e	Rang.	Beruf	Adresse
43.	Béla <del>SC</del> MOSKUTHY	(Hauptmann)	Geodeter	c/o A. Kovács, Casablanca, 41 rue J. Cartier, Marokko
44.	Károly <del>PU</del> DÁS	(Hauptmann)	Fotograf	525 Summit Ave. St. Paul 2 Minn. USA
45.	János <del>IV</del> ANYI	(Hauptmann)	Fotograf	München 23, Postf. 300.
46.	Pál <del>PI</del> NTÉR	(Hauptmann)	Angestellter	München 23, Postfach 300
47.	László <del>BE</del> RTHÓTY	(Hauptmann)	kaufm. Ange- stellter	Augsburg, Rosenaustr. 37
48.	Gusztáv <del>BU</del> JKOVSKY	(Hauptmann)	kaufm. Ange- gestellter	P.O.Box 484, Del Mar, Cal. USA
49.	Gusztáv <del>MO</del> LNÁR	(Hauptmann)		Star Route, Box 446 Escondido, Cal. USA.