

ARCHIVES 315 CARDS on Ferenc FARKAS []

FARKAS, Ferenc

London-X-2-Pts-28
Folder # 3

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Subject FARKAS, Ferenc notes
1st gen. Hungarian army CO VI
corps - chief boy scouts in Hungary
Date _____ File No. 10 105
Reference Hun-mil
Int 53 +

C.I.C.

FILED: WASH-X-2-Int-53

X-REF FORM FILED
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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

FARKAS, Ferenc

KRL-1431, 1942-1946

MI 5 states that they believe this man to be identical with Major-General Ferenc de KISBARNAK-FARKAS, Chief Scout since March 1942. He was C.O. of Laxovica Academy before his appointment as Commander in Chief of the Fourth Army Corps. He was awarded the Iron Cross by Hitler in June 1944, for brave leadership in the Carpathians. In August 1944 he defended the Tartar Pass where he held up the Russian advance. He had German troops under his command. In October 1944 he was appointed Government Commissioner for Evacuation by SZALASI, who had been appointed Premier by the Germans when HORTHY resigned and Hungary changed sides on 15 October 1944. This man is probably identical with FARKAS, Ferenc, who was reported to us at the beginning of 1946 by a somewhat unreliable source to be one of the leaders of an anti-Russian Hungarian organization. He was believed by source to be in a camp in the south of France.

MGH 002-1122, 22 November 1946

Subject is reported to be promoting the formation of a Hungarian government-in-exile. He is said to have been a Colonel General in the former Hungarian Army. Subject lives at Johanneskirchen, Bavaria, north of Pfarrkirchen. Subject has no money for his movement, but is exceedingly active and is working with two other groups, one in Garmisch and one in Munich. He is in contact with a number of former Hungarian generals now living in the US Zone of Germany and with some 50 members of the former Hungarian parliament. Subject has completed a draft proposal for a new Hungarian government which reportedly is to be established in 1948 on the anniversary of the birth of Kossuth.

PIR-6129, 28 March 1950

Subject has good working relationship with General Lev PRCHALA (notorious Slovak Fascist and member of the Tiso regime) who heads the "Anti-Fascist Block" headquarters in London.

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FARKAS de KISBARNAK, Gen. Ferenc b. 1892 in Kismarton

Report 13 June 45 from reliable source: P. [redacted] Hung. Army, considered in 1912, promoted to gen. staff officer 1924. From 1938 to 43 CO of Hung. Military Academy. During WWII was Corps Commander (prob. 4th Army Corps, & awarded Iron Cross by Hitler June 44 for brave leadership against the Russians in the Carpathians). Promoted to Gen. & slated to be Hung. Prime Min. in 1944. Thereafter relieved of active duty by the new anti-German Hung. govt. as politically unreliable.

Info 20 Sept 1950 from source of unknown reliability: After Hung. national uprising against the Germans declared his good faith towards the new movement, but did nothing to support it. Broke off relations with Nazi leaders only after greater part of Hung. Army disarmed. Did not return to Hung. after the war & so did not participate in struggle against Sov. domination. Permitted himself to be elected fuhrer of fragment of parliament abroad & for some time was active as leader of Hungs. in western zones of Germany.

Several rpts. from reliable sources said FARKAS was member of a military court which ordered the execution of a number of anti-Nazi officers & civilians at the end of 1944. In Aug. 47 started the anti-Bolshevist Hung. Liberation Movement, a group with extreme nationalist, anti-semitic, pro-German, anti-Commie, anti-Slave leanings. Described as vain, politically ambitious & intensely disliked by some members of other Hung resistance movements. While considered an able officer, reported to be almost morbidly ambitious — a man who regarded himself as the born saviour of his nation.

27 Apr 1949: Gen. ZAKO claimed to have severed all connection with him. FARKAS rpdly. planned to retire from public activity & go to Switzerland.

MAV-554 10 June 1948: Everyone among the Hung. emigres who stands politically left of HORTHY and even HORTHY himself regards FARKAS as an impossible political figure.

Realizes that his appearances in front ranks of Hung. emigre politicians will provoke vigorous attacks & is trying to shield himself by hiding behind his best-known comrade, Andras ZAKO, as his representatives.

8 Sept. 48 - MAV-628: ZAKO is resentful of KISBARNAKI-FARKAS' political maneuvering & has requested that he consider himself a soldier.

11 Sept 48 - MAV-698: ZAKO's attitude towards him thought to be unfavorable because of his political maneuvers. NAGY did not believe ZAKO would be connected with FARKAS, whom NAGY regards as a political opponent.

MEMO-1199 of 20 Dec. 48: FARKAS, leader of the Hung. Freedom Movement, has been very well treated by high French officials & has been a guest at Baden-Baden at least 3 times. British consul-gen. in Muni also in close contact. Right-wing members of the Hung. Freedom Movement did not approve of the policy pursued by its leader & were expected to join the Henkel group, which is already the largest Hung. exile org. in Germany & Austria.

EE/FI 2159 of 15 Oct. 52: Was once Commanding Gen. of the 6th Military District at Debrecen. Many political figures do not accept him as he participated in the German-controlled trials of Hungarian resistance leaders. Appointed Govt. Commissioner for Evacuation in 1944 by Szalasi, who had been appointed premier by the Germans...ardent supporter of his Arrow Cross Party.

AmEmb memo Paris 2 April 57: Reports Chinese Nationalist interest in right-wing Hung. anti-Commie org. Chinese Emb. told that Gen. Farkas de KISBARNAK, an officer of the org. "Magyar Honvedelmi Tamacs", had Fascist inclinations and out of touch with developments in Hung. and in no sense represented trends there. Request for advice had come to Chinese Emb. Paris from Foreign Office in Taipei, indicating Gen. Farkas de KISBARNAK had been in touch with the Chinese Nationalist authorities.

AK-320 of 29 May 57 rpts. from Szabad Magyarok NY 12 May: Leader of the Hungarian Liberty Movement, visited Formosa where he called on Generalissimo Chang-Kai-Shek, per invitation by the Anti-Bolshevist League of Asiatic Nations (he is "a leader of the Anti-Bolshevik Block of Nations in Munich"). FARKAS reports he was pleased by the military posture of the CHINAT army.

SECRET

NY 44-541, 27

Appeared before Hewitt with ZARD on 19 March 1949 in Munich. On this occasion, ZARD presented a plan for U. S. support of his group.

PISA-4363, 22 April 1949

ZARD claimed to have severed all connection with subject, who planned to retire from public activity in near future and to go to Switzerland.

MSBA-1140, 15 September 1943, from Born

Former head of Hungarian Military Academy, Bay Area leader, prominent Catholic, travels frequently between Germany and Austria; giving lectures to Hungarian U's, etc.; described as vain and politically ambitious.

MAY-994, 10 June 1943

In 1944 some cells of this group, Magyar Keresseg (originally an anti-Nazi resistance group formed against the infiltration of "Volkdeutschs" into Hungarian public life) settled in the western zone of Europe. In 1945 and 1946, liaison was established with these cells and the members in the homeland, through HAPPEY, Gene SOOS and, later, through Kalman SALATA. Contact was also reestablished with P. HIRSHMAN-PARKAS, since he too is a member of this organization although he is strongly compromised because of his role during the SEALASKI regime. SALASKI is now willing to compromise and accept ZARD as representative of the PARKAS group, but he definitely refuses to accept PARKAS himself. PARKAS is active and a prominent figure in the NORTH and SEALASKI regimes. Everyone among the Hungarian emigres who stands politically left of NORTH, and even NORTH himself, regards PARKAS as an impossible political figure. PARKAS, however, skillfully exploits the situation of Hungarian emigrants. He has engaged in extensive propaganda for the French resettlement plan. Through Father HODAY, he has the support of the Vatican Mission to Germany, and he supports the extreme rightist program of Andras PAL. He is trying to exert additional pressure through contacts with the FC IRO. To remove that he issued membership cards to Hungarians in Bavaria, stating that those in possession of such membership cards would receive preferential treatment from US forces in case of war between Russia and the western powers and will be evacuated to the US without delay. PARKAS realizes that his appearance in the front ranks of Hungarian emigre politicians will provoke vigorous attacks and is trying to shield himself by hiding behind his best known cover, Andras ZARD, as his representative.

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NAV-628, 8 September 1948

While SULLIVAN was in Paris, the French authorities brought him into contact with Ferenc KISBARNAKI-FARKAS. The latter has been instructed by Col. FURCOURT to visit a few important personalities in France, among them Otto von BISMARCK, BAKON-BERENCSI, and a priest named GAGNI, and through their exert influence on SULLIVAN so that he might be won over completely in favor of the French plan. KISBARNAKI-FARKAS received instructions from Col. FURCOURT to sharpen opposition of the aforementioned Hungarian personalities, including SULLIVAN, to the Hungarian exile group headed by Ferenc NAGY and Soltan PFEFFER in the U.S. KISBARNAKI-FARKAS is on excellent terms with Col. FURCOURT of the B/Doc; he is also in constant contact with Col. MONTAIN, now stationed in Innsbruck. ZAKO is resentful of KISBARNAKI-FARKAS' political maneuvering, and has requested that he consider himself a soldier.

NAV-698, 11 September 1948

ZAKO's attitude toward KISBARNAKI-FARKAS was thought to be unfavorable, because of the latter's political maneuvers. NAGY did not believe ZAKO to be connected with KISBARNAKI-FARKAS, whom BATTI regards as a political opponent.

MEMO-1199, 20 December 1948

General FARKAS, leader of the Hungarian Freedom Movement, has been very well treated by high French officials and has been a guest at Baden-Baden at least three times. On one occasion he was entertained by General Pierre KOENIG, CG of the French forces of occupation. The British Consul General in Munich is also in close contact with FARKAS. The right-wing members of the Hungarian Freedom Movement did not approve of the policy pursued by its leader, General Ferenc FARKAS, and were expected to join the FREKFI group which is already the largest Hungarian exile organization in Germany and Austria.

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FINLEY, Bureau

FTL-1431, 1942-1945

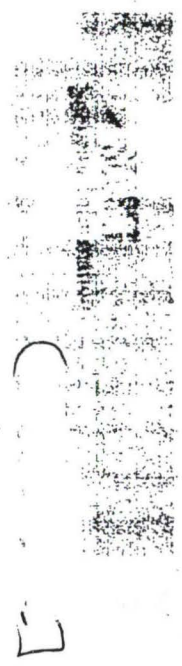
KT 5 states that they believe this man to be identical with Major-General Petrov de T. RUMYANTSEV, Chief Scout since March 1942. He was C.O. of Latvian Security before his appointment as Commander in Chief of the Fourth Army Corps. He was awarded the Iron Cross by Hitler in June 1944, for brave leadership in the Carpathians. In August 1944 he defended the Tartar Pass where he held up the Russian advance. He had German lessons under his command. In October 1944 he was appointed Government Commissioner for Transilvania by TITLARI, who had been appointed Premier by the Germans when HITLER resigned and Romany then resigned on 15 October 1944. This man is probably identical with P.A.S.A.T, friend, who was reported to us at the beginning of 1946 by a somewhat unreliable source to be one of the leaders of an anti-Bolshevik Hungarian organization. It was believed by source to be in a camp in the north of Greece.

MEM 002-1122, 28 November 1946

Subject is reported to be promoting the formation of a Hungarian Government-in-exile. He is said to have been a Colonel General in the former Hungarian Army. Subject lives at Johanneadsbrunn, Bavaria, north of Frankfurt-am-Main. Subject has no money for his movement, but is supposedly active and is working with two other groups, one in Denmark and one in Munich. He is in contact with a number of former Hungarian generals now living in the US Zone of Germany and with some 50 members of the former Hungarian parliament. Subject has completed a draft proposal for a new Hungarian government which reportedly is to be established in 1948 on the anniversary of the birth of Kossuth.

FTL-6159, 28 March 1950

Subject has good working relationship with General Lov STREIBEL (no longer Slavik Fossile and member of the T-50 program) who heads the Anti-Bolshevik State Headquarters in London.



DOROGHI-FARKAS, Ferenc, Kalman Lorand

Hung c.c.
XL-2202
25 Oct 1944
P-2

An Akos DOROGHI-FARKAS was for many years the leader of the extreme right elements in the municipal civil service of Budapest and a rabid anti-Semite. Upon German insistence he was made mayor of Budapest in April 1944 and he dismissed all officials and employees who were not 100 per cent pro-Nazi. All anti-semitic measures were applied by him with vengeance. He was removed from office when the elimination of the extremists began in August, but he is reportedly active again as one of SZALASY's men.

38-R-3-y
PX-381
19 Sept 45
Refugee
Hung.
Lawyer in
Switzerland

An Akos DOROGHI-FARKAS, Magistrat-Rat listed as a Hungarian war criminal.

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Classification	Priority	1 10/1/55
PERTINENT INFORMATION		
Source: JK/29		Evaluation: B (Country of origin)

Also present at the meeting held with SZEKYI were a (a) Major Gustav POTYOMI and (b) a Captain (don) FAY. These two officers closely collaborate with SZEKYI and collect military information for him. Both are former officers of the Hungarian Army, and at present are living in GARLSCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, GERMANY, where they have opened a photography studio which provides them with sufficient money to cover their needs. They have contact with Lieutenant General FARKAS, who was the chief organizer of the Hungarian Scout movement under the late Count Paul TELEKI. The World Jamboree at GÖDÖLÖ, AUSTRIA was considered as the outstanding achievement of FARKAS in the Boy Scout movement. Sometime ago, FARKAS was forced by the Allies to return to HUNGARY on a train transporting Hungarian officers. When the train stopped at VIENNA, he was taken off and presented to an American colonel (whose name is not known to Source) who informed FARKAS that he would be returned to the UNITED STATES Zone in BAVARIA and be permitted to join his family who is living there. The reason for this gesture on behalf of the American colonel was not disclosed to FARKAS. POTYOMI and FAY are convinced they can persuade FARKAS to cooperate with them, if it meets with the approval of Source.

NOT PERTINENT

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FORM NO. 59-34
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FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	FILE NO.
SUBJECT			
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>All the Generals have left Paris now and I have the following impressions of their trip.</p> <p>General <u>FARKAS</u> came, positively, to have talks with the <u>French General staff</u>, and, as I mentioned last time, he also saw <u>General [unclear]</u>. The latter promised him everything on earth; first of all money for his men, but FARKAS did not, in fact, get anything so that many people with whom he has been in touch believe that his trip was a failure. He emphasized VERY much his Catholic line and was the whole time with <u>Father [unclear]</u> and twice with <u>Court Joseph [unclear]</u> with whom he talked about all his plans. It was on <u>PAFFY's</u> advice that he also wrote a letter to <u>Mr. [unclear]</u> offering a sort of collaboration with the Hungarian Committee in the USA, but this letter was from a very high and shoulder-patting level.</p> <p>General FARKAS was for nearly three hours with <u>Archduke [unclear]</u>, and it is obvious that he wanted to "have it out" with him and to prove that he is first fiddle with the many Hunrarian G's in Austria and Germany.</p> <p>General <u>HENNYEY</u>, I saw twice. He, as always, made a first-rate impression on me, coolheaded, reasonable and broad-minded - as far as Military people are. He saw Archduke [unclear] several times and there can be no doubt that the Archduke much prefers HENNYEY and relies more on him. Now, shortsighted Catholic quarters, as for instance this <u>Father KOTAJI</u>, who works so closely with FARKAS, want to play it out as a Catholic (FARKAS) issue against the Protestants (HENNYEY) which is idiotic, as HENNYEY is much more Western Christian than the others. HENNYEY did get in touch with the French military quarters but only to get some INO support and, especial. v. backing for his social welfare work.</p>			
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 68-6-2-134y	SOURCE LSA-1110	DATE OF DOCUMENT 19 Sept 53	ANALYST
SUBJECT Hungarians Networks and Assistance			20 AUG 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Source: [] [] commented thusly on Ferenc KISBARNAKI-FARKAS:</p> <p>Ferenc KISBARNAKI-FARKAS - Former head of Hungarian Military Academy, Boy Scout leader, prominent Catholic, travels frequently between Germany and Austria giving lectures to Hungarian DPs etc., described as vain and politically ambitious.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT TO THE []</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: left;"> <p>PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN 201 [] EE/S 21 Aug 53</p> </div> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: small;"> <p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> </div> </div>			
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Ferencs NAGY's ~~visit~~ to Innsbruck was not made public. He arrived in the company of a Mr. ~~ASLIP~~, an American newspaperman, and was met by Col. ~~MONDAIN~~ of the French Military Government. ~~MONDAIN~~ recommended to NAGY that he meet Ferencs KISBARNAKI-FARKAS. NAGY inquired as to whether this was his wish or the wish of Gen. ~~BETHOUART~~. ~~MONDAIN~~ stated that this was merely his own personal wish and that he had not discussed it with Gen. ~~BETHOUART~~. Thereupon, NAGY told Col. ~~MONDAIN~~ that he wanted to avoid meeting personalities who were his political opponents but that he would not refuse to meet KISBARNAKI-FARKAS if Gen. ~~BETHOUART~~ wished him to do so.

~~KISBARNAKI-FARKAS~~ knew of Ferencs NAGY's arrival and came to Innsbruck in the hope that the latter would be willing to see him. Since KISBARNAKI-FARKAS felt that his failure to meet NAGY would impair his prestige among Hungarian exiles, he stated to several Hungarians that he had had a long talk with NAGY, although no such meeting had in fact taken place.

NAGY also met ~~Andras ZAKO~~ in Innsbruck and was favorably impressed by his personality. NAGY regards ~~ZAKO~~ as a non-political soldier and believes that he is not connected in any way with KISBARNAKI-FARKAS. *cc: bit 1/26/52*

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TO THE SUBJECT

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY				
FILE NO.	REF ID	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST				
6-6-3-36/6	1. 11-1-403	June 47					
SUBJECT			CASE				
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Frit 1 has been chiefly occupied with the interrogation of Ferenc [redacted], Hungarian refugee (HVA-8325). Frit 1 has derived the same impression from his lengthy interrogation of FARKAS which Grabyan 1 had reached, namely that FARKAS in all probability is not a conscious agent provocateur. He appears to be something of a dreamer who is willing to devote hours to a discussion of the fine points of his party program. On the other hand, it is very hard to pin him down to precise statements about the immediate practical aims and objectives of this party - the "Hungarian Christian Socialist Party." FARKAS himself has written out a statement amounting to nearly 100 typewritten pages. Frit 1 will submit first a short preliminary report with recommendations for our future course of action re FARKAS, and will follow it with a detailed account of his interrogation...</p> <p>Finret still feels (and indeed the FARKAS and VIDR: interrogations established the point) that Frit 1 is an asset to the station insofar as he is the only Hungarian speaker whom the station has available for such interro... [redacted]</p>							
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>							
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>			<p>PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN [redacted] [redacted] DIV: [redacted] DATE [redacted]</p>				
<p>CROSS REFERENCE FORM</p>			<p>FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				

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DEC 1952

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PERTINENT INFORMATION

1. American Friends of Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Inc. (ABN).

The ABN, which stems from a bloc established in 1943 by anti-German and anti-Communist Ukrainians, has set up a branch office in the USA. Representatives of nine Iron Curtain Countries are represented in the ABN. The Hungarian group is affiliated with the Hungarian Liberty Movement of General Ferenc PARKAS. The Chief of the U.S. Hungarian Group is Gszs. EKENTII of New York. This group publishes a monthly known as The Amerikai Magyar Hang (American Hungarian Voice). The Chairman of the U.S. Branch of the ABN is Dr. Nestor PROCTK, an Ukrainian of New York.

2. Hungarian Boy Scouts.

There is a considerable number of Hungarian Boy Scouts living in the USA. This group had its origins in the Scout organization fostered by General Ferenc PARKAS among Hungarian youth who emigrated from Austria and Germany. The Scouts in the USA are well organized, having groups in Ohio, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The leaders of these groups are, respectively: Ferenc BODDEAY, Lajos EREDI, Pal JAMBOR and Jozsef PERZES. The Hungarian Boy Scouts in the USA participated in the "Conference of Boy Scout Associations from Behind the Iron Curtain" on 13 May in New York. (This conference was sponsored by the BSA under W. Arthur McKINNEY).

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FILE NO. CIS 0001	SOURCE NY- 1	DATE OF DOCUMENT Dec 47	ANALYST C J
SUBJECT		DATE 21 Aug 53	
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>The following information was taken from Hungary Book Card; document is unavailable.</p> <p>General Ferenc Farkas is member of parliament. One of the members of the Peasant Party built into the party by the State Defense Department to maintain control of the Party. This policy is used against all non-communist political groups.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>			
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File: Gen Doulos.

Megjegyzések:

Az említett tárgyalások vezetője Hádaj István vezérezredes volt. Színhelye Olaszország, hová Alexander angol tábornok fűhadiszállására az ellenállási mozgalom egyik repülőtisztje vitte ki.

F. Ferenc feladata sokkal nagyobb volt. Az akkor még csak altábornagyi rangban lévő F.F-et a kormányzó Bakay Szilárd altábornagy Gestapo által történt "eltüntetése" után az összes magyar fegyveres erők főparancsnokává nevezte ki természetesen titokban s számolva német-nyilas puccsal, tehát hatalommal ruházta fel őt arra az esetre, ha ő - a kormányzó - meg lenne fosztva szabad rendelkezési lehetőségétől. A kormányzó F.F-et, mint ilyen a legutolsó minisztertanácsok egyikén be is mutatta. F.F. október 15-én mindezek után semmit sem tett - hogy miért, arra vonatkozó részletek előttem ismeretlenek. Tény azonban az, hogy pár napos nyugdíjazása kizárólag Beregfy akkori nyilas honvédelmi miniszter személyes bosszujának tudható be, akitől r.f. 1944 nyarán német parancsra látta a kárpát hadsereg parancsnokságát, mivel Beregfy az orosz áttérés első napján idegileg teljesen összeroppanva vezetésre képtelennek mutatkozott. Beregfy nem tudta farkasnak elfelejteni soha, hogy ~~XXXXXXXX~~ tanuja, sőt hasznélvezője volt ennek a szégyenletes szereplésnek. F.F-et Szálasi nevezte ki vezérezredessé, majd kiűritési kormánybiztossá, aki ebben a feladatkörben igen tevékeny munkát is végzett.

Farkas r. esküt tett Szálasiira.

Az említett bíróságnak tagja volt. Émetországban ezzel kapcsolatban érte őt már támadás, mire ő védekezésül kiadott egy rüpcédulát, melyben igazolta, hogy az említett bíróságnak nem elnöke, hanem "csak tagja" volt s hogy maga részéről mindent elkövetett az oda állított magasrangú magyar katonák életének megmentésére s egyedül neki köszönhetik az életüket, stb. Ezek közül Amerikában van Hardy nálmán volt altábornagy a folyami erők volt parancsnoka. Jgyencsák Amerikában tartózkodik Székely László vezérezredes, aki valahol N.Y. környékén gyárban dolgozik/7/ s aki a kiűritési kormánybiztosságra kapott beosztást, de mivel sem esküt tett Szálasiira nem akart, sem őt szolgálni, félreállították.

A felsorolásban nem Henney Vilmos, hanem Jusztáv, jelenleg magyar iroda vezető Frankfurtban.

Farkas F. nem tőrztiszt volt, hanem a legmagasabb rangú tábornokok egyike.

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FILE NO. RI/AR	SOURCE ...SH-X-2-INT- 53 (Doc. #10)	DATE OF DOCUMENT Feb 42	ANALYST []	
SUBJECT Order of Battle and Handbook of the Hungarian Armed Forces			DATE 24 Aug 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>Name (age): FERENC Ferenc vitez kisbarnaki (52) Rank: Lt. Gen. Appointment: Comdr. VI Corps, Chief of Hungarian Boy Scouts Date last identified: 30 Nov 43 Remarks: Inf and GSC. Headed a Section of Defense Ministry. Comdr. Ludovica I, from 1938 to Aug 43. Decorated in Nov 43.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>				
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. Old Pouch	SOURCE XX-7870	DATE OF DOCUMENT 11 Jun 45	ANALYST C. [Signature]	
SUBJECT Leading Hungarian Pro-Nazi Personalities			DATE AUG 1953	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
Source: General Ferenc FARKAS Evaluation: B-2				
Name: FARKAS, Ferenc				
Rank: General				
Unit: Hungarian Army, Inactive				
Captured: 26 Apr 45, EGG near Deggendorf				
Interrogated: 6824 DIC (MIS), 4 Jun 45				
<u>FARKAS</u>				
A 53 year old professional Hungarian Army officer commissioned in 1912, and a General Staff Officer since 1924. He was Commanding Officer of the Hungarian Military Academy from 1936 to 1943, and was a Corps Commander in the present war, fighting against the Russians in the Carpathians. He was promoted to General and was slated to be Prime Minister at the time of the crisis in Oct 44, which culminated in HORTHY's arrest by the Germans. Thereafter he was relieved of active duty, on account of political unreliability, by the newly formed Hungarian Government. His non-military activities include organizing the Eucharistic Congress in Budapest in 1938, and the office of Chief Scout of the Hungarian Boy Scout movement.				
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THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.				
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. RI/act	SOURCE KOND-X-2-PT3-10 (February 73)	DATE OF DOCUMENT 11 Mar 45	ANALYST []
SUBJECT Listeners' Conversation on 10 Mar 45 between Maj. Gen. Ladislaw [redacted] and Major [redacted] HADNAGY			DATE 22 AUG 1950
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>In subject conversation Maj. Gen. HARY tells Maj. HADNAGY that Col. Gen. Ferenc FULMIS is serving with SZALASI as commissioner for external affairs (?).</p> <p align="center"><u>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</u></p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. []

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST	
Old Fouch	LS-376	6 Aug 45	C []	
SUBJECT			DATE	
Hungarian Nazi Personalities in Bavaria and Oberosterreich.			14 Aug 58	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>"...The following military leaders were among the strongest German collaborators and were instrumental in the continuation of the resistance of the Hungarian army after 15 Oct 44: ...General Ferenc FARKAS. He and General JUSTY condemned General Kalman HARDY to death at the Sopron-Kohida prison.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL OF THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008</p>				
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. Ld Fouch	SOURCE LGH-003-1142	DATE OF DOCUMENT 22 Nov 46	ANALYST []
SUBJECT			DATE 24 AUG 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>General Franz Kissbornadi FARKAS' address is Johanneskirchen Bavaria (496), north north of Pfarrkirchen (289). FARKAS is reported to be promoting the formation of a Hungarian Government-in-exile. He has no money for this movement, FARKAS is working with a group in Garmisch and one in Munich. He is in contact with a number of former Hungarian generals and some fifty former members of the Hungarian Parliament. He has completed drafting proposal for new government to be established in 1948 on the anniversary of birth of KOSSUTH. Any info re subject, associates or activity would be appreciated.</p> <p>The above info has been taken from Hungarian Desk Card. Document is unavailable.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="right">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008</p> <p align="center">SECRET</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. []

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S E C R E T

Memo: PIR-577

10 December 1946

TO : Heidelberg
FROM : Rome, Italy
SUBJECT : Ferenc FARKAS, General (Kisbarnaki)
REFERENCE: MGH-003-1122 of 22 November 1946



1. Information available from this station on Subject has been reported to you in our PIR-238, dated 13 November 1946, Plan KAVAKO, JK 29's third trip to Austria. Paragraph 9 deals with Subject and his contacts, Major Gustav POTYONDI and Captain Odon FAY.
2. Further information on Hungarian attempts to organize a government in exile has been transmitted in Rome cable 506 of 3 December 1946.
3. We shall try to obtain additional information on Subject from local sources and will forward it as soon as possible.
4. We call your attention to the fact that Subject's name in Hungarian is Kisbarnaki, FARKAS Ferenc. The Kisbarnaki indicates Subject's gentry title.

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LSX 502
13 January 1947

To: SC, AMZON
From: SC, Vienna *Bennett H. Jarvis*
Subject: Franz Kisbarnaki PARKAS. *Ceb*
Reference: MGH-003-1122

*Francis de ...
Francis*

Paragraph 5 of reference communication requested information on Subject, his associates and their activity. SC files this station show no traces.

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REF 1431
NO. XRL-1431

INTELLIGENCE REPORT
London

20 Jan 47

COUNTRY: Hungary/Germany/France

DATE:

SUBJECT: Ferenc Kiebornak FARKAS

INFO: 1942

DIST: 20 Jan 1947

ORIGIN: London

PAGES: 1

Evaluation of sources: see below

Evaluation of content:

SOURCE: M. I. 5 & 6

1. Reference MGH-003-1122 requesting traces on the above-named person. We have the following traces:

2. M. I. 5 state that they believe this man to be identical with Major-General Ferenc de Kiebornak FARKAS, Chief Scout since March 1942. He was C. O. of Ludovica Academy before his appointment as Commander in Chief of the Fourth Army Corps. He was awarded the Iron Cross by Hitler in June 1944, for brave leadership in the Carpathians. In August 1944 he defended the Tartar Pass where he held up the Russian advance. He had German troops under his command. In October 1944 he was appointed Government Commissioner for Evacuation by SZALASI, who had been appointed Premier by the Germans when ROBERTY resigned and Hungary changed sides on 15 October 1944.

3. From M. I. 6 we have the following traces:

This man is probably identical with FARKAS Ferenc who was reported to us at the beginning of 1946 by a somewhat unreliable source to be one of the leaders of an anti-Russian Hungarian organisation. He was believed by source to be in a camp in the South of France. We have no other trace.

4. We would appreciate confirmation or denial of the identity of one or both of these traces with the subject of your trace request.

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Memo: PIRA-136

19 February 1947

TO : London
FROM : Rome, Italy
SUBJECT : General Ferenc FARKAS
REFERENCE : MEL-1431 of 20 January 1947
SOURCE : JK29
EVALUATION: A-2

1. Source believes that Major General Ferenc de Kisbarnak FARKAS, mentioned in Paragraph 2, is identical with the Ferenc FARKAS described in Paragraph 3 of your reference.
2. Source stated, according to his knowledge, FARKAS, together with many other Hungarian staff officers, was captured by the American Army, and eventually turned over to the French. He knows that FARKAS was a PW in France in 1945, and it is possible that he organized Hungarian officers in the PW camp who were anti-Russian.
3. Additional information on FARKAS was disseminated in PIR-577 and PIR-238, Paragraph 9c.

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JK29 File
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. Old Pouch	SOURCE HRO-299	DATE OF DOCUMENT 11 Mar 47	ANALYST []
SUBJECT			DATE 4
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
The following information was taken from Hungary Desk card. Document is unavailable.			
Source: KILKENNY		Evaluation: A-2	
General Ferenc KISNARNAKI FARKAS is now living in Landhurst, American Zone of Germany.			
General CLAY, with whom FARKAS has excellent contact, has given FARKAS permission to proceed with his work of organizing former Hungarian military now living in Germany.			
THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT:			
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FORM NO. 89-34
DEC 1982

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. Cable Archives	SOURCE RQ44-068	DATE OF DOCUMENT 20 Mar 47	ANALYST []
SUBJECT			DATE 21 Mar 53
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>General Farkas de KISBARNAK, DP in Germany is in contact with STOMFAI-STITZ, leader of the Christian Nationalist League Group in Austria.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="right">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE'S METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p align="center">SECRET</p>			
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FORM NO. 59-34
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
Old Pouch	PIR-1038	24 Apr 47	C J
SUBJECT			DATE
Hungarian Emigre Groups in Austria			24 AUG 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>"...The Monarchists (Legitimists), lead by Janos STOLFAL-STITZ, is the most active of the emigre groups in Austria. STOLFAL continually travels between Rome, Geneva and Paris. The members of the Executive Committee are Lt. Gen, Ferenc FARKAS; Lt. Gen. (Count) Mihaly TELEKI, former Minister of Agriculture and George LIPTAY, former member of Parliament.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008</p> <p align="center">SECRET Security Information</p>			
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 43-8-5-y	SOURCE FIRA-2064	DATE OF DOCUMENT 25 Jan 43	ANALYST []	
SUBJECT Hungarian Activity in Rome			DATE 21 Aug 55	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p align="center">"... General KISBARMANI-PARKAS, Ferenc, Chief of the Hungarian National Front in Germany recently came to Italy to organize the Hungarian immigrants. He has now returned to Germany after obtaining negative results..."</p>				
<p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>				
<p align="center">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>				
<p align="right">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>				
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FORM NO. 59-54
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
Old Fouch	JMY	6 Feb 48	[]
SUBJECT			DATE
USF. Report (Special) No. 58			24 Aug 53
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>General FUCHS is allegedly in contact with practically all of the emigre groups in Europe, as well as KINGSBURY. Takes his contacts with the Freedom Party group thru PALFREY. Attended a meeting of another group in Salzburg on 11 Dec 47 which was attended by SZEMAK, FEILICK, Ferenc HORVATH, Janos HAIMAY and Mador LINDHAY-HARTNER.</p> <p>The above info was taken from Hungary Desk card. Document is unavailable.</p> <p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>			
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	COLLECT	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
32-7-17-3y	LCPA-32	1 Mar 48	
SUBJECT			DATE
Intelligence Bulletin and Summary No. 20			1 MAR 1948
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>Pertinent info of Ferenc Farkas attached.</p> <p>THIS IS ALL INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008</p>			
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HUNGARIAN DISSIDENT ACTIVITIES

The "conspiratorial complex," a term often used to describe the mental processes which motivate the activities of dissident national groups from eastern Europe, is nowhere more apparent than in the actions of the Hungarian refugees living in Germany who hope to regain control of the government in Budapest. The enthusiasm for their cause is characterized not only by the fantastic plots designed to further their ends, but also by a childish naivete which prevents them from viewing their situation with realism and from understanding the motives of the occupation powers with whom they have to deal, thus revealing a lack of political sense. These characteristics are projected against a backdrop of internal rivalries, an intolerance of dissidence within the movement, and an unwillingness to compromise even minor differences. These factors alone are sufficient to doom a movement which is calculated to unseat a government kept in power by complete unity of direction and action.

At the close of hostilities, there were approximately 100,000 Hungarians in the United States Zone of Germany. These consisted principally of prisoners of war who fled before the advance of the Red Army in order to surrender to the United States Forces rather than to their capturers, and civilians who fled to avoid becoming involved in actual hostilities. There was also a small group of high-ranking officers who had accompanied the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, to Germany after his arrest by the Gestapo in October 1944 for attempting to negotiate separate armistices with the Allies under the pressure of the advance of the Red Army. A larger group, and the one most important to United States authorities, is that headed by Ferenc Farkas, former Hungarian general, consisting of individuals who had remained in Hungary after Horthy's arrest. This group caused Hungary to remain in the war until the bitter end, and while its members did not all share the views of the Arrow Cross (Hungarian Nazi) Party led by the now Prime Minister Ferenc Szalasi, they were - and are - individuals of extreme nationalist and fascist leanings, a fact which they will have difficulty in leaving in this day of popularity of democratic slogans. On the whole, they are the survivors of the land-owning feudal aristocracy of Hungary, whose viewpoint is characterized by strong anti-Communist, anti-Slav and anti-Semitic prejudices. Therefore, it is not surprising that they would be reluctant to return to Hungary should they decide to risk reinstatement to Hungary.

While the prisoners of war were promptly released and repatriated (most of them before the end of 1945) and the civilians whose past behavior was not incriminating also returned home, about 20,000 Hungarians remained in Germany, including the followers of Farkas and the officers.

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of Horthy's train. The rank and file of these groups apparently have been absorbed into the German economy. None are in the DP category as they are ex-enemy nationals, and therefore are not entitled to consideration by the IRO.

Farkas first entered the dissident picture in Germany by his association with the Anti-Bolshevik Hungarian Liberation Movement (AHLM). There are two versions as to the origin of this organization. One source states that it was organized in 1943 by the surviving followers of Prime Minister Count Teleki who committed suicide in 1941 in protest against Hungary's alliance with Germany. According to this story, the present membership of AHLM would be of like political orientation, but the fact that these same individuals helped keep Hungary in the war for Germany's salvation for almost nine months, makes this story subject to doubt. More likely is the story that the organization had its beginning in Germany in 1945. Its existence became known in the United States Zone in March, 1947. For some time prior to that, a religious organization founded by a group of Hungarian Catholic priests and known as the Vatican Mission had been in existence at Landskutt (Bavaria). The most prominent of these clergymen was ~~_____~~ who carries the title of Apostolic Delegate. The stated aim of the mission was to register all Hungarians in Germany for the purpose of reuniting separated families. This activity was highly successful, and thus the Farkas group came into prominence through its association with the mission. Upon realizing their advantageous position, Farkas and Kotai brought AHLM into existence. To facilitate the organization's activities Farkas and Kotai leased Schloss Guttenburg, near All Jetting on the River Inn in southeastern Bavaria, for the ostensible purpose of conducting religious and charitable activities, but which actually seemed to be a cloak for the scheme to help, particularly the Hungarians living in Germany.

Farkas himself had a degree of international prominence. He had been active in the International Boy Scout movement, and continued to exert himself in this interest. He is alleged to have had a hand in organizing the Boy Scout conference which took place in Paris in August, 1947. This was not without its conspiratorial angle, for the movement of Boy Scouts was a potential aid in obtaining legal travel papers for extra-legal activities. In any event, the prominence of Farkas in this movement gave him contacts with prominent people in many western countries, including the United States. He claimed to be in touch with ~~_____~~ Minister to West Germany.

_____ and _____ under the cloak of religious and

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charitable organizations. The Hungarians thus have used the Boy Scout and religious activities to maintain a certain amount of political unity. Farkas realized, through his success in making his name known among the Hungarians in Germany, that he had political possibilities, and he began thinking about the advantages of his position as a leader. A break came in May, 1947, when the Communist elements in the Budapest government acted against Prime Minister Ferenc Nagy, then on leave in Switzerland, ousting him from office and causing him to refuse to return to Hungary. This action brought vigorous protests from the Foreign Office of the British Government and the United States State Department. Farkas and his followers misinterpreted these protests as being the preliminaries to withdrawal of recognition of the Budapest Communist-dominated government, and undoubtedly felt that the time to act had come, lest rival groups "get in on the ground floor" of the new Hungarian regime.

Farkas was still not in a position to obtain sanction from Military Government to organize a mass anti-Communist. Instead, he used his name, the Magyar Falu (Magyar Village) as a propaganda cause, and traveled throughout western Europe on what, in American politics, would be called a fence-riding campaign. The climax came three months later with the advent of St. Stephen's Day. St. Stephen is the most venerated historical and religious figure in Hungarian tradition. He was the first king of Hungary, and Christianized his subjects for which he was later canonized. His festival occurs on 20 August, and is Hungary's most widely celebrated national and religious holiday. Thus, according to Farkas' plan, a celebration of this festival was to take place at Al' Getting, and all prominent Hungarians known to be living in Germany were invited, among others, 90 odd members of the 1939 parliament and Archduke Joseph who is a remote cousin of Prince Otto of Saxeburg, pretender to the throne of Hungary.

With further reference to the vagaries of Eastern European conspiracies, there is nothing so comforting to the conscience of a conspirator as the thought that his illegal activities can be clothed with a semblance of legality, thus giving him an opportunity to justify himself with a propaganda "talking point." Farkas reasoned that the last legal parliament of Hungary was the one which took office in 1939, entirely overlooking the fact that it was superseded by the one recognized by all nations, and especially the Allied Control Council, after the election of 1946. Thus, when he deduced that any government formed by the members of the 1939 parliament would be the legally constituted government of Hungary, he entirely ignored a multitude of facts that would make this proposition fundamentally unsound.

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Nevertheless, the plans for the meeting progressed, and on the eve of St. Stephen's Day the self-appointed saviors of Hungary celebrated the approaching day of glory with a banquet at the Schloss. While the proceedings were under way, an officer of Military Government appeared and invited Farkas to an interview at headquarters at Muehldorf. During this interview, Farkas definitely was told that there would be no political convention the next day, at the same time making it clear that the policy of the United States had not changed. As far as is known the order was observed, and the festival on 20 August was purely religious in character.

This, however, was not the end of Farkas' activities in this field. When he was thwarted, a list of ministers for the government-in-exile was prepared. It was constituted as follows:

Prime Minister, Temporary Chief of State and Minister of War -	<u>Ferenc Farkas</u>
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance -	<u>Lejos Lipcay</u>
Minister of Foreign Affairs -	<u>Tibor Eckhardt</u> Washington, D. C.
Minister of the Interior -	<u>Sandor Bessedy</u>
Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Reconstruction -	<u>Imre Matyas</u>
Minister of Public Supply -	<u>Pel Szilvassy</u>
Minister of Industry, Minister of Commerce and Minister of Communication -	<u>Gabor Zeilinszky</u>
Minister of Justice and Minister of Education and Religion -	<u>Kalman Focsary</u>
Minister of Public Welfare and Health -	<u>Antal Incze</u>
Minister of Public Enlightenment -	<u>Josef Gyiro</u>
Undersecretary of State -	<u>Josef Patkfalvy</u>

All of the foregoing except Eckhardt are in Germany.

It is not known whether Tibor Eckhardt was included as Foreign Minister with his consent. Reason suggests that he was not, for Eckhardt represented the Horthy regime in Washington, and obviously Farkas will have none of Farkas and his works. It is believed that this was a move to benefit by Eckhardt's connections in the United States. Also, it will be noted that some ministries are filled by persons with more than one portfolio. This allegedly was done to provide place for refugee officials yet to come out of Hungary, apparently another move on Farkas' part to rationalize his position.

The ban placed on Farkas' activities subdued but did not squelch him. During the last week in September 1947, another meeting was held at

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Schloss Guttenburg, attended by a number of mayors, Landraete, and other officials of the Besirk level who held office during the Szalasi regime in 1944-45. Their activities were non-political on the surface, and Farkas and Kotal attended but remained in the background. This maneuver further illustrated Farkas' coyness, for the meeting was conducted by his aide, Ladislav Hegay, former mayor of Ungvar, Hungary. Egon Ziegler, interpreter for Kotal, also took a leading part, while Archduke Joseph was vicariously active through Sigismund Csicsery, his private secretary. A similar meeting occurred during the second week of December. In both of these meetings the theme was the need of leadership among the Hungarians, and no mention was made openly of a government-in-exile. However, there was talk of forming a committee of "resistance" to take over "when the present government collapses." Since that time, there have been no new developments in Farkas' and Kotal's activities. It is predicted that they will not remain dormant long. For like any self-starting political leaders they will have to show some positive results or they will lose their following.

Recently, Farkas' principal rival in his activities in Germany has been Gustav Henyey, like Farkas a former general in the Hungarian Army. According to Henyey's own story, he was foreign minister in Horthy's cabinet when the regent sought an armistice in 1941. Horthy had sent him to Switzerland to negotiate with the British or American diplomatic representative, but the Germans got wind of his efforts, arrested Horthy and his ministry and brought them to Germany for imprisonment, meanwhile placing the Arrow Cross Party in power. Thus, Henyey's relationship to the United States authorities was better than that of Farkas, and he was recognized as the proper official to assist in the repatriation of the Hungarians stranded in the United States here. Through his efforts in this connection, he became interested in the welfare of those who remained, whereupon he opened an office in Munich, known as the Hungarian Welfare Office. In effecting repatriation, it became necessary to cooperate with duly constituted officials in Budapest and missions representing them, a fact which Farkas used as a basis for accusations of pro-Communist tendencies. Farkas used the columns of his Magyar Vando for these attacks, while Henyey, in the best European tradition, answered by circular and attack. Farkas as a Nazi collaborator.

The more intelligent Hungarians, realizing that their only hope for movement lay in unity, resented this personal feud. Through the efforts of Koloman Salats, former member of the Nagy Cabinet, the two finally sat down at the same table and reached an agreement not to fight, to retract in their respective media every evil word theretofore used against one another, and to work for the welfare of all Hungarians.

It is apparent that Henyey enjoys more influential contacts in and out of Germany than Farkas. Henyey, as a follower of Horthy, has access

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to Archbishop Otto. Otto in turn has associations in the United States and Switzerland, through whom Hennyey and he are attempting to obtain recognition of the Hungarians in Germany as DP's, thereby entitling them to IRO aid. So far these efforts have not been successful.

Horthy himself has been inactive, probably due to his age. It is doubtful whether he will ever become an important figure in Hungarian activities in the zone. He is residing presently in Weilheim, in Upper Bavaria.

It was at one time believed that Farkas and Kotai, due to Kotai's office of Apostolic Delegate, had the endorsement of the Vatican in their activities. Later developments have discredited this theory. Cardinal Josef Mindszenty, leading church official of Hungary, and the most outspoken critic of the present regime, has caused the establishment of a Hungarian parish in Munich by a religious group called "Matrone Hungariae." The founder of this group is Dr. Franz Rosalyi, who has placed this parish under the authority of Cardinal Faulhaber of Munich. Due to Mindszenty's and Faulhaber's close connections with the Vatican, it may be assumed that Kotai is Apostolic Delegate to the Hungarian Mission, rather than an envoy from the Vatican to Farkas.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the Hungarians themselves are only of general intelligence interest to United States authorities. From all indications, the Farkas group is penetrated by Hungarian Communist elements; therefore the Hungarian government - and through it, the Soviet government - must know that the United States is discouraging all organized political activities. Their presence, like the presence of all dissident national groups, is embarrassing to the extent that individuals are frequently accused of war crimes and an effort is made to extradite them, thereby placing the United States in a defensive position in behalf of recent enemies. Inasmuch as Hungarian propaganda and reeducation missions are allowed to circulate frequently through the zone, the existence of these dissident groups adds an important new channel for the introduction of unfriendly elements into the zone. The ultimate trouble is likely to be one for the German economy, for as a class the leaders of these groups are ignorant regard commerce and labor beyond their dignity, and it will be only a question of time before they will find themselves without visible means of support.

SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST	
5-8-1-13	WFF-2057	26 Mar 46	[]
SUBJECT			DATE	
Activities of Count PALFFY			21 Aug 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>Sources: [] (WFF-2057) 26 Mar 46</p> <p>"...Count Joseph PALFFY returned from the USA and arrived in Paris yesterday. He is most satisfied with his contacts with Hungarian politicians there and first of all was confirmed in his view that it is Mr. ECKHARDT who is the leading brain among all of them. He was also very much impressed by the activity of USA policy which he saw there, and by the growing sense of responsibility to be witnessed.</p> <p>He leaves the 4th of April for Austria through Switzerland as he wants to continue his action and his contacts with Hungarian military quarters in Austria and Germany. He intends by all means to try and keep them in hand, as they promised to accept him as political-civil mediator between themselves and the Hungarian politicians in the USA. He got, of course, as everybody, also bad news about their inclining towards extremes again, but wants to try and keep them in hand as General FAREAS etc. promised him before he left for the U.S.A. to accept such politicians who did not collaborate either with the Nazis nor with Communists and such men are only Mr. ECKHARDT, who has been in the U.S.A. since many years and PALFFY himself, who did not accept any post from Nazi-Quisling nor Russian Quisling Governments...</p> <p align="center">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>				
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
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FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 6-8-1-13 (Encl)	SOURCE WFF-2160	DATE OF DOCUMENT 6 Apr 48	ANALYST C J
SUBJECT Activities of Count PALFFY			DATE 21 Aug 53
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>Source: C J</p> <p>" Count Joseph PALFFY left this morning for Innsbruck and will probably also go for a few days to Rome to see his cousin, baron APOR, and tell him his experiences with the Hungarian politicians in the U.S.A. He went to Innsbruck to get in touch with General ZAKO who I mentioned already repeatedly and who is at the head of this KOFJAS MOZGALOM, a military movement strongly national, anti-Nazi, anti-Communist. Count PALFFY got the task and the right from Mr. ECKHARDT to try and organize these men as they represent a fairly important bulk of - what he says - 35,000 men, organized as military formation. He wants to fix terms with these military men that they will not touch at any sort of politics, they accept Mr. ECKHARDT as political representative and PALFFY will be his European delegate, acting as liaison officer between ECKHARDT in the USA and these military men in Austria. The problem is if General FARKAS - near Munich - has not already got hold of these men who are in Austria which would be regrettable as General FARKAS is much more on the political side, a thing which is always dangerous from military men..."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B X B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. C J

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Source: []

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 6-8-1-15	SOURCE ..FP-2452a	DATE OF DOCUMENT 30 Apr 48	ANALYST []	[]
SUBJECT Count Joseph PALFFY			DATE []	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
Source: [] Evaluation: F-2				
<p>"...Count (Joseph) PALFFY fixed with this General (Andreas) ZAKO that his men accept fully the political leadership of Mr. (Tibor) ECKHARDT and will keep their hands off politics. This in contradiction to General (Ferenc) PARKAS' attitude who is the whole time working in politics..."</p> <p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS MATTER</p>				
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>				
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 38-0-1-15	SOURCE ICS	DATE OF DOCUMENT 3 May 48	ANALYST []
SUBJECT Request for Information			DATE 21 Aug 53
PERTINENT INFORMATION Information, both background and current, is desired from ODI, the Department of the Army, on the following named Hungarian individuals or organizations: Gen. Ferenc PARKAS..."			
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.			
SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. []

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST	
Not classified	Army	11 May 48	[]	
SUBJECT			DATE	
			24 AUG 1953	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>The following info is taken from Hungary Desk Card. Document is unavailable.</p> <p>Ferenc FAIKAS, former general, Hungarian Army. Born in Kismarton 1892. Commissioned Second Lt. in 1912. First Lt. in 1914. Captain in 1917. Major in 1928. Lt. Col. in 1933. Col. in 1936. Brigadier Gen. in 1940. Identified as Major Gen. in 1943. Identified as Col. Gen. in 1946. Graduat of Ludovica Military Academy and General Staff School. Speaks German very well; French fairly well; English moderately. Served with infantry troops before World War I. Was Company Battalion Commander and Regimental Executive Officer during that war. His other service included being section head in Defense Ministry. Was commandant Ludovici Academy, commander of the VI Corps in Debrecen. Has many decorations including the Iron Cross, which he received from HITLER for bravery in action against the Russians in the Carpathians. Appointed by SZILASI as Commissioner for Refugees in October 1944 to supervise evacuation of population and materiel from areas threatened by advancing Russians. Arrow Cross Party member. In 1945 he commanded Hungarian POW camps in Austria, and was on the first published list of war criminals. Is still in Austria where he is leader of Hungarian Refugee Boy Scouts organizations in all of the western occupied zones of Germany and Austria. Also heads dissident groups of Horthyites and landed aristocracy in Germany who are opposed to communism, Jews, and SL vs. He also has plans for being recognized as official Hungarian government-in-exile and has drawn up a tentative cabinet for same.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="right">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>				
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
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		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	4. DATE
5. ANALYST		6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN
		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO. 9. EVALUATION
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
14. FARKAS, FERENC SEX M DOB ? CIT ? OCC ? FORMER HUNGARIAN GEN WHO NOW LIVES IN US ZONE, APPEARED AT US CONSULATE GEN IN MUNICH ON 19 MAR 48 WITH COMPLAINTS ABOUT MANNER IN WHICH US INTEL AGENCIES ESPECIALLY CIC WERE CONDUCTING OPERATIONS INTO HUNGARY. WAS 6-8-1-20 MGMA-00541 02 JUN 48 PI R 0708022571 DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006 FILE IN []			
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(7-46)

38-0-1-28
Am Leg Buda
14 June 48

Ferenc FAZEKAS, b.
9 April 1918, refused a
visa to immigrate to
US as husband of a
US citizen.
Ineligible under Act of
16 Oct 1918 as amended.

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DATE 2006

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 200-7-33-1	SOURCE LAV-554	DATE OF DOCUMENT 25 Jun 48	ANALYST []
SUBJECT Hungarian Emigre Groups in Austria and Hungary			DATE 21 Aug 53
PERTINENT INFORMATION Source: [] Pertinent information on Ferenc Kisbarnaki FARKAS attached. <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.
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they fear they will lose the effect of...

Armed Magyar Resistance

2. Magyar Kossuth

In 1944 some cells of this group (originally an anti-Fascist group) were involved in the infiltration of "Volksdeutsche" into Hungarian territory in the Western zone of Europe. In 1945 and 1946, liaison was established with contacts in the homeland, through RAFFAY, Geza SOOS and, later, through SALATA. Contact was also reestablished with Ferenc KISBARNACSAI-ARKAS, since he too is a member of this organization although he is strongly compromised because of his role during the SZALASI regime. The following members escaped recently from Hungary and settled, partly in the French zone of Austria, and partly in Switzerland, with the assistance of SALATA and SOOS: Laszlo MATAI, Andre SICSOSY-ROJAY, Geza RADAR, Istvan VINCZ, Janos KATON, Szabolcs BARTHA, Laszlo VARGA, Laszlo ADPA, Tibor HAO, Arpad ISS-ROVACH.

SALATA's faction, which is right of center, is striving for a coalition of all Hungarian political figures. At the same time it intends to penetrate all Hungarian political groups. SALATA is about to leave for the United States. He received an immigration visa at the U.S. Consulate in Munich. He will be replaced in Bavaria by Gen. Gustav HENYEL who enjoys great popularity among Hungarian emigres.

3. National Resistance Movement

This group has no discernible framework or leadership. Its members are mainly individuals who allegedly have not committed themselves to political parties and who stand along democratic lines. The PSTER group is one of the leading factions within this organization. Also included are the friends of Zoltan PRIPF, who were left stranded in western Europe, and the Ballholder representatives, who are dissatisfied with the policies of SILVOS. The group maintains close contact with members who remained in Hungary and plans to have a small but closely knit clandestine organization in western Europe.

Miscellaneous

In addition to the groups mentioned above, mention should be made of the faction of Antall and Belint. The few members of this faction are not cooperating with any of the other groups. They are left wing socialists who are seeking to elicit the support of the left wing of the British Labor Party. According to source, they are opposed to the Marshall Plan.

Hungarian Liberation Committee - all Czechs

In the early months of 1945, the Czech government... to request and discuss... in May 1945. SILVOS notified other... because of an... over his support and... in Austria's... stated that the committee should include Ferenc KISBARNACSAI-ARKAS, with whom the Czechs had allegedly already made an agreement... so-called "Hungary" Hungarians. Since the "Hungary" group comprises the largest number of Hungarians in exile, SILVOS is... representative of the SALATA group... organization, plans to... the increasing influence of... Czech... of the... and...

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6. "Nyugatos" Hungarians and their Relations to the West

It has already been mentioned that the Nyugatos Hungarians numerically comprise the strongest element among Hungarians in exile. These are mostly men who to some extent were compromised by their activities, either by holding public office or by political actions, under the HORTHY and SZALASI regimes. Active and prominent figures among them are Countess MENTEL, Ferenc KISBARNAKI-FARKAS (fmr), Andrej SZILVANY, ZANKO and ZUPANAL. Adherents of this stratum of Hungarians were well aware that if they undertook independent action, they would receive no support from the Anglo-Saxon powers. They have attempted, accordingly, to exploit the personal prestige of prominent new emigres with the western powers. Now that SULTOK has succeeded in enlisting French support, they are ready to join SULTOK provided that KISBARNAKI-FARKAS is represented in his committee.

Everyone among the Hungarian emigres who stands politically left of HORTHY, and even HORTHY himself, regards FARKAS as an impossible political figure. FARKAS, however, skillfully exploits the situation of Nyugatos Hungarians. He has engaged in extensive propaganda for the French resettlement plan. Through Latho TOTAY, he has the support of the Vatican Mission to Germany, and he supports the extreme rightist program of Andrej PAL. He is trying to exert additional pressure through contacts within the PC IEO. It is rumored that he issued membership cards to Hungarians in Bavaria, stating that those in possession of such membership cards would receive preferential treatment from US forces in case of war between Russia and the western powers and will be evacuated to the U.S. without delay. FARKAS realizes that his appearances in the front ranks of Hungarian emigre politicians will provoke vigorous attack and is trying to shield himself by hiding behind his best known comrade, Andrej ZANKO, as his representative.

The group has an extensive organization but its units have no functions and its contacts with the homeland are very weak.

A Hungarian leaflet has been distributed recently in the Innsbruck area by former Arrow-Cross members attacking SULTOK because of his reluctance to cooperate with the "Nyugatos" Hungarians.

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST	
33-7-0-100	FIA-2192	July 48	C	J
SUBJECT			DATE	
Survey April - May - June 1948.			21 Aug 57	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>"...General Ferenc FARKAS, leader of the Hungarian Liberty Movement (Germany-Austria) invited by French military circles and Archduke Otto, arrived to Paris end of June. He contacted democratic leaders, who seemed to be rather disposed to accept him as Representative of the 1944/45 Emigrants in the future Committee. On the suggestion of Otto, General FARKAS wrote an official letter to Tibor ECKHARDT, offering his collaboration for the common sake of Hungary. Archduke Otto received General FARKAS in the company of Count Jozsef PALFFY and Mr. Borisz BALLA. General FARKAS on his Paris trip was accompanied by Lt. Gen. VASVARY (former Chief of the Intelligence Dept. of Hungarian General Staff and Military attache in Belgrade). On his later post he had close contacts to Baron BAKACH-BESSEYEV whom he saw in Paris and surely contributed to prepare field for General FARKAS's reception. - General FARKAS was satisfied with the results of his trip. French military circles were extremely activ in backing him in all Emigrant circles.</p> <p>Archduke Otto informed General FARKAS that he may submit constitutional question to nation's will, which declaration made excellent impression on General FARKAS' circle and raised Otto's chances among Germany-Austria living emigrants.-</p> <p>Rightists; FARKAS-ESSO Group. General FARKAS established formally the Hungarian Liberty Movement in Munich the 22nd April 1948.</p> <p>The following day the 23rd April on his suggestion with the participation of Slovak, Croatian, Serbian, Rumanian and Bulgarian Emigrant representatives the "DINA CLUB" was established. Meanwhile, this Club's activity was interdicted by the Military Government (Only the USA Consulat General in Munich backed the idea.)</p> <p>In June General FARKAS visited Paris (see above) The Group is seeking USA contacts and for this purpose they wrote to us, to help them to find contacts to Tibor ECKHARDT and Rightist Emigrant leaders in USA..."</p>				
Source: [Handwritten initials]			THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.	
Evaluation: B-2			<p align="center">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>	
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. [Handwritten]	

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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CONTENTS INFORMATION

I think that an important move happened in the frame of the liberation: there has been now in Paris for 3 days General FARKAS, Ferenc Francis, who is the man who has got this Freedom Movement in the neighborhood of Munich and who has been "elected" Head of State, Prime Minister and all such ridiculous things. There is no doubt but that he has got a very great number of followers. He says that he has got the support of "the Americans" which is, of course, the way Eastern European people put it if they have ONE Vice Consul interested in their ideas. As far as I have heard, there is an Amer can official called SEIKSZAY who is friendly with this "Government." Now there has been this article of Freidin with a Vienna dateline about the "Exile Government" in France and the information that the French General Staff wished General FARKAS to be at the head of it. This information was in the New York Herald of June 16 or 19th.

General FARKAS came here with the sole purpose of getting in touch with Archduke Otto and to see French quarters here. He spoke to General REVERES that is certain, and had a 3-hour conversation at the Hotel Cayre with Archduke Otto. He was the whole time with Father Ignace GACSER, the Benedictine monk and Father GACSER was also present during most of the interview in the Hotel Cayre. General FARKAS also was in close touch with Count Joseph TALLEY, the only Hungarian he considered not "compromised" either by collaboration with the Germans or with the Communists. It seems that he is not so extreme anymore and very lenient. There were rumors that he had formerly stated that he would not "accept" leftist elements or Party Leaders such as the Socialist Mr. PETER or Mr. Ignace KUNAS. But now he has definitely stated that he is willing to collaborate with everybody with the exception of Communists on the sole condition that the Catholic and rightist element is also represented in the eventual committee.

Before leaving Paris, he wrote a letter to Mr. WICKHART in the States to set forth all this, and I only mention it in such a detailed way as it might be a centre of crystallisation which would be quite sound.

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST	DATE
29-7-6-22	FF-3010	6 Jul 48	[]	[]
SUBJECT			DATE	
SULYON, F. L. F. Y., RUBIN, et al				
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
Source: <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Evaluation: F-3				
<p>"Informant reports that the article published by the Herald Tribune on 16 June to the effect that the establishment of a Hungarian government in exile was prevented by the French General Staff wanting to have General Ferenc FARKAS at the head of it had greatly disturbed Colonels FOURCADE and D'ARHEZ..."</p>				
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>				
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>				
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	

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DEC 1952

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		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	4. DATE
		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO. 9. EVALUATION
5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN	11. DATE
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
14. <p>FARKAS, FERENC KISBARNAKI SFX 4 000 ?</p> <p>CIT ? OCC ? MR MAGYAR KOZUSSES GEN OFFICER IN HUNGARIAN ARMY UNDER HORTHY CHIEF APPOINTED HIMSELF TO NEMZETVEZETO /FUHRER/ AND FORMED HUNGARIAN CABINET IN LANDSHUT, GERMANY.</p> <p>WAS 6-8-1-21</p> <p>MAVA-0151A 08 JUL 48 P2</p> <p>FILE IN []</p>			
15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		➔	

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SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 47-6-10-3	SOURCE 11R-1000	DATE OF DOCUMENT 5 Aug 50	ANALYST []	
SUBJECT Alleged Existence of a Hungarian anti-Communist Para-Military Organization in Italy			DATE 21 Aug 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p style="text-align: center;">"... A clandestine organization called "Hungarian Movement for Liberty" allegedly was constituted recently in Germany in the French occupation zone. This movement is directed by a committee presided over by Hungarian General Ferenc FARKAS, former commandant of the Budapest Military Academy and of a large unit operating on the Russian front. The directive committee is formed by all members of the two branches of the dissolved Hungarian parliament, emigres, adversaries of the present Hungarian regime and the leaders of workers' and farmers radical movements, as well as personalities of the scientific, intellectual, military and ecclesiastical world. This organization allegedly has 30 to 35 thousand members. The committee met on 22 April 1948 at Munich and sent out an appeal to all Hungarian dissidents inviting them to participate actively in the liberty movement and to assist from abroad the forces of those who in Hungary were opposed to the present regime..."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>				
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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 6-6-1-1047	SOURCE LITVA-1813	DATE OF DOCUMENT 27 APR 48	[]
SUBJECT Conversation with General Gusztaf HENNYEI			26 Aug 53
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Source states that ZAKO's organization is an arrow-cross partisan organization which was started in the autumn of 1944 and their members are fanatic members of the late SZALASI. ZAKO himself is primarily a soldier with arrow-cross tendencies but he is reasonable and moderate. He cooperated very closely with Ferenc Kisbarnaki PARKAS in the past and the latter stated to HENNYEI that ZAKO is chief of his staff. Recently, however, realizing that an open association with PARKAS is not to the advantage of his group, ZAKO attempted to disassociate himself from PARKAS and stated to HENNYEI that he is independent from PARKAS and is in no way subordinated to the latter. HENNYEI, who is very concerned that ZAKO would sever his ties with PARKAS, and also that his loyalty should be unquestionable with the Hungarian Committee in Washington, doubts ZAKO's sincerity.</p> <p>Source: General HENNYEI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS THE ONLY INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 6-C-1-24	SOURCE FBI	DATE OF DOCUMENT 3 Sep 48	[]
SUBJECT Hungarian Government in Exile			20 AUG 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>Bela VARGA has entrusted Lawyer Dr. Paul AUER to effect a union of all emigration groups in Europe, acknowledging VARGA as head of Hungary and Ferenc NAGY as Prime Minister. AUER has begun his work in Paris and has invited several groups (among them the Ferenc FARKAS group in Bavaria for negotiations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source: USFA Special Biweekly Report dated 3 Sep 48</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>			
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 200-7-30-3	SOURCE LAV-628	DATE OF DOCUMENT 11 Sep 40	ANALYST [Handwritten initials]	
SUBJECT activities of Andreas ZAKO			DATE 21 AUG 1953	
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Source: [Handwritten: EJC]</p> <p>"...Source, in order to sound out ZAKO's position with regard to Ferencz Kisbarnaki FARKAS, expressed regret that Ferencz NAGY did not meet Kisbarnaki FARKAS during NAGY's recent visit to Austria; source added that, in his opinion, divergent political views should not have been a barrier between the two men to prevent their meeting. ZAKO agreed with source completely, declaring that 'after all, Kisbarnaki FARKAS is an outstanding personality'.</p> <p>(Field comment: Source stated in LAV-628, that ZAKO's attitude toward Kisbarnaki FARKAS was thought to be unfavorable, because of the latter's political manners. In LAV-665, also from the same source, it was reported that NAGY did not believe ZAKO to be connected with Kisbarnaki FARKAS, whom NAGY regards as a political opponent.)"</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="right">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD SECTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>				
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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 200-7-33-4	SOURCE NAV-628	DATE OF DOCUMENT 8 Sep 48	ANALYST []
SUBJECT Hungarian Emigre Activities in French Zone of Austria			DATE 21 Aug 53
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>Pertinent information of General FARKAS attached.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="right">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. []

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SULYOK spent a few days in Paris before he left for the United States. While SULYOK was in Paris, the French authorities brought him into contact with Ferenc KISBARNAKI-PARKAS. The latter had been instructed by Col. FOURCOULT to visit a few important personalities in France, among them OLLOPHAESBERG, YAKACH BERNARDI and a priest named CASSI, and through them exert influence on SULYOK so that he must be won over completely in favor of the French plan. KISBARNAKI-PARKAS received instructions from Col. FOURCOULT to sharpen opposition of the aforementioned Hungarian personalities, including SULYOK, to the B/Doc and to the French plan in the United States. At the same time Wistav HSI was sent by KISBARNAKI-PARKAS to a to the support of SAPO and others for a French-sponsored group in Italy.

After numerous and lengthy consultations with other Hungarian political figures, SULYOK refused to enter into a venture based solely on French support, and was unwilling to offer the services of his group for the exclusive benefit of France. He is well-told French officials that he would not tolerate establishment of a Hungarian Legion in North Africa.

The B/Doc also approached Imre NOVICS, former Fascist Party leader, who is regarded by sources as thoroughly reliable, despite rumors that his wife is a member of the U.S. Source has heard that B/Doc officials believe this rumor was circulated by the Americans.

The French have as yet been unable to organize Rumanian and Jugoslav emigre groups to their satisfaction, and for that reason, they attach particular importance to the Hungarian emigre group.

KISBARNAKI-PARKAS is on excellent terms with Col. FOURCOULT of the B/Doc; the latter, who lives in Paris, visits the French Zone of Austria frequently. KISBARNAKI-PARKAS is also in constant contact with Col. ONDAIN, now stationed in Innsbruck. Col. ORTEZ, another French officer who visits Innsbruck monthly, is also in contact with KISBARNAKI-PARKAS. During the war ORTEZ worked with the French resistance movement and allegedly infiltrated the Vichy militia on a high level.

Other French I.S. officials in contact with the Hungarian cadre group are :
1st Lt. YUBERTY (phonetic) and Lt. WILLIAMS, formerly a French liaison officer
in the American Zone of Austria, whose wife is Hungarian. Two members of the
KOPLAS movement, Colonel Hungarian Intelligence Letters for the B/Doc: Ervin
SELIAGYI and Attila KOVACS, both former career officers in their early thirties.
French plans call for a Hungarian intelligence group consisting of 100 to 200
men headed by A. ZAKO; most of these men are now stationed in the American Zones
of Germany and Austria. This group is also to include an offensive intelligence
unit, the aim of which would be to reconstitute the officers corps of the new
Hungarian army.

Irak

ZAKO is resentful of KISBARNAK-FARNA's political maneuvering, and has requested
that he consider himself a private soldier. ZAKO maintains that once
they are back in Hungary, they can have a political regime of their own choice
and there is no point in playing politics now. ZAKO has been instructed by
French officials to select his agents only from long time opponents of Communism.
There is no objection to former army units members nor to persons with Ameri-
can contacts, but all activities must be thoroughly controlled by the French I.S.

While the French I.S. seeks to limit the role of Hungarian cadres by claiming
that the Americans failed for a long time to offer them the necessary assistance,
the French are well aware that it is impossible to avoid working in the field of
their operations. Lacoly NIKY, a former KOFIA leader and Magyar, for example, were
expelled from ZAKO's organization because they were suspected of working for the
American I.S. in Austria. ZAKO has concluded on several occasions that he
does not have an adequate flow of intelligence reports and he believes that
French officials should be made aware for direct contact so that many reports
are received directly from the field through the Hungarian staff.

ISBARNAK-FARNA has been assigned recently to the American Zone of Austria
his residence from the American Zone of Germany. He is a member of the line of issue.

S - 102 - (2)

CONFIDENTIAL
PERSONAL

Salzburg, 13 September 1946

Report on talk with Sebess Jena Zilahy at Salzburg in the American Zone of occupation, with regard to the emigre "government" of General Ferenc Farkas.

The "government" was organized on 20 August 1947 after the famous meeting at Altottingen. Refugee representatives met there and unanimously named Ferenc Farkas the provisional leader after Szalasy Harthy had declined in favor of Ferenc Farkas. Szalasy had already been executed in Budapest in the summer of 1946.

Ferenc Farkas himself subsequently named himself president. Conditions at the time ~~time~~ called for a central Hungarian ^{government} ~~gove~~ which would be substantially anti-communist and would authoritatively represent the Hungarian people in dealings with the Western powers and the United States. At the time, it was not known that Ferenc Farkas was absolutely ^{out} with ^{ability} to head such an organization.

The Ferenc Farkas government was composed of the following individuals: Minister of Defense, Foreign Affairs, Religion and Education: Ferenc Farkas (Sebess Jena Zilahy would have been Deputy Foreign Minister); Minister of Commerce: Zsilinsky; Minister of Propaganda: Jozsef Nyiro; Minister of Interior: Sandor Esso; Agriculture: Imra Mate, ^{Finance:} ~~Finance:~~ Liptay, Justice: ² ~~Kulman~~ Bocsa; Minister with ^{out} portfolio Antal Incze (Peter's uncle); Chief of Staff: General Zaka^o (Deputy Chief of Staff - Szalasy).

General Clay turned down the ^{"government"} ~~"gove"~~ after it was organized but Washington, ^{"government"} i.e., the State Department later nullified Clays' orders and the ~~"gove"~~ was again permitted to function. The ^{"government"} ~~"gove"~~ was not successful because of ^{undue} ~~where~~ wrangling among ~~"gove"~~ personnel and ~~where~~ interference and lack of ability

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SECRET

on the part of Ferenc Farkas.

Esso, Mate, and Liptoy were Ferenc Farkas's closest associates. ^{Since} ~~Esso~~
Stompfay did not get a ^{post} ~~post~~ in the ^{"Government"} "gout" because of his intrigues and because
he was not considered ^{racially} ~~socially~~ Hungarian. Stompfay ^{Stucc} was later courted
by the French (TN: emigrees) but when he could get nowhere with them either,
he denounced and fought against both groups.

The ^{"Government"} "gout" continued to operate in this way until February or March,
1948. In April 1948, Sebess Jeno who had been dissatisfied with failures
and intrigues of the organization submitted his resignation. Thereafter,
the ^{"Government"} "gout" ran into greater difficulties. It no longer received American
support, not even the indirect support of certain CIC officials. The ^{"Government"} ~~"gout"~~
went into a quasi-dissolution and most of the members began to scatter.
The organization of the Central Committee of course brought about a change
in this respect.

The personal relationships are described by Sebess Jena as follows:
Sandor Esso was hindered by the "legitimists" who held good positions. Mate
and Liptoy had favored positions with Farkas but their primitive methods made
them ineffectual. Incze has gone to Brazil and Zsilinsky has also left the
country. ^{Nyimo} ~~Nyimo~~ is preparing to leave for America to publish this book.

The M. Sz. M. ^{Magyar} ~~Magyar~~ Szabadsag Mozgalom (Hungarian Freedom Movement)
was organized under the ^{ae gis} ~~ae gis~~ of Ferenc Farkas. on 22 April 1948. The
objects of the movement are:

- 1) Unification and consolidation of Hungarian emigrees.
- 2) Prevent the Communist-Satellite Hungarian government from obtaining possession of foreign Hungarian property.
- 3) Organizing newspapers.
- 4) Organizing clubs under the name of ^{Duxachub} ~~Duxachub~~ [Danube Club]

SECRET

15 September 1949

From: C 1 Report No: FP-350 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 1 No. of Enclosures: 1

Report Made By: C I g. Approved By: C I a.

Distribution:
By copy to: Orally to: None

Washington - 2
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Source Cryptonym: --- References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Subject: PARKAS, SUIYOK

MICROFILMED
MAY 16 1966
DOC. MICRO. SER.

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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RI	✓
Files	

Classification SECRET

FORM NO. 51-59
FEB 1948

REGISTRY COPY

~~29-7-41~~

Subject: FARKAS, SULLYOK

Report No: 100-100000

Date of Information: August 1948

Place Acquired: Paris

Date Acquired: 10 October 1948

Evaluation: C-1

Date of Report: 15 October 1948

Source: [redacted]

Source has given the following information:

Terenc

"I now have very exact reports from the American Zone of Germany concerning the standing and activities of General Farkas. Count Bela Teleki, who came to Paris from Innsbruck for a few days, had contact with him and also with some of his followers. Bela Teleki is a very coolheaded and objective man, who is rather on the right but does not have a dangerous prejudice against people. He says that American quarters in this Munich zone could very easily "advise" General Farkas to specialize on military problems and in this case he would not be such an intrigue-monger and so obsessed with the desire to play a political role. He says General Farkas has followers but not the unique influence he attributes to himself. There is no doubt that French quarters support him though he did not yet get the practical support promised to him. It is also true that Mr. Sullyok goes on corresponding with him from the SA as well as with the two French Security officers, Fourcaud and Ortez, with whom he had talks at the time here in Paris.

Deszo

Classification

SECRET

FORM NO. 51-58
FEB 1948

REGISTRY COPY

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 43-8-16-5	SOURCE PIR-2420	DATE OF DOCUMENT 22 Oct 48	ANALYST []
SUBJECT Anti-Communist Hungarian Activity in Rome		DATE 25 Aug 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
Source: [] Evaluation: B-3			
<p>On 17 Sep 48 Ferenc NAGY, accompanied by on Steven SWIFT, arrived in Rome. At the same time that NAGY was in Rome, the Hungarian leader, General Ferenc Kisbarnaki PARKAS arrived in the city. He normally resides in Bandshut, in the American occupied zone of Germany and has considerable following among Hungarian emigrants who would like to place at the head of military affairs abroad. However, NAGY, under the influence of SWIFT, has refused his collaboration and accused him (unjustly according to Source) of collaboration with the Fascist government of ASALASSI. The General is a Catholic and therefore is disliked by SWIFT (sic). NAGY and the General did not meet in Rome. NAGY stayed at the Excelsior Hotel and left Rome for London on the 22nd of September. The General stayed at the Santa Chiara Hotel and left on the 21st of September for Germany.</p>			
<p>THIS IS NOT A PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT DOCUMENT.</p>			
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. []	

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

(35)

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO.	CLASS.	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST	DATE
38-124-1	FEL.	22 Oct 46	[]
General Andras ZAKO and the Koojas Organization			21 Aug 53	
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>"...In March 1946, ZAKO appeared at the US Consulate in Munich in the company of Gen. Ferenc FARKAS and was interviewed by members of our station...</p> <p>We have had other indications that ZAKO has been actively in contact with Gen. Ferenc FARKAS, who has one of the less savory pro-Nazi reputations among the Hungarian emigres, and who has been the leading Hungarian light in the game of 'playing cabinet' in the ETC. He has set up a complete government-in-exile on his own, and reportedly had forced his supporters to swear an oath of allegiance to him. Undoubtedly, the more General ZAKO could be persuaded to avoid FARKAS, the better use we would be able to make of him. . ."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCLASSIFIED PERTINENT TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTS.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p style="text-align: left;">-14-1 2/1/53</p>				
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
			[

FORM NO. 59-94
DEC 1952

(35)

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 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2008

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST	
49-65-107	IR-2007	1 NOV 44		
SUBJECT			DATE	
Survey July-October 1944				
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Source: SAC. E. ...</p> <p>"...Sep. 11. Gen. Ferenc FARKAS, the leader of the Hungarian Liberty Movement, came from Innsbruck and on the way to Genoa and Rome, came to see me and informed about the constitution of a bloc of Hungarian ex-M.P.'s in Austria and Germany under the leadership of Count Bela MLEKI, whose task would be to contact the new Hungarian Committee of Washington to find a common basis for a modus vivendi.</p> <p>Gen. FARKAS pointed out that he is retiring now from the political line and will work only to reorganize Hungarian Emigrant Army and officers. His trip to Italy aimed to contact Italian Army circles. In Rome he will assist the Congress of Actio Catholica Youth and contact Boy Scout leaders.</p> <p>Our meeting had purely informative character. I suggested to him to see Baron AFON in Rome and contact Mr. Ferenc SZOCFAI (to my people Laszlo SOLSSICH and Jossef CZAKI were absent. I suppose that Gen. FARKAS' main task was to organize the Military Group in Italy within the framework of his movement...</p> <p>Sep. 25. Count Laszlo SOLSSICH, ex-Sec'y of the Foreign Office, now in Rome IRO em-bassy, came to see me. I (had) asked SOLSSICH to find out the supporting elements of General FARKAS in Austria among civilians and military.</p> <p>Count SOLSSICH saw several people from Right to Left, his impression is that Gen. FARKAS, as political leader, has no importance; even military are not recognizing him as this. He has however an authority among the different civil and military groups as Army organizer and he is generally appreciated for organizing talents. Therefore even Leftist Officers (Major Mihaly KAGY, ex Air attache in Berlin) are recognizing him as leader of the emigrant officers. He is also the oldest general among emigrant Army people...</p> <p>General Ferenc FARKAS (of the Hungarian Liberty Movement) arrived in Rome the 11th of September. He was accompanied by Mr. Bela HORVATH, newsman, collaborator of the weekly, Szent Istvan Ne Fe. He assisted with a Hungarian delegation on the Rome Congress of Catholic Youth. He saw Actio Catholica leaders (Carlo CARRETTO), Baron AFON. Probably Italian Army circles, but do not know exactly whom. The Holy Father did not receive him, surely to avoid some repercussions as an audience of ex-Freighter would have caused...</p> <p>General Ferenc FARKAS visited the weekly's (Szent Istvan Ne Fe) the 12 Sep. on his Italian tour.</p> <p>(Continued)</p>				
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
				NS

FORM NO. 89-24
 DEC 1962

(13)

General Farkas's Group By the establishment of the Hungarian Committee the members of the 1939 Parliament who backed the Group, split into two groups. One those who by the Washington Committee were accepted as members of the Committee (who did not sign the National Association declaration of September 1944 to continue the war as Count Bela TELEKI, Miklos BONYZOS, STOMPAL-STITZ) and 9 more) and the others excluded of it. Later on Count Bela TELEKI withdrew his collaboration with the Washington Committee and Sandor Esso (Lajos MARIAFFI, Tibor FALCIONE, ALLINOVAY, Ferenc HORVATH, SIZONKAY, Lajos LIPTHAY, Imre MATHE) and Charles VERTESSY (former Smallholder) established a "Unity Committee" which aim is to modify the present Committee's principles, (by excluding the question of constitutional form, responsibility) and enlarge it to accept also non Arrow Crossist Rightist members of the National Association.-his group will start talks with Tibor ECKHARDT during his European trip and is already in contact with the Paris Catholic Party people in order to be admitted in the Committee under the condition that the "Republican principles" will be cancelled:-

General FARKAS himself is withdrawing from the political lines in order to work purely on military lines and permitting in this way to drop the "aitotting" basis of 1947 (Counter-Government headed by General FARKAS)..."

THIS IS A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT
TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

Letting them know

E

I

24 November 1948

PIR-2608

Washington (2)
Hungarian Political

Files (2)

Laszlo Somsich

through

MICROFILMED
MAY 16 1963
DOC. MICRO. SER.

1. Attached is a one-page untranslated (Hungarian) report on General Ferenc PARKAS' activity in Germany and Austria. SOMSICH's report is the result of his September trip to Austria from Italy, and is based on his interview of Jeno ZILAHY-SEBESS, former chief of the Hungarian Foreign Office's Press Department. A political friend of PARKAS, ZILAHY-SEBESS is now an exile in Salzburg.
2. Informant is Laszlo SOMSICH, dissident Hungarian diplomat.
3. No copies have been retained for the files.

Encl. 1 - NSM

SEARCHED	
INDEXED	✓
SERIALIZED	✓
FILED	
RI/FILED	

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

S-102(1) ENCL to
PIR-2608

Bizalmas!
Személyes!

Salzburg, 1948 szeptember 13. - n.

Zilahy Sebess Jenivel, Salzburgban folytatott beszélget sem követor
amerikai z.n.j-ban tartózkodó Farkas Ferenc tábornok emigrációs "A
mányát" illetően.-

A "kormány" 1947 augusztus 20-án alakult meg a nevezetes Altöttingeni
találkozó után, ahol az odagyűlt, menekült, k. viselőik egyhanguan
Farkas Ferencet jelölték ideiglenes vezetőnek, miután Horthy Szilveszter
javára lemondott, Szilveszter pedig "ad. pesten" még 1946 nyarán kivégezték.

Farkas Ferenc ideiglenes vezetővé való megválasztása után kormány-
elnököt nevezett ki a maga személyében. Az akkori helyzet és a nemzet-
közi helyzet 1947 nyarán szükségessé tette, hogy egy megfelelő magyar
kormány szerv, de legalább is egy olyan magyar központi szerv alakuljon
meg, mely a lényegben teljesen kommunista-ellenes ma. arsistát kellő-
képpen képviselje a nyugati Hatalmak és az Egyesült Államok előtt.
Erre a feladatra vállalkozott 1947 nyarán Farkas Ferenc. Az általa kez-
deményezett mozgalomhoz való csatlakozás teljesen reálisnak és logikus-
nak látszott. A mozgalom megindulásakor természetesen nem látszott va-
lószerűnek és nem lehetett arra következtetni, mintha / mint ahogy azt
a későbbi események sajnos igazolták/ Farkas Ferenc minden rajta
politikai tehetsége, rutinizottsága és tárgyalóképességét nélkülözzön.
Ilyen auspiciumokkal alakult meg tehát az említett Farkas Ferenc-féle
kormány és ez a következő személyekből tevődött össze.

Miniszterelnök: Farkas Ferenc. /Helyettes külügyminiszter lett volna Zilahy Sebess Jenő,
kereskedelmi min. - Silinsky, Propagandügyi, Nyíró József, Belügy:
Eszó Sándor, Belsővelésügyi: Liptay Imre, Pénzügy: Bacsányi György, Ké-
szügyi: Bacsányi György, Kélmán, Tárca nélküli: Incze Antal,
/Péter bátyja/. - Tiszvári főnök: Zakó tábornok. /Szilveszter idején a vki.
2. vezetője./

Clay tábornok a kormányt megalakulása után leintette. Ezen intézkedést
később Washington, illetve a Stat. Department hálytalanította és a
kormány további működését újból engedélyezte. A "kormány" működése
azonban nem volt szerencsésnek nevezhető. Személyi ellentétek, leg-
nagyobbrészt Farkas hozánemértése, sok dologba, ügyvitelbe illetke-
len beavatkozása, munkatársával szemben való illojalitása a munkát
a kormányon belül egyre nehezebbé, végül is szinte lehetetlenné tette.

Farkas legközelebbi munkatársai Eszó, Fátó és Liptay voltak.
Stompfay Stico nem jutott szerephez a kormányban, ezért is mert nem
tekintették fajmagának, már azt inkázi miatt. Stomia Sticet kés-
sőbb a franciák pusszították, - eredménytelenül. Amikor ezek után sem
kapott miniszteri tárcát, idekezett az egészset, amennyire csak lehet-
ség nyílt rá, a franciák előtt is eláztatni.

A kormány működése illetően egész 1948 tavasz ig tartott. /februárig,
márciusig./ Sebess Jenő, ki az eredménytelenségen és elsősorban a
különböző iránylaton meg lehet sen lehangolódott, 1948 áprilisban
egy Farkas Ferenchez írt levelében lemondott államfőről, illetve
kérte Farkast, hogy megbízása alól mentse őt fel. Farkas ezt, megie-
hetesen sortadítottan meg is tette Sebess Jenőhozá írt levelében, megie-
leiben. Mitán a "kormány" működése így egyre nagyobb akadályokba ü-
kozott, amerikai oldalról sem kapot támogatást többé, még közvetve
sem. Bizonyos IC hatóságok részéről, de egyidőbéli és újbóli személyi
ellentétek miatt, quasi szétok /.../ba ment a legtöbb tagja vándorbotot
vált kezébe. /Az Rys és B. zott, .../

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A személyi vonatkozásokat megújából a következőképp jelölte meg Sebest Jenő. "ss" öndör körüli akadályok elsősorban a legitimistáknál való jó pozíciója miatt voltak. - Liptay, Barkasnál jól feküdtek, de annyira primitívek voltak, hogy emiatt volt használhatóságuk csökkent értékű. Incze Braziliába ment, ugyanígy Zsilinsky is kivándorlóban van. Nyírő Ameriába küldődik, hogy kőveit ott adja ki és keresztet velük.

Az év április 22-én megalakult a K.Sz.M. Magyar Szabadság Mozgalom. /
Farkas Ferenc égisze alatt. A mozgalom célkitűzése a következőképp.

- 1/ Migrációs magvak egybevitése, tömörítése.
- 2/ A külföldi magyar nyelvű tulajdonbavétele, illetve megvásárlása, hogy a kommunista-szocialista magyar kormány tulajdonába kerüljenek.
- 3/ Lapalapítás.
- 4/ Klubalapítás. /Dunaclub név alatt történt volna ez. A Magyar Szabadság Mozgalom me is létezik, a lapalapításból egyelőre ugyan még nem lett semmi. A klubalapítás is nemhogy indul meg. A HILVEROK, maga Farkas Ferenc szerint is, egy teljeren nyilas kiadvány./

Az első mozgalomra illetve a kormányalakításra az impulzust Farkas katonai, CIC, illetve amerikai részről kapta. Mégpecig egy professzor Spartán, ki Párisban működött. A nemzetiszocialista CIC persze dráma kapott az alkalmon. Vergha Béla és Magyar Ferenc, akik el is kapták a feladatot, még nem kezdtek semiféle akcióba, ezért Farkas Ferenc teljesen logikusnak látszott.

Stomfi Béla, aki eleinte erősen Farkas Ferenchez dörgölőszött, később, mikor nem kapott semmilyen segélyt, mint ahogy említettem, elkezdte az egész tudását színt elvinni. Stomfi Béla jelenleg a Nemzeti Bizottságnak tartás alatt van. Franciaországról, kikötött egy időben szintén elszármazták, a magyar partizán mozgalom vezetőjévé lett kinevezve.

Megalakult még INSBROCKban, az évben egy b.B.N.L. nevezetű egyesület. /Dolcevisita Ellenés Nemzeti Egyesület, szintén Farkas Ferenc égisze alatt/Farkas megbízottai ebben az egyesületben, Lindvay és Iardtner; Sebest Jenő szerint nem megbízhatók.

Ausztriában, Sebest Jenőtől és más katonai helyről nyert egybehangzó információk szerint, katonai helyről Farkas Ferencet, mint politikusát, nem ismerik el. Kizárólag katonai vonatkozásban nem esne ellene kifogás. Magyar után lenne a rangidős tábornok itt Európában. /Henryey?/ A katonák, legfőképp vezérkari tisztek megnyugvással vennék, ha Sebest Jenő át a katonai vezetést és ez ellen nem igen esne kifogás, bár persze vannak, akik ezt is ellenzik. mint pl. Magyar László volt berlini katonai attache, aki Magyar Ferenc vonalon áll az Innsbruck közelében levő Bartenbach. Itt itikailag azonban katonáink nem hajlandók megukut keresni sem kérték megkérdezni.

Röviden visszatérve Farkas Ferenc szerepére és munkatársaira. Sebest Jenő Farkas Ferencet minden vonatkozásban, politikailag vezető szerep kalmatlannak tekintette. munkatársai közül egyedül Sebest Jenőt látja alkalmasnak. Liptay és Liptay, ki legelőször voltak Farkas körül, rá inkább primitív benyomást tettek.

Sebest Jenő végeredményben nem használja az időt, mit a "kormányaltatás" való céljaira szentelt, mert az időbeli, anyagi és fizikai veszteséget jelentett csak neki.

~~SECRET~~
 Information

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 32-8-1-4	SOURCE NXX-1199	DATE OF DOCUMENT 20 Dec 48	ANALYST []
SUBJECT Hungarian Freedom Movement			DATE 25 AUG 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>"A despatch from the American Consulate, Stuttgart to the State Department, dated 24 Nov 48, contains information on the Hungarian Christian Peoples' Movement (Magyar Kereszteny Nemozgalom). This information was supplied by Josef PATAKFALVI, secretary of the movement...</p> <p>PATAKFAIVI reports that General FARAS, leader of the Hungarian Freedom Movement, has been very well treated by high French officials and has been a guest at Baden-Baden at least three times. On one occasion he was entertained by General Pierre KOENIG, CG of the French forces of occupation. PATAKFAIVI also states that the British Consul General in Munich is also in close contact with FARAS.</p> <p>The consulate despatch contains also information on another Hungarian group called 'Hungaristen'. The leader of this group Field Marshall Arpad von HENCKEL, called at the consulate on 16 Nov 48. He asserted that many right-wing members of the Hungarian Freedom Movement did not approve of the policy pursued by its leader, General Ferenc FARAS, and were expected to join his (HENCKEL's) group which, he said, is already the largest Hungarian exile organization in Germany and Austria. Leader of the dissidents is Lajos LINTAY, FARAS' deputy, a former Budapest bank expert now residing at Wald Kirchen, Germany. Despite personal difficulties and differences in basic principles, HENCKEL said he was eager to work with General FARAS and other exile leaders to form a 'Hungarian Committee', which would unite entire groups in Germany and Austria..."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
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 DEC 1952

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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 32-7-10-30	SOURCE MSDA-1508	DATE OF DOCUMENT 3 Jan 49	ANALYST []
SUBJECT e]* Operational Report			DATE 21 Aug 53
PERTINENT INFORMATION "...Hungarian refugee activities in Germany/Austria are divided among three groups: A. One headed by Gen. Ferenc KISBARNAKI-FARKAS which concerns itself chiefly with political and cultural work among Hungarian DP's. Source considers FARKAS tainted by "fascism", since he accepted a position from SZALASI, although never being an actual Arrow Cross member..."			
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.			
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CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. []

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DEC 1952

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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 6-6-2-557y	SOURCE MVA-2433	DATE OF DOCUMENT 1 Feb 49	ANALYST []
SUBJECT "KOVAKO" Contacts			DATE 22 Aug 53
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>Deszo TATAY was contacted in the summer of 48 by a member of The Ferencz KISBARNAKI PARKAS group but KOVAKO discouraged TATAY from joining that group.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p>PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN [] GRANTED BY: BY: <u>EE/4</u> DATE: <u>6/1/53</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECRET</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. []

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DEC 1952

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY		
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST		
43-1-10-9	ICPA-1275	1 Feb 49			
SUBJECT			DATE		
Dr. Karoly MEY			1 Feb 1949		
PERTINENT INFORMATION					
<p>Dr. MEY is reported to be in contact with General Ferenc FARKAS (leader of the Anti-Bolshevist Liberty Movement) in Germany. (Evaluation: B-2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>					
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DEC 1952 88-96

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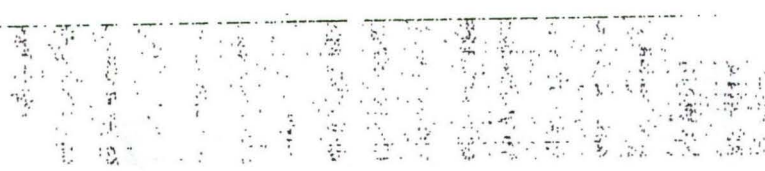
38-4-2-224
AAU-994
Graepel / K
F-3
29 March 49

Kumara Bobla, veterinary student;
former inmate of Camp 323/3;
for the living of Bobla III,
transfer 595.
Member of war time part-time
group of students. Set to Hong.
Feb-Mar. 47 after anti-fa
training in Kumara & Kuma.

NB: Perhaps this is the name of the
subject of MHBA-534.

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. Not classified	SOURCE VLEN-2570 IN-2773	DATE OF DOCUMENT 30 Mar 47	ANALYST	
SUBJECT			DATE	
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Kulnan L. OZ, former member Hungarian Parliament, Smallholders Party, fled Hungary end of 1948, now living Lans, Land Tirol. Brought out official copies Hungarian parliamentary records covering 45 to 47 sessions.</p> <p>Count Bela TELEKI, General Andras ZAKO, Ferenc Kisbarnaki F. RAS, and MARJFFY, all formerly active Arrow Cross, recently requested permission RACZ to publish extracts of these records, thereby compromising Ferenc Nagy and other members of Washington Committee, if committee refuses cooperation with Arrow Cross exile group.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT OF THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>				
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DEC 1962

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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST	
47-8-16-8y	1IR-3549	14 apr 49	[]	[]
SUBJECT			DATE	
Hungarian Survey: February - March 1949			21 Aug 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>Source: [] through [] Evaluation: B-2</p> <p>"...Capt. Bela KORCS (Ex G.S. tank artillery captain, now living in Arenzano, (Genoa), representative of the Military Group, Co-editor of the monthly "Magyar Harangok" , Boy Scout leader) called on me in Milan the 16th March. Knowing his contacts to General FARKAS and the Military Group, I asked from him informations on the Boy Scout and Military Group organization...</p> <p align="center">Military Group - Innsbruck</p> <p>The 1st January a manifest was published by the "Magyar Harcosok Bajtarsi Kozossege" by which all Hungarian ex officers, reserve of carrier, were invited to join this military organization. The organization will be independ of political parties and will recognize the "legal" Hungarian Government as Commander of the future Hungarian Army.-</p> <p>The main organizer is General Ferenc FARKAS, who is now dealing exclusively with military questions...."</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>				
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 43-0-16-13y	SOURCE Fla-1206	DATE OF DOCUMENT 6 July 49	ANALYST []
SUBJECT Hungarian Opposition groups in Italy			DATE 21 Aug 53
<p style="text-align: center;">PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Sources [] through [] Evaluation: B-2</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">National Emigrants - Hungarian National Committee. "...The opposing elements are especially the extreme Rightist and small circles of Genoa; General FARKAS's Group and the Staff of the "Szent Istvan Nepe", without being in a position to provoke serious diversion...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">GEHOA - National Emigrants. Ex Regent Miklos HORTHY... Praised General HENNYEY's work in Germany and disapproved political activity of General FARKAS, which caused only confusion among emigrants... Szent Istvan NEPE...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Father DONOTOR and Co-Editor Bela HORVATH directed the paper in such a way, that they could not find approval of reasonable emigrant circles.- The paper was exponent of the FARKAS Group, extremists. (St. Stephen's People-Monthly.) Military Group. Capt. Bela GONCZY (KOROS) living in Arenzano (Genoa) a personal friend of General Ferenc FARKAS is reorganizing the Boy Scout organization among emigrants in the major towns of Italy as well as in the different camps...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The Boy Scout Organization is in close contact with the Military Group, organized in Austria by General FARKAS and General ZAKO...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">GERMANY - HUNGARIAN COMMITTEE. As a parallel of General FARKAS Danube Club, which was established last April 1948, but is not more existing, General HENNYEY established an <u>International Committee of Political Refugees and Displaced Persons in Germany</u> the 22nd January 1949 with the participation of 18 nations...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">AUSTRIA - HUNGARIAN COMMITTEE... The Hungarian Liberty Movement of General FARKAS is slowly in decay. General FARKAS is retiring from political activity and works on the Military line: The ex Member of Parliament who backed his movement, began in September 1948 to form a Group in order to prepare their en bloc admittance to the National Committee of Washington..."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CROSS REFERENCE FORM</p>			<p style="text-align: center;">FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[]</p>

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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ACQUITTALS

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 100-134-5.41	SOURCE OFC	DATE OF DOCUMENT 13 Jul 49	ANALYST C J
SUBJECT Memo from C J to Files re SO LB 17074, 7 Jul 49 which told of two Mimeographed Sheets by Dr. Imre MATE in the Hungarian Language			DATE 22 Aug 53
PERTINENT INFORMATION "...Further questioning seems to show that MATE represents a formerly pro-Nazi group, most members of which fled from Hungary in 1944 and many of whom have worked with Ferenc FARKAS. Indeed they helped him in his attempt to form a government-in-exile to combat the coalition government..." <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p>PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN C J 4/18/63</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. C J

FORM NO. 69-34
DEC 1952

(35)

X:412 - 37644

30 August 1949

TO: FBP - Mr. Horton

FROM: DOPC

SUBJECT: FARKAS, Ferenc General (Green List - Italy);
 Melchior HAVLIA (Green List - Italy);
 Berco FULMAN;
 Pal SOLTESZ;
 SARBIMOV (fm);
 Germania CHURTU (or ILRTU)

For your information and assistance, there are attached summaries of information obtained from the special sources available to DOPC concerning subject individuals.

Action: The report on General Ferenc FARKAS is submitted for your retention, but it is requested that this office be advised of any action taken on the basis of the information contained therein.

It is requested that the HAVLIA, FULMAN, SOLTESZ, SARBIMOV and CHURTU reports be returned to DOPC together with any information in the files of DSO concerning these individuals, and that no further action be taken without clearance through this office.

Attachments: 6

	SEARCHED
	SERIALIZED
	INDEXED
	FILED
	AUG 31 1949
	FBI - NEW YORK
	RECEIVED
	SEP 1 1949
	NEW YORK

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 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2006

2-34
 DOPC

30 August 1949

PARKAS, Ferenc General (Green List - Italy)

State Department #LAD-A-3, 12 November 1948, re European trip by former Prime Minister of Hungary:

"Mr. MAJY said that General Ferenc PARKAS had made persistent efforts to obtain an interview but that he (MAJY) had just as persistently avoided any contact with PARKAS. MAJY also informed his staff that Gen. PARKAS, who is in Germany, was compromised by reason of his wartime collaboration with the German and Hungarian Nazis. MAJY indicated that PARKAS was continuing, unfortunately, to exert some influence along extreme rightist lines among Hungarian refugees in Germany."

A report of USFA, #128-48) refers to personalities of Czech Intelligence and Security Services. It refers to "PARKAS, (fma)" as Deputy to MLIK, Chief of Section III of Ministry of Interior in Prague until 3 April 1945. This information, evaluated F-6, was dated 1 June 1948.

A report of the CIA Hungary, #3-49 ID#523308, 12 January 1949, evaluated F-2, setting forth Ex-Finance Minister NYARADI's Estimate of the Situation in Hungary describes PARKAS (fma) as a "skilled and trained Moscow Communist strong-man of Party".

10-11
DOPC

30 August 1949

Melchior HAVLIK (Green List - Italy)

During December 1948, one Cernak, a Czech Security Officer in Bratislava, instructed all stations to ascertain and report whether there had been arrests while crossing the Czech border a certain HAVLIK.

30 August 1949

berco FELLMAN

presently located in Bucharest, Rumania. Was reportedly
been active in connection with travel arrangements for members
of the Israeli Communist Party.

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5-1-3
date

30 August 1949

21
Pal SOLTESZ

During May 1949, the Hungarian authorities in Budapest cancelled the validity of diplomatic passports issued to SOLTESZ, Hungarian Commercial Attache in Rome, and his wife, Berta SOLTESZ.

Other information indicates that SOLTESZ was a figure of considerable importance, possibly engaged in both Communist and intelligence activities.

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30 August 1949

Germania CHIURTU (or KIURTU)

Reference is made to SO DE-11249 of 15 September 1948, in which it is stated that "Germaine CHIURTU, a representative of the Rumanian National Bank" was believed to be engaged in economic espionage and was reported to have assisted Solvan VITIANU in his investigations of Rumanian Bank accounts in Switzerland.

During December 1948, the Argentine Embassy in Bucharest advised Buenos Aires that Germania CHIURTU, a spy of the Department of Foreign Relations at the Bank of Rumania and a Cominform agent, allegedly had left for Argentina with 8 million dollars.

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30 August 1949

SARBIMOV (fou)

During the early months of 1949, Bulgarian intelligence representatives in Sofia and Bern were extremely interested in the movements of SARBIMOV. Considerable interest was being expressed as to Subject's itinerary and date of arrival in Sofia.

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	CLASS.	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
43-8-5-13y	PIR-4573	31 Aug 49	
SUBJECT			DATE
FODCR Francesco			20 Aug 49
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
Sources: [] Evaluation: E-3			
<p>In letters sent to fellow Hungarians Francesco FOCDR stated that he was a member of the "Free Hungary Movement" Committee headed by the Hungarian General Ferenc KISBÁNYI PÁRKAS, who resides in Germany. This is not true.</p>			
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>			
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3.8.2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.
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DEC 1952

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 32-6-6-63y	DOC ID LILA-374	DATE 7 Sep 49	[]
SUBJECT Hungarian Migration in Germany			
PERTINENT INFORMATION <p>The founding of the LHSB by General Andreas [unclear] toward the end of 1948 led to an estrangement between ZAKO and General Ferenc Farkas, who early in 1948 had established a Hungarian Freedom Movement, the monarchistic and church-minded MSA. The LSZ had made an attempt to embrace all exile Hungarians (not only former army personnel, but all Hungarians) living in the Western Zones of Germany and Austria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p>PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN E [] (LIMITED BY) EE/AG/2/30 DATE Aug 26 '63</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
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DEC 1952

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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 36-1-2-33y	SOURCE <i>NY</i> R-388-19	DATE OF DOCUMENT 6 Oct 49	ANALYST C J
SUBJECT Trial of Laslo RAJK and His Associates			DATE 21 Aug 53
PERTINENT INFORMATION "...in April 1949 RAJK is informed that Yugos have established contact with and won the support of General Ferenc KISBARNAKI-PARKAS, the Commander in Chief of the Horthy-Fascist Armed Forces in the western zones..."			
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008</p> <p>SECRET</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. C J

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

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Security Information

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 6-8-1-51	SOURCE PR-705	DATE OF DOCUMENT 1 Nov 49	ANALYST C J	
SUBJECT Hungarians in Graz			DATE 25 AUG 1953	
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>The Hungarians in Graz are divided into four groups, the most numerous of which are the fascists. Only fascists may be members of their well-established military organization, "NOIWE". The chief of this organization is General FARKAS, now living in Lunich.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">SECRET Security Information</p> <p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>				
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DEC 1952

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Security Information

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 6-6-2-1509	SOURCE LmVA-4356	DATE OF DOCUMENT 15 Dec 49	ANALYST C J	
SUBJECT Hungarian Operations			DATE 20 Aug 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>pertinent information on Ferenc Kisbarnaki Fugitive attached.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p>FORM NO. 59-34 REC'D _____ BY: <i>EA</i> DATE: <i>7/8/53</i></p> <p align="center">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>				
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DEC 1952

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1. Your outline regarding Hungarian operations was greatly appreciated. From the reference memoranda we gather that further clarification of the procedures to follow seems to be necessary. We fully agree with you that the best method is to find a principal agent who would make the initial trip into Hungary to establish the necessary contact there. Thus far, we failed to find an agent who has adequate contacts inside Hungary, and who would be willing to return to establish the initial contacts--that is to say, an agent who, in addition to having the courage, intellect and contacts inside Hungary, would also be discreet and whose loyalty is not tied to intelligence groups controlled by others or, at least, where he would stand a fair chance that his loyalty could be weaned as it and over whom we would have some control.

2. Such an agent should be located among:

- a. Hungarian refugees in western Europe.
- b. Businessmen travelling between Hungary and western Europe.
- c. Hungarian officials travelling between Hungary and western Europe.

3. Re. group a:

The Hungarian refugees in western Europe are divided into three groups:

- (1) refugees who fled the invading Soviet forces and remained after the second world war in western Europe.
- (2) refugees who fled after the beginning of communist persecutions in Hungary in 1949.
- (3) A small number of refugees who fled after the communist takeover in 1949.

From 1941 to 1944, KISBARNAKI-FARKAS was active in right wing political activities in Hungary, which he used to perpetuate his activities during the French occupation. He was not tolerant toward the French in the French zones of occupation and their agents. Gen. KISBARNAKI-FARKAS soon established contact with Gen. HETHOUART (Hungarian name) and VASVARI. The latter saved Gen. HETHOUART and his family in Belgrade in 1941 from being imprisoned by the Germans. Due to the fact that France was not formally at war with Hungary and, probably, also because of the friendship between Gen. HETHOUART and VASVARI, French authorities consistently refused to extradite Hungarian "war criminals" and thereby saved Gen. KISBARNAKI-FARKAS and many others from persecution. KISBARNAKI-FARKAS lost no time in organizing the Hungarian refugees. With this long-time chief of staff, Gen. ZAKO and (Capt.) KORPCZAY, they formed the KOPJAS movement-- an anti-Bolshevik group which soon began an active network in Hungary and aligned itself primarily with the French B/Doc to gain financial support for its activities.

We do not wish to repeat the facts well known to you regarding KISBARNAKI-FARKAS, ZAKO and KORPCZAY, and mentioned the above merely to point out one important fact -- that their loyalty belongs primarily to the French and, because the French practically saved their lives and were the first to recognize their status and give them support, it cannot be hoped that their loyalty could now be won by the U.S.. All three men are able organizers and experienced in intelligence work. They first drafted into their organizations probably every former Hungarian soldier in the western zones with experience in intelligence work; then, almost all of the former Hungarian Army veterans in the West, and are now keeping a tight rein on their activities. Unfortunately for us, they have control of the hardest elements among the Hungarian refugees, and we have little hope that a principal agent could be found in this group who would not at the same time inform his old comrades and thereby channel the material obtained to other I.S. services.

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. Not classified	SOURCE 7121-3526	DATE OF DOCUMENT 1 Dec 45	ANALYST C J
SUBJECT		DATE 22 Apr 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>On 14 Apr 45, Ferenc KOVACS, with an unknown German colonel, contacted Ferenc Kisbarnaki FARKAS at Johanniskirchen, Germany. They requested FARKAS to represent Hungary on German General Staff.</p> <p>Correspondence of Pal BOKOR, FARKAS propaganda chief in Saltarn, lower Bavaria, indicates that FARKAS is in contact with KOVACS, and knows that he worked for Americans and is now without a sponsor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. C J	

FORM NO. 89-24
DEC 1962

(38)

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED		CROSS FILED BY
SUBJECT		
PERTINENT INFORMATION		
<p>Am 9.12.1949 wurde ihr von der AVO, und zwar von Hauptmann <u>BECK</u>, dem Adjutanten des AVO-Leiters von SZOMBATHELY, der Vorschlag gemacht, in Österreich für die AVO zu arbeiten. Um ihre Freiheit zurückzuerlangen, habe sie diesem Vorschlag zugestimmt. Man habe ihr folgende Aufgaben übertragen:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Informationen jeglicher Art über englische Truppen in Österreich und über das in GRAZ stationierte FSS zu sammeln. 2. Feststellung der in ihrem Wohnbezirk lebenden Ungarn, Mitteilungen über ihre Tätigkeit und ihren Aufenthalt. 3. Versuch, Mitteilungen über Personen zu erhalten, die von Österreich aus ständig als Schmuggler oder Spione nach Ungarn gehen. 4. Spezielle Angaben über die Ungarn <u>Béla TOLVAY</u>, angeblich in GRAZ wohnhaft, <u>József VSGH</u>, <u>Berak (C.L.)</u> <u>FRATY</u> und den vormaligen Generalobersten <u>Ferenc FARKAS</u> von Kisbarnaki. Von Béla TOLVAY sollte sie unter der Vorgabe, ihn zu lieben, ein Lichtbild zustande bringen und der AVO übermitteln. 5. Alle ihr bekannten Schmuggler und unbefugten Grenzgänger, die nach Ungarn gehen, um von dort Flüchtlinge nach Österreich zu bringen, sollte sie gegen ein Entgelt von 40.000 Forint an Frau <u>Béla HEGYI</u> nach Budapest 8., Pava Nr.6, verweisen, die sodann die zu ihr kommenden Personen der AVO ausliefern würde. 		
CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST	
6-6-2-1558y	MA7A-4460	Jan. 1950	[]
SUBJECT			DATE	
ODI Records on Willi HOETTL			25 Aug 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p align="center">Appears on list of contacts of Willi HOETTL. Document itself is unavailable.</p>				
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>				
<p>SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>				
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 200-7-3 -17	SOURCE H.L.-5511	DATE OF DOCUMENT 9 Jan 50	ANALYST E J
SUBJECT Hungarian Survey October-November-December 1949			DATE 25 AUG 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p><u>Anti-Bolshevist Bloc of Nations (ANB)-Union.</u></p> <p>General Ferenc PARKAS with the collaboration of Jaroslav STETZKO (Ukrainian), M. ALABANDA (Croatian), Doc PASCALL (Czech) Tibor FCKORNY (Slovak), S. BERZINY (Lett), Vidrik IV.SKO, Zivired BOGDANOVIC (Serbian) established the ANB, which is a primarily military organization of exile officers. Estonians, Letts, Lithuanians,, White Russians, Slovaks, Hungarians, Serbs, Croations, Bulgarians, Rumanians, Georgians, North Caucasiars, Turkestans, Armenians, Azerbedjanians, Tartars and Idel Uralians are represented. Russians and Poles not. The ANB has a Central Committee and National Committees. General PARKAS is one of the leaders of the Central Committee. The organization is publishing an organ <u>ANB Korrespondenz</u> (Editor, K... CRLECKY). The aim of ANB is to harmonize homeland underground activity with emigrant organizations.</p> <p>(Verbatim extract)</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">SECRET Security Information</p>			
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FORM NO. 10
DEC 1952 98-34

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET
Security Information

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 100-1574-2	SOURCE CFO	DATE OF DOCUMENT 10 JUN 53	ANALYST []	
SUBJECT New York Committee for Free Europe - Conversation			DATE 25 AUG 1953	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>Mr. Ladislas Rutacko stated that the NCFE was being taken for a ride by the Hungarian National Committee, which has connections abroad with Fascist General FRANKS as well as with KENNEDY.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p>EXEMPTION TO INCLUDE IN C [] GRANTED BY: DIV 2 4574 DATE 7/27/53</p> <p align="right">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p align="center">SECRET Security Information</p>				
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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 6-6-7-1343	SOURCE 100-3121	DATE OF DOCUMENT 7 Jan 51	ANALYST []
SUBJECT Edward ...			DATE 21 Jan 51
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>"Forwarded in one copy is a memorandum from Brit 1 concerning Edward a lead obtained from the interrogation of Ferenc PARKIS.</p> <p>A CIC check has been made on this individual with negative results..."</p>			
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>			
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>			
<p>SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
<p>PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN ----- DIV: 372 DATE -----</p>			
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	VOLUME	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
200-7-33-38	L.V-1613	6 Feb 50	
TITLE			DATE
Hungarian Emigre Groups in Western Europe			
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Sources: []</p> <p>In November 1940 KOZI-HORVATH founded the Hungarian Christian Popular Movement in Paris. In September 1949 a group of 63 former members of the 1939 Hungarian Parliament (one of the group's leaders was Ferenc KISBENCZAKI-PARKAS) offered to join the Hungarian Christian Popular Movement. KOZI-HORVATH refused to jeopardize the Christian Popular Movement by accepting these men who had been politically compromised in the past.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT OF THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="right">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>			
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FORM NO. 88-54
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST	
6-6-1-83	INV-1798	31 Aug 50	C	7
SUBJECT Hungarians Engaging in Intelligence Activity in Austria			DATE 20 Aug 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
Source: C J				
<p>Mrs. Elizabeth HORTOBAGYI, working for the BAH in Austria, in return for a suspended sentence for illegal border crossing, was given special instructions on her task among which was orders to submit reports on the activities of Lt. Gen. Ferenc KISBARNAKI-PARKAS.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>				
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32-7-30-144
12 June 1950
British rept.

KOCH, Kurt rank Rat, age c
29, returned from Russ PW
camp no 47; appears convinced
Commie; appears to have
person responsible for recruiting
personnel for some form of
Comm. controlled security service
in e. Germany. hg. in Weimar.

32-3-15-7
WEL-4624
no eval.

KOCH, Kurt, a designer & member
of Davdow Dept. of the Central
Technical Bureau of ^{MSA} Berlin as
of 1 Jan. 48 (Russ. gone)

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2D
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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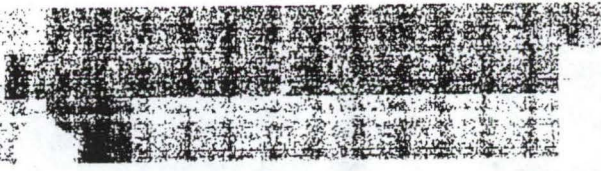
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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 83-70-267	SOURCE FIR-779	DATE OF DOCUMENT 20 Jun 50	ANALYST C J
SUBJECT The Hungarian Emigration in 1950		DATE 21 Aug 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>Hungarian Liberty Movement,,, Organizations, centers, leaders: "Hungarian Liberty Movement" Head Office Munich (Germany) Chairman: General Ferenc FARKAS de KISBARNAK... (The Military Group was established in common with General FARKAS, but the group is gaining more and more an independent character from FARKAS's Movement because of personal reasons, tactical aims. As it has no definite political character, people are this sympathizing with it and therefore it is getting also some political importance, especially as recently also sympathizers are admitted as members groups in twenty countries, with 12.000 members...</p> <p>"Anti-Bolshevik Block of Nations" Central Committee: Jaroslav STETZKO (Ukrainian) Tibor POKORNY (Slovak) H. ALABANDA (Croatian) General Buc PRGHALA (Czech-London) Vidrik IVASKO (White Russian) Zivred BOGDANOVIC (Serbian) General F. FARKAS. Organ: ABN-Korrespondenz Editor K.W. GRIECKY Munich...</p> <p>Activity 1948/50: General FARKAS, established the Liberty Movement in April 1948 with the aim to concentrate all nationalist Emigrant circles within this organization, which he considered without political shade. He went in June 1948 to Paris, where he contacted Pretendent OTTO, French military circles and Magr. KUCHEKORVATH. All tried to convince him, that it would be far more reasonable to concentrate his efforts to organize Hungarian Army people, instead of sliding to politics. He tried to contact also Tibor ECKHART, but he got the stereotyp answer: he should abandon politics. He came to Italy in September 1948 contacting emigrants in Milan, Genoa and Rome. He insisted on unpolitical character of his Movement and that he will pay special attention to ex Hungarian Army people. Indeed in 1949 with the help of the Innsbruck group of ex officers, that MHBK, the Military Group was organized.- Meanwhile the majority of ex Parliamentary Group members and the Christian National Ligue circles, disillusioned abandoned him and joined partly the TLEKI-SONCZOS Group or retired from Emigrant political activity. - In Fall 1949 General FARKAS whose idea of the Danube Club failed or better to say was transformed in the INCOPORE (International Committee of Political Refugees - sponsored by General Gusstav HENNYELY, FARKAS's rival in Germany) set up the ABN organization, grouping Anti-Communist military people living in Germany, who can contribute to war efforts against USSR...</p> <p>Role in the future: General FARKAS has without doubt organizing capacity and is the chief of the emigrant Hungarian generals, by which he has a hierarchic authority ex officers. His political ambitions and tentative in August 1947 to</p>			
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form a kind of Government in Altotting by ex members of Parliament, are advising a certain reservation for Rightist politicians to deal with him. - It is evident, if Hungary could be liberated by war, he could efficiently contribute to war effort. It is hardly possible, that in a liberated Hungary he may play political role...

Activity 1949/50. The members of the 1939 Parliament living in emigration since 1945 in Germany and Austria and Christian National Ligue circles started in 1946/47 collaboration with General Ferenc FARKAS...

Legitimists (Monarchists) = Habsburg followers...

Supporting elements - abroad: Hungarian Catholics in USA and Canada, partly in South America; partly Hungarian American Federation, Military Group, General FARKAS and DF's in Austria and Germany...

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TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

22 June 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: [] and []
FROM: []
REFERENCE : Conversation with Mr. Szegedy-Mazak, ALMAMY

1. Mr. Szegedy-Mazak called on me this morning at his request and stated that he was somewhat concerned about a telephone conversation which he had had with a cousin of his wife's from Switzerland. His wife's cousin, Mr. Hans Kautner, had telephoned him on Saturday evening to tell him that due to interesting developments in connection with the negotiations on the Vogeler case, Szegedy-Mazak's sister, who is now serving a fifteen year sentence in a Budapest prison, could be released by the payment of \$500 immediately. A special courier would carry it into Hungary, and upon delivery of his sister to the British Zone of Austria, a further \$5,000 must be submitted. Mr. Kautner enjoys the fullest confidence of Mr. Szegedy-Mazak and his wife's family, and is reported to be a very serious person. He stated that the conversation with Mr. Kautner was necessarily in double talk, and it was very difficult to get more details. Nevertheless, the \$500 had been forwarded by Szegedy-Mazak to Switzerland, and he expected to hear some further news of the prospects with regard to his sister by mid-July.


2. Mr. Szegedy-Mazak went on to say that Miss Mariassy had received a letter from her brother-in-law, Mr. Paul Almasy in Budapest. Paul Almasy, a former Hungarian army officer, wrote the letter dated May 10th, stating that there were well-founded rumors in circulation in Budapest to the effect that General Farkas had sent certain emissaries from the United States Zone of Germany to Hungary for the purpose of contacting certain former Hungarian army officers in connection with the organization of an underground. In some unexplained manner, an emissary of Farkas was arrested and on his person was found a list of other persons to be contacted, which is the explanation of the recent round-up of former Hungarian army officers reported in the world press. In this connection, Mr. Paul Almasy himself, according to a report just received in Hungarian circles in New York, was arrested on June 1st.

3. Mr. Szegedy-Mazak asked me if I could enlighten him as to the backing of the mission undertaken by General Farkas, and I told him that I knew nothing about the matter. He then stated, "If it was not an American attempt, then it must have been the French." I said again that I was sorry that I could not enlighten him on this subject.

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22 June 50

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SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
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		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	4. DATE
		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO.
5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN	11. DATE
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
14. <p>FARKAS. FFRFNC SEX M DOB ? CIT ? UCC ? HUNGARIAN LIBERTY MOVEMENT LED BY SUBJ IN LATE 1947 FARKAS LED ZAKI TO BELIEVE HLM WAS STRONGLY SUPPORTED BY US STATE DEPT THAT HE /SUBJ/ WAS TO LEAD HUNGARIAN GOVT IN EXILE THERE WAS HEAVY PENETRATION OF HLM BY PRO-SOVIET SYMPATHIZERS.</p> <p>R 6708022569</p> <p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p>FILE INC</p>			
15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 			

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

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(7-48)

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 11-7-9-10	SOURCE NSA-4191	DATE OF DOCUMENT 5 Jul 50	ANALYST C	DATE J
SUBJECT Conference of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN)			DATE 20 Aug 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>at subject conference held in Edinburgh from 12 to 14 Jun under the auspices of the Scottish League for European Freedom, General Francis FARKAS de KISBALLAK, head of the Hungarian Executive Committee of the Military Section of the ABN, was a speech making delegate.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 300px; height: 150px; margin: 20px auto;"></div>				
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>				
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
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FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 200-7-4-217	SOURCE NSI-6000	DATE OF DOCUMENT 15 Jul 50	ANALYST. C 7
SUBJECT Loading of military leaders in Great Britain.			DATE 25 AUG 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
Source: an untested source			
<p>"Under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian ASN Organization a number of internationally known personalities were invited to a meeting in Edinburgh scheduled for the first half of June 1950 by emigrant military leaders from various Eastern European countries. The meeting is not to be of an official nature but it can hardly be assumed that it will take place without the knowledge and implicit assent of British military authorities.</p> <p>...Colonel General Kisbarnaki Vitea Ferenc FARAS has been invited to represent Hungary**...</p> <p>**Field Comment. FARAS is leader of the MSZL (Hungarian liberation movement), a conservative nationalist Hungarian emigrant movement, the influence of which is on a steady decline. FARAS belonged to the group close to HORTHY..."</p>			
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>			
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>			
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11. CROSS REFERRED TO THE FILE		DOCUMENT COLLECTION			
		12. TRANSFERRED TO REF FILE NO.			
14. PERTINENT INFORMATION					
<p>FARKAS, FERENC SEX M DOB ? CIT ? JCC ? COL GEN / 3 STAR / UN GEN STAFF COMMANDER OF MILITARY ACADEMY AT BUDAPEST NOW LOCATED IN MUNICH. LEADING MHR CONTACTS OF MHR CONCERNING ACTIVITIES.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DCI -00494A01 26 JUL 50 SIR I P4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">R 6704071157</p> <p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B20 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FILE IN []</p>					
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(7-48)

file KALEB

MEMO- 21379

Chief, DTRapid

4 August 1960

Chief of Station, Karlsruhe

Information Biographic Request
Lassle BARTOK, General FARKAS de Barnahazy, General ZANO,
and the KCHVAS Organization

Reference: 75 CDEK9

1. Following is information from our Karlsruhe files on individuals and organization as requested in referenced memorandum:

a. Lassle BARTOK:

(1) A Vienna report, dated 11 April 1947, listed Dr. Lassle BARTOK as Minister of the Hungarian Legation in Vienna, sympathies unknown. (KAV-143)

(2) A Paris report, dated 28 November 1946 lists Lassle BARTOK as Hungarian representative in Vienna. BARTOK is a highly intelligent man and no Communist although the Communists support him and the left does not attack him. This is due to his extreme cautiousness and timidity. His many years spent in the Balkans have had a strong influence on his political thinking. He has a great gift for making contacts and seems to have a special talent for getting to know the underground. Under the Pavelitch regime, he worked in Prague and Zagreb. Being of Jewish origin, he had trouble in Hungary during the pre-Nazi and Nazi periods and went to Switzerland where he was in touch with Croat, Serb, and Czech opposition elements. In 1943, Baron KESSENYI became Hungarian Minister to Bern, and in March 1944, when Hungary was occupied, he requested BARTOK to take charge of the MNFF (Hungarian National Independence Movement) which is, with few exceptions, composed only of Communists. BARTOK managed this organization quite well although his cautiousness hindered him to some extent. His judgments may have been sometimes warped by his bitterness and resentment caused by a feeling of having been cast aside because of his race. Source of this report was in contact with BARTOK in Switzerland for two years and believes him to be a deeply conscientious man whose attitude and conduct were always perfectly correct. (Report: KFT-407)

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(3) A Rome report (JRX-3831), dated 15 July 1946, states that Laszlo BARTOK is a serious-minded career diplomat, 48 years old. He was formerly head of the Communist-sponsored or dominated NFA movement in Switzerland, acting under BESSENYI's orders. He was a dissident and was recalled to Hungary from Switzerland. BARTOK was a Social Democrat.

(4) A report from Austria (LGL-541), dated 12 February 1947, indicates that prior to the war, Laszlo BARTOK occupied a minor position in the Hungarian Foreign Ministry in Pressburg. Under the present Hungarian regime, his excellent service and his non-participation in politics, contributed to his appointment into a select circle of the Foreign Ministry. ("Elnöki Osztály" - Executive Council). On 1 April 1946, BARTOK was appointed a successor to KRIVACSY as Consul-General to Vienna. Despite his excellent reputation, BARTOK was under surveillance by the Hungarian Political Police as a precautionary measure against the recurrence of scandals caused by KRIVACSY.

(5) A report (MGLA-2412), dated 26 June 1950, reported that BARTOK was in Innsbruck sometime in February 1950. It also stated that subject (BARTOK) allegedly was an agent of the Swiss Government.

b. KOPJAS Organization:

(1) A Rome report (JRX-3547), dated 13 June 1946, gives this information on the KOPJAS movement: Source stated that the movement was organized by former Hungarian paratroopers living in exile in Austria. The unit of Hungarian parachute battalion was small, consisting of three or four hundred men and 30 or 40 officers but the esprit de corps was unusually high. The leaders of the movement are former officers of the battalion and fanatic patriots. The purpose of this group, "the league of desperate patriots", is "to exterminate Hungarian traitors". They believe that Hungarian political leaders are responsible for the tragic fate of the country, past and present, and that most of the Hungarian politicians have pursued a selfish and short-sighted policy, sacrificing the national well-being and long-range interests of the nation. Historically they blame the aristocrats, industrialists, and Arrow Cross party. In the present tragic situation, they blame TILDY and his gang for not taking a firm stand against the Russians, and the Communists for delivering the country to their Soviet sponsors. According to source, the leader of the movement is Emaer FASSONTI, former captain in the Hungarian Army, age 30, now in Klagenfurt, Austria. His mother is English and source believes that through her FASSONTI has British contacts and the movement is supported by the British secretly. Source said also that he knows a former Hungarian Captain KOBOMPAY, Gusa (?), a DP in Austria, who is also a leader of the KOPJAS. He is a Volksdeutsche from Hungary.

(2) Another report from Rome (JRX-4176), dated 13 August 1946, indicates that the KOPJAS group, under Miklos KOBOMPAY, former captain of the Hungarian General Staff, consists of about 600 men who were originally organized for partisan warfare against the Russians. There are about 50 in the British Zone of Austria. The KOPJAS has informers scattered throughout all Hungary and maintains a

regular courier service. The British are au courant of some of these activities and are doing nothing about them.

(3) A report (HBC-631), dated 18 June 1948, indicates that the KOPJAS movement consists of an emigre group with very little contact inside Hungary, and no contacts whatsoever among well-placed Hungarian officials.

(4) MOLA-161, dated 2 August 1949, reports that the chief of the KOPJAS Group is General ZAKO and his closest collaborator is one Miklos KOMUNAY. The group is carrying out mere resistance duties. Already in autumn 1944 this group was founded in agreement with German military authorities and was employed with partisan fighting against the Soviets. Its duties consisted of resistance and sabotage against the Soviets, and IS activities while carrying out their duties.

(5) A CIC report (HGBA-878), dated 13 October 1949, gives the following information on the KOPJAS organization:

(a) General Andreas or Andras ZAKO, under the direction of the Hungarian General Staff, formed in 1944 the organization "KOPJAS". Intelligence and sabotage were designated as the primary missions of the unit, with possible activation as a partisan group in the event of Hungary's capitulation. This organization, except to a small degree, was never actually functional prior to the end of the war.

(b) In 1945, ZAKO is reported to have returned to Hungary from his exile in Austria and to have reorganized the KOPJAS as a positive intelligence group. He returned to Austria in 1947 and conducted a recruiting campaign for this organization from among the ranks of former Hungarian army and gendarmerie personnel in Germany and Austria. During 1947 and 1948, ZAKO travelled extensively throughout Europe establishing connections with other Hungarian exile groups and seeking support from Western power intelligence organizations for the KOPJAS. ZAKO established connections with ex-General Ferenc FARKAS in late 1947, but covered this connection almost completely due to heavy penetration of the ANLN by pre-Soviet sympathizers. After his break with FARKAS, ZAKO is reported to have established connections between the KOPJAS and the Hungarian National Committee. This alleged affiliation has never been verified. ZAKO moved from Kallenberg, Austria (British Zone) to Absam, by Solbad Hall, Tyrol, Austria (French Zone), in early 1949. Since his move to the French Zone, numerous reports have been received which indicate that French intelligence has been financing his activities. Should this be true, it implies that the French are receiving similar data to that being provided U.S. intelligence by other KOPJAS members. The KOPJAS is presently maintaining a positive intelligence net within Hungary. Data forthcoming from this net is relayed via an intricate courier system to both ZAKO and to various liaison officers appointed by U.S. intelligence Agencies to the KOPJAS group. ZAKO is in all probability also supplying this data to French intelligence authorities at a clear profit.

c. General FARKAS de Barnahazy:

(1) A report, dated 6 November 1946, gives the following information on Franz Kisbarnaki FARKAS:

(a) FARKAS, said to have been a Colonel General in the former Hungarian Army, is promoting the formation of a Hungarian Government-in-exile. He has no money for his movement but is exceedingly active and is working with two other groups, one in Garmisch and the other in Munich. He has completed a draft proposal for a new Hungarian Government which is to be established in 1948.

(b) FARKAS is in contact with a number of former Hungarian Generals now living in the U.S. occupied zone, Germany, and with some 50 members of the former Hungarian parliament.

(c) FARKAS resides at St. Johannkirchen, north of Pfarckirchen in Bavaria.

(2) A Rome report (FIS-577), dated 10 December 1946 states that FARKAS' name in Hungarian is Kisbarnaki, FARKAS Ferenc. The Kisbarnaki indicates subject's gentry title.

(3) In a report, dated 17 January 1947, it was stated that General Ferenc FARKAS was the chief organizer of the Hungarian Scout movement under the late Count Paul TELMI. The World Jamboree at Gedelle, Austria, was considered his (FARKAS') outstanding achievement in the Boy Scout movement. It was reported that sometime ago (date unspecified) FARKAS was forced by the Allies to return to Hungary on a train transporting Hungarian officers. When the train stopped at Vienna, he was taken off and presented to an American Colonel who informed him that he would be returned to the U.S. Zone in Bavaria and permitted to rejoin his family there. The reason for this gesture was not disclosed.

(4) In a memorandum from Rome (FIRA-136), dated 19 February 1947, source states that FARKAS, together with many other Hungarian staff officers, was captured by the American Army, and eventually turned over to the French. FARKAS was a PW in France in 1945 and it is possible that he organized Hungarian officers in the PW camp who were anti-Russian.

(5) A Vienna report (KAV-628), dated 8 September 1948, reports KISBARNAKI-FARKAS is on excellent terms with Colonel FOURCOULT of B/Doc; the latter who lives in Paris visits the French Zone of Austria frequently. FARKAS is also in contact constantly with Colonel MONDAIS, now stationed in Innsbruck, and Colonel OYNE, another French officer who visits Innsbruck monthly. Further that LENO is resentful of FARKAS' political maneuvering and has requested that he (FARKAS) consider himself primarily a soldier. LENO maintains that once they are back in Hungary, they can have a political regime of their own choice and there is no point in playing politics now.

(6) A Heidelberg Cable, dated 4 November 1947, stated that according to information received, FARKAS, leader of the Anti-Bolshevik Hungarian Liberation Movement (AHLM), had been contacted in September by Prince Ludwig von WITTELSBACH, son of Franz von WITTELSBACH, residing at Leutstetten, near Starnberg. FARKAS was introduced to Major LEB, an officer of German General Staff, who produced credentials on U.S. Army letterhead stationery and claimed he and many other former general staff officers were in the employ of the highest American intelligence agency. LEB claimed to be designated to recruit the entire AHLM and subsidiaries as an intelligence agency. Also, FARKAS was told the U.S. would not hamper the selection of personnel for espionage purposes and other most prominent Nazis could be used.

A Washington Cable, dated 13 November 1947, indicated that Washington had no additional information on FARKAS and no trace on LEB or WITTELSBACH.

(7) MOXA-541, dated 2 June 1948, reported that Ferenc FARKAS and ZAKO appeared at the U. S. Consulate General in Munich on 19 March 1948 and offered a proposal for the organization of an Eastern-European Anti-Soviet Intelligence Service. At the same time, they complained about the manner in which U.S. intelligence agencies were conducting operations into Hungary.

(8) An Austrian report (SBO-631), dated 18 June 1948, gives the following information on Ferenc Kisharnaki FARKAS:

Member of the Magyar^oKossuthok. Former commander of Hungarian Boy Scouts. General Officer in Hungarian Army under HORTHY. Was chief of the "Szemkereszok" or Arrow-Cross People's Court. On 20 August 1947, FARKAS appointed himself to Keszvetvezo (Fuehrer) and formed a Hungarian cabinet in exile in Landshut, Germany. He is fanatically ambitious, very capable as an organizer, and has good contacts with the Vatican and French intelligence officers in Austria. Is also in contact with Andreas ZAKO who recognizes FARKAS as his senior officer and reports to him on developments within the KORVAS. Nevertheless, ZAKO does not approve of the politics of FARKAS and especially of the formation of a Hungarian emigre group at Landshut. ZAKO wishes to rally the Hungarian emigres around the core of the emigre group of 1947. FARKAS intends to use ZAKO as his front man because FARKAS knows that his own role during the Szalasi regime is better known than that of ZAKO's.

(9) A Heidelberg report (MOXA-630), dated 30 September 1948, indicated that FARKAS visited Austria several times during April, May and June 1948. The alleged reasons for his visits being to contact Dr. Karoly MEY, former Sturmabfuhrer in the Hungarian SS. FARKAS is generally met by former Hungarian Colonel Karoly MERTSI, who reportedly works for CIC Brauman at the border. Dr. MEY was allegedly commissioned by FARKAS to organize a "Legion of Death" from young men who are escaping from Hungary to avoid military service there. FARKAS also is in contact with Jessaf FURWAGN, Police Chief Inspector and Chief of Budapest Police under the Szalasi Government, presently residing in WERNERSDORF. FURWAGN (a refugee whose espionage activities for the Hungarian I.S. were confirmed according to CIC in 1948) was allegedly commissioned by FARKAS to register

former Hungarian police officers and men who are living in Germany at present. FORGACH was instructed to seek out the officers and to obtain statements from them as to whether they are willing to work for the AHM in Germany and later in Hungary. FARKAS also allegedly commissioned Sandor THIRY, former Hungarian detective inspector in the Political Police under Peter HAIN, presently residing in HAMSDOEF, Kreis Vilshafen, to organize a confidential investigating unit which would make background investigations of all Hungarians living in Germany and ascertain the reliability of various people and thus determine if these individuals were worthy of being admitted as members of the AHM or to serve as officers of same.

(7) A Vienna report (HAV-855), dated 1 October 1948, stated that Ferenc NAGY, former Hungarian prime minister, visited Innsbruck. At this time, Colonel GORMAN of French Military Government, suggested that NAGY meet Ferenc KISSAKHAI-FARKAS. NAGY then stated that he wanted to avoid meeting personalities who were his political opponents. FARKAS knew of NAGY's arrival in Innsbruck and hoped that the latter would be willing to see him, since FARKAS felt that his failure to meet NAGY would impair his prestige among Hungarian emigres. He stated to several Hungarians that he had had a long talk with NAGY although no such meeting had taken place.

(8) A Cable from ONOUS, dated 30 November 1948, stated that in 1947 FARKAS attempted to organize a Hungarian Government-in-Exile but was prohibited in so doing by a direct order from Military Government. FARKAS was considered a Fascist requiring constant observation which was being handled by CIC. The cable further stated that it was believed that ample measures had been taken to limit FARKAS' activities and influence. Also that it was not believed that FARKAS had sufficient powers to discriminate against Hungarians who opposed his beliefs.

(9) EPOCH CI Summary XI Weekly No. 1, dated 18 March 1949 stated that a 10 February 1949 edition of the Hungarian Labor Party's newspaper (Szabad Nép - Free People) contained a report that FARKAS is being tried "in absentia" in Hungary for war crimes. FARKAS, who is presently in Bavaria, is the head of the so-called FARKAS movement in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

(10) MGLA-161, dated 2 August 1949, reported that Col. Gen. FARKAS founded at the beginning of 1948, the Hungarian Freedom Movement (MSZM) which is trying to gather all Hungarians living in the Western Zones of Germany and Austria. This movement did not only comprise members of the Armed Forces but also members of all migrations tending to the monarchy and emphasized religious attitudes.

d. General Andreas ZAKO:

Additional information on General ZAKO is being forwarded in a separate memorandum, as per your request in 98-0786. FEM may be able to furnish further information on the KOVACS organization and personalities mentioned in 78-0786.

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 33-7-10-68	SOURCE MG.A-21570	DATE OF DOCUMENT 15 AUG 50	ANALYST C	
SUBJECT alfreds BERZINS			DATE 25 AUG 1953	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>Alfred BERZINS, a Latvian national, who is due to leave for the Us under the Displaced Persons Bill, stated that General FELDAS, a Hun arian refugee in West Germany, is the Chief of Military Operations of the AEW.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p align="center">SECRET Security Information</p>				
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 200-7-4-26	SOURCE WGM-3736	DATE OF DOCUMENT 17 Aug 50	ANALYST []
SUBJECT OUN-BANGERA			DATE 21 Aug 53
<p style="text-align: center;">PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OUN-B AFFILIATE ORGANIZATIONS...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The AEN convention in Edingurgh, Scotland in June 1950, was attended by representatives of the 14 member nations of the AEN, Ukraine: Ukraine, Jaroslav STETZKO; Hungary, Ferenc FARKAS von KISBARNAK;..."</p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 100px;"> <p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <p>SECRET</p> </div>			
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 10-8-10-42	SOURCE TBR.-1176	DATE OF DOCUMENT 22 APR 50	ANALYST C	DATE 21 AUG 1953
SUBJECT Hungarians in Brazil				
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>"...The rightist movement of General FERENC FERENC is active in Brazil. Its representative is Laszlo SZILASSY-SZARO (an actor). The group organized several conferences (lectures) in Rio de Janeiro and San Paulo, with the collaboration of SZILASSY and Zita SZELECKY (actress living in Buenos Aires)..."</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>				
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 32-6-7-300	SOURCE LGL-3168	DATE OF DOCUMENT 25 Aug 50	ANALYST 	
SUBJECT General ZAKO and Resistance Group			DATE 20 AUG 1953	
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>Source: US... as a result of the contact existing between Major General ZAKO and Col. General Ferenc v. FARKAS zu KISBARNAK, there is a certain belief that FARKAS, as the senior Hungarian military official in emigration, will attempt to claim the leadership of the LHBK. ZAKO, however, has a clear advantage with in that he has not opposed FARKAS politically, and thus he has found followers among all officers not involved in Party politics. One might say that FARKAS leads the older generation of the Hungarian Army, which is a smaller group, numerically, than the younger and more active elements controlled by ZAKO.</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="right">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p>PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN CIVIL 26 Aug 63</p>				
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. Not classified	SOURCE C]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 1 Sep 50	ANALYST C]	
SUBJECT Letter No. 690, Hungary, from C] transmitting information on subj. and Gen. Andras ZAKO (attached)			DATE 29 AUG 1953	
PERTINENT INFORMATION A thorough search of FI/FI, EI/TS and EE was made. Document is unavailable at present.				
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 38-6-2-207	SOURCE LAVa-0501	DATE OF DOCUMENT 5 Sep 50	ANALYST [Handwritten initials]	[Handwritten initials]
SUBJECT Potentialities of the ZANCO Group (KOPJUS and LNEK)			DATE 20 AUG 1953	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>"...ZANCO was at first reluctant to recognize the authority of the Hungarian National Council in Washington because its members did not support his political views. Together with Ferenc Kisbarkaki FARKAS, he tried to form a 'counter-council' in Europe. When he realized, however, that the Hungarian National Council in Washington enjoys the backing of the US Government, he sought recognition and representation in the Council..."</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p>PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN [Handwritten mark] [Handwritten mark] [Handwritten mark] [Handwritten mark] [Handwritten mark] [Handwritten mark]</p> <p align="right">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p align="center">SECRET</p>				
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20 September 1950

XAH2-32235

QZ/261

The following information has been received concerning two emigre Hungarian generals, Andras Zako and Ferenc Farkas.

1. General Ferenc Farkas was a well-known general of the Hungarian Army. For some years he had charge of the education and training of the regular officer corps of the Hungarian Army. He was also connected with military education of the Hungarian Youth. He was responsible for the fact that a number of Hungarian officers continued the war on the side of the German Army against the Allied powers after the Nazi coup d'etat of October 15, 1944, contrary to the will of the Hungarian Military High Command. Later he took part in the judicial proceedings which condemned high-ranking military leaders who followed the orders of the Hungarian Army C.inC. with regard to breaking off relations with Germany and concluding an armistice with the Allied powers. By his conduct he indirectly facilitated the Soviet capture of 400,000 additional military personnel as prisoners of war despite the concluded Armistice.

After the National Uprising against the Germans, Farkas declared his good faith towards it but did nothing to support its activities. He did break off his relations with the Nazi leaders, but not until the greater part of the Hungarian Army had been disarmed. He did not return to Hungary after the war and, consequently, did not participate in the struggle of his country against Soviet domination. He permitted himself to be elected "Fuehrer" by a fragment of the parliament abroad.

For some time Farkas was active as leader of Hungarians in the western zones of Germany and formed the Liberty Movement of anti-bolshevist Hungarians. He was reconciled with the former Regent and entered into relations with various political groups. He attempted to enhance his standing politically by activities in the ranks of the "Volksdeutsche" who had been transferred from Hungary by the Potsdam agreements.

D-22C]
2. General Andras Zako was active in Roumania as an Hungarian intelligence officer. He was captured, condemned, but later released by the Roumanians. After his release, he was appointed to the Hungarian General Staff and detailed as professor in the General Staff School. After the Nazi coup d'etat of 1944, he headed the Hungarian intelligence at the direction of the Nazis, in which position he remained until the collapse of Germany.

As chief of intelligence he was charged by the Germans with the organization of Hungarian guerilla warfare behind the Allied lines. His organization had a political character and was entirely directed by the SS high command. Its last activity was the recruiting of Hungarian guerillas for the fight in the "Festung Alpen." As the German Army collapsed, the organization fell apart, but not before its activities facilitated the deportation by the Soviets of many civilians from Hungary.

Zako did not return to Hungary after the war. He revived the "Kopjas" (Pike) Movement, seeking to build it up as the only emigre military movement. German infiltration reportedly has occurred in the Kopjas organization.

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QZ/261

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST	
33-7-0-543y	WELA-4654	13 Oct 50	[]	
SUBJECT			DATE	
Gyula (Julius) SCHOPFEN			25 Aug 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p align="center">"...Hungarian Central Information Agency Co. Ltd... Original Membership of IGH Board... National Peasant Party: Jozsef DARTAS (Minister of Construction) Ferenc FARKAS (Director General of Central Credit Organisation of State)..."</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="right">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p align="center">SECRET Security Information</p>				
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 6-0-2-2E57	SOURCE 100-2-52	DATE OF DOCUMENT 1 Oct 50	ANALYST C J	
SUBJECT Traces on H:BN Members			DATE 21 Aug 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
Pertinent info attached.				
THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.				
PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN CLASSIFIED BY: DIV: <u>66/H</u> DATE <u>26/1/03</u>				
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006				
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FORM NO. 09-34
DEC 1952

(38)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : [redacted] [handwritten mark]
FROM : Acting Chief, Contact Division, OC
SUBJECT: Hungarian Liberty Movement (OC/3 Case 5594)

DATE: 14 November 1950

References: (a) Air Memorandum of 27 October 50
(i) [redacted] Memorandum of 7 November 50

1. Prior to the receipt of reference (b) Dr. Szabo and Mr. Szabo contacted our field office and said that they had additional information which they would like to furnish concerning the Hungarian Liberty Movement. A thermoprint copy of a memorandum containing the information which they gave is attached. In view of our statement in paragraph 3 of reference (b) we are taking no action on Dr. Szabo's proposals.

Enclosures: As indicated

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Rev. [redacted]
ES Classif. [redacted]
FOR [redacted] 2/29/73
Date [redacted] [redacted]
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NOTE

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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201-15124

1. In early September 1950, General Farkas visited Rome where he conferred with the Pope, and, following this meeting, he proceeded to Caux, Switzerland where he attended a world anti-Communist meeting, at which he was the only representative of a country behind the Iron Curtain. At this meeting, government officials and military leaders from 25 nations were in attendance in a private capacity. One week was devoted to a closed conference on military affairs, following which there was a ten-day general meeting. The theme of the military conference was the Bolshevik idea versus the Caux idea which later stressed the necessity for preparing anti-Communist forces in a moral as well as a military sense. Dr. Szabo stated that one person attending this meeting was Colonel Oneider, U.S.A.F., who knows General Farkas well.

2. Dr. Szabo further stated that General Walter Bedell Smith knows of this anti-Bolshevik movement and of General Farkas' activities therein. According to Dr. Szabo, it is the earnest desire of General Farkas that he and two or three members of his staff should come to the U.S. on a confidential basis and confer with the highest U.S. military authorities concerning plans for the purpose of organizing refugee military personnel and coordinating them with U.S. military forces in order that they might then return to Europe and put plans into execution. Dr. Szabo further stated that General Farkas had been elected--and he stressed the word "elected"--head of all refugee military forces in Europe. He stated that secret correspondence with persons behind the Iron Curtain gives evidence that the vast majority of the population hope something will come of the Korean war to make the U.S. "jump on the USSR," and that if it does, they will rise against their Communist masters. In consequence of this feeling, General Farkas feels that this is the psychological moment for the preparation he has in mind. The present address of General Farkas is 13b Arnstorf Schloss, Kreis Eggenfelden, Ndby, Bavaria.

3. The enclosure to reference (a) mentioned a Mr. Stuart, secretary of the Anti-Bolshevik Association in Scotland. Actually, he is Mr. John F. Stewart of Juniper Green, Midlothian who is president of the Scottish League for European Freedom, with offices at 22 Young Street, Edinburgh. The chairman of this association is the Earl of Mansfield.

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST	
100-8-15-1	DT 7-6547	12 Dec 50	C]	
SUBJECT			DATE	
Internal Security - R and HU Registration Act			25 Aug 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>"...According to this published letter, Ferenc FARKAS, former Staff Colonel, is the head of all of these organizations who when SZALASI assumed power in Hungary earned a double promotion. This letter gives the name of the leader of the HFBK in the American Zone in Germany as Bela ALLAY, former Colonel. The group is said to hold weekly meetings in a tavern in Munich..."</p> <p>(Letter: Appeared in the publication "Az Ember", December 13, 1949, dated at Munich, December 23, 1949. The signer was not given.</p>				
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>				
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p align="center">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>				
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DEC 1952

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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 200-6-12-2	SOURCE WFFA-6762	DATE OF DOCUMENT 15 Jan 51	ANALYST C J
SUBJECT C J reports		DATE 22 Aug 53	
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION Source: C J</p> <p>... Dans le numero du 15 Decembre 1950, la Hungaria, en premiere page a publie un article informatif qui touche le MEBK. Cette information revelait ses entretiens secrets a Regensburg entre des organisations de droite que le MEBK ne reussit pas a absorber. Ces contacts se poursuivent soi-disant depuis l'ete dernier. Il s'agit principalement de deux groupes: celui appele Mouvement de Liberte Hongrois et dont les chef est le general FARKAS Ferenc et de celui plutot civil qui est dirige par l'ancien president de la cour de cassation SZEMAK Jenő, et qui s'appelle Orszagtanas (Conseil du pays)...</p> <p>A cote du general FARKAS Ferenc, la Hungaria cite encore le nom du general JUSTY Emil dont je ne connais pas le role. Il appartient sans doute, lui aussi au Mouvement de Liberte Hongrois...</p>			
<p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>			
<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3 B 2 B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>			
<p>SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
<p>CROSS REFERENCE FORM</p>			<p>FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. C J</p>

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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 38-7-0-1022y2	SOURCE PIR-8395	DATE OF DOCUMENT 17 Jan 51	ANALYST []
SUBJECT Collaboration of Hungarian Emigrant Groups in Germany			DATE 25 Aug 53
<p style="text-align: center;">PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>"...On the initiative of Geza SOOS, (Hungarian Peasant Association) a round-table conference of the Hungarian emigrant groups and organizations took place June 1-2 in Prien. The aim of this meeting was to eliminate personal antagonisms (as General FARKAS of Hungarian Liberty Movement and General HENNEY, of the Hungarian National Council etc). Every year such a round table conference is hold, everybody is preaching unity, but after the common declarations, things remain as they were before. In Prien the Hungarian Catholic and Protestant Churches, The Hungarian National Council (General HENNEY), the Hungarian Liberty Movement and A.M. (General Ferenc FARKAS), the Military Group (Lt. Col. Adam BALOGH) were represented...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations.</p> <p>The Scottish Ligue in Edinburgh sponsored the rally of ABE. The Hungarian Group was represented by General Ferenc FARKAS and Lajos LEPHAY (ex member of the Hungarian Upper House - Hungarian Liberty Movement). The meeting was hold in Edinburg June, 12 and attended different National Groups as Czechs..."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASE BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECRET</p>			
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. Not classified	SOURCE C	DATE OF DOCUMENT 19 Jan 51	ANALYST C
SUBJECT Letter No. 57, Hungary, from C] re unevaluated supplementary information submitted on Subject		DATE 26 Aug 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION An overall search of Top Secret, RI/PI and Hungarian Desk proved fruitless. Document is unavailable at present.			
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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 37-7-0-1022	SOURCE LNSA-203	DATE OF DOCUMENT 23 Jan 51	ANALYST E J	
SUBJECT LHEK			DATE 17 Dec 50	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>The LHEK (Magyar Hargosok Bajtarsi Kozossege) (Comradeship of Hungarian Veterans) (an organization existing in Carinthia has always emphasized the fact that their organization is completely non-political. However, it is apparent that the sympathies of the leaders lie with the Right. On the other hand their non political bias was proven by the refusal of the Comradeship to hand their leadership over to General Ferenc KISBARNAKI FARKAS because he was considered to be too deeply mixed up in politics.</p> <p>The MSZM (Magyar SZABA Dzag Mozgalom) is a Hungarian Freedom Movement which is led by General Ferenc KISBARNAKI FARKAS. It was active in Carinthia in 1948 but found few followers. This organization is allegedly non-political but its leaders have connections with ex-Hungarians Nazis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>				
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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. C	SOURCE 2-1E	DATE OF DOCUMENT 24 Jan. 51	ANALYST
SUBJECT Conversation with Dr. Tibor Ham, 19 December 1950		DATE 20 AUG 1951	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>"...HAM warned of the existence of certain political groups trying to establish an opposition National Committee. According to him there are two factions. One is headed by Archduke Joseph of Habsburg, who is in close contact with KISBARNAKI PARKAS, Ferenc in Regensburg and the MHEK (Hungarian Warriors)..."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p>			
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 100-7-3, -6	SOURCE L-43	DATE OF DOCUMENT 19 Feb 51	ANALYST C J	
SUBJECT Hungarian and nation			DATE 25 AUG 1953	
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>"...General FALLOS: US Zone of Germany at Landshut is his headquarters where he has a small number of men and officers. He has organized a 'Movement of Freedom' at Landshut. This movement is now setting up a branch in France which is not expected to be very important. He does not work with the Hungarian National Committee. There are reports that he has relations with the British. Many political figures do not accept him as he participated in the German controlled trials of Hungarian resistance leaders. Not with ZAKO..."</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p align="center">SECRET</p>				
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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 6-0-2-4207 (encl)	CLASS. K.S.-263	DATE OF DOCUMENT 24 Feb 51	[Handwritten marks]
CROSS REFERENCE Croswell Contacts			DATE 21 Aug 53
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>Pertinent info attached.</p> <p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT. /</p>			
REVISION TO INCLUDE IN BY: [Handwritten initials] DATE: 8/21/53		DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006	
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FORM NO. 59-34
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(35)

19. **FARKAS, Ferenc Kisbarnaki:** Gromwell first met FARKAS through Dr. Lajos LIPTAY early in 1945 in Hungary. He met FARKAS again in Munich in 1947, again through LIPTAY. FARKAS visited Gromwell about once a month at the latter's office in Munich, and Gromwell saw FARKAS several times at LIPTAY's Munich hotel room. Gromwell states that although he was not a member of FARKAS' freedom movement, FARKAS revealed all his plans to Gromwell in advance and thus served as a principal informant to Gromwell in his work for ZASEAL. After Gromwell's departure the relationship with FARKAS did not continue, but FARKAS will most likely visit Gromwell when he learns of Gromwell's presence in Salzburg. Gromwell does not believe that FARKAS will suspect his cover.

20. **ESZO, Andor:** Gromwell describes ESZO as a former Hungarian lawyer and member of the 1939 Parliament, who fled Hungary in 1945 and settled on the estate of the Bavarian Crown Prince, Luitpold, near Munich and served the latter as legal counselor. ESZO brought ESZO twice to Gromwell's Munich office, but this was the extent of the relationship between ESZO and Gromwell. Gromwell states that ESZO may attempt to visit him if he learns Gromwell is in Salzburg, but he does not believe that ESZO will suspect his cover.

27. **PATAKALVY, Jozsef:** Gromwell describes PATAKALVY as a former insurance agent and minor government official in Hungary who fled in 1945 and joined Ferenc FARKAS in Germany. In Gromwell's words, "he was a 'Harry Hopkins' to Ferenc FARKAS and nobody liked him. As a matter of fact, Ferenc FARKAS lost popularity on account of him." In the latter part of 1946 PATAKALVY appeared in Gromwell's office, identified himself as FARKAS' secretary, and insisted that Gromwell listen to him. Gromwell was reluctant to do so, but on a subsequent visit LIPTAY brought FARKAS with him. After this visit PATAKALVY saw Gromwell every other week and transmitted reports on activities of the FARKAS group and its operations. At his last visit he Consul General in Berlin advised the FARKAS group to discontinue its activities. There were no social aspects to this relationship. In Gromwell's opinion on the basis of his work in Munich and during World War II, PATAKALVY would suspect Gromwell of engaging in intelligence work his cover notwithstanding.

~~SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY				
FILE NO. 3-6-7-354	SOURCE T-521	DATE OF DOCUMENT 7 22 52	ANALYST C]				
SUBJECT Christian Front List Party - Germany			DATE 26 Oct 52				
PERTINENT INFORMATION For pertinent information, see attached sheets. <p align="center">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2 BIV: _____ DATE _____ NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>CROSS REFERENCE FORM</th><th>FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td>C]</td></tr></tbody></table>				CROSS REFERENCE FORM	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		C]
CROSS REFERENCE FORM	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.						
	C]						

FORM NO. 89-34
DEC 1952

(39)

Official Dispatch

Via: Air Pouch

MHB-A-514

7 May 1951

Chief, FDM

Attn: []

[] [] []
Subject: Operational
Christian Socialist Party

1. Reference is made to Secret Dispatch #1124 originating at the American Legation in Vienna entitled the "Hungarian Underground Movement" and concerns the interrogation of a refugee from Hungary named Ferenc Kalman Eorand FARKAS.

2. Higgler VI brought the attention of this office to said reference and asked if this office had been aware of the existence of such a group in Hungary. He added that quite independently he had been receiving rumors (or reports) of the arrest of a number of individuals in Budapest who were described as members of a Christian Socialist movement. He stated that up until this time he was unaware of the existence of such an organization.

3. By reading through the report, the undersigned came to the conclusion that the whole business is about as plausible as any of the previous "resistance movements" which had come to the attention of this office. The vague manner in which the origins of the party were described, along with a significant absence of names of leading personalities and the unreal manner in which membership was recorded seem to contribute to the opinion that this "visit" of FARKAS as party representative is tantamount to a new type of provocation. The story concerning the abortive flight plans of László HOVAN (the only name mentioned in the report) is hardly plausible considering the manner in which communist-dominated governments take counter-measures to cope with crimes of a lesser type.

4. Higgler VI telegraphed to Washington and Vienna the names of persons reported as arrested and known to be members or allied with such a movement; he suggested that perhaps the names may prove useful in further interrogation of FARKAS, aimed at getting more information out of him. Higgler VI admitted that Egri VII was the source of ~~information~~ this new information and it was believed that Egri VII got the data from one Tibor BANHEGYI, a somewhat suspicious individual, reputed to be a double agent. The data can be classified as follows: those who were reported to be Christian Socialists; those allied with underground movements. It is interesting to note that most of the arrests occurred in the month of April 1951.

being

- a) These arrested 25 April 1951 on the charge of members of a monarcho-legitimist plot and belonging to the Christian (Catholic) Party:
Dr. Istvan TAKACS, a dentist and well-known politician
Lajos TARCZA, Catholic prelate and Inspector of Religious Instruction
Lajos HEVELI, Catholic parish priest of the VI Budapest District.

COPY

Dr. Fnu HEVEI, physician and brother to last named above, and
13 Others, unidentified by Source.

- b) Those arrested on the charge of being the nucleus of an anti-Communist government to be established when the Russians leave Hungary. The aims of this group appear to be identical with those of the Christian Socialists.

Dr. Jene CZETTLER, past 70, University professor, pre-war member of Parliament, prominent economist, arrested several months ago.
Lt. Col. Jene SUHAJ, arrested some weeks ago.
Istvan FRIEDRICH, Prime Minister after World War I and onetime Minister of Defense. Arrested 14 April 1951.
Hugo PAYR, Leader of the Coalition Party in the Budapest area circa 1947. Arrested 14 April 1951.
Dr. FNU TAKACS, physician and member of the Coalition Party for Budapest. (possibly the same as above) Arrested 14 April 1951
Lt. Gen. Imre SUHAJ, retired before World War II. Arrested 14 April 1951.

5. The undersigned recalls that Dagenham and [] successor discussed during a meeting on 24 April 1951 the arrival of an individual from Hungary who was sent to west Europe to make contact with certain officials on behalf of a resistance movement leaders in Hungary. It appears likely that the Vienna Dispatch concerns this same person. Regretfully, this office has forgotten the name of Dagenham's resistance representative. Vienna station officers stated that their man's story was forwarded to Headquarters and as a reply, Headquarters likened the story to many other "resistance movement" plots which have been reported by this station, and elsewhere. It is recalled that Vienna wanted to "break" their man's story and learn whether there is more to his visit than what he has chosen to reveal. It is known not considered wise to use the above information in the further interrogation of FARKAS, (or the other man, if there be one) in the opinion of this station office as the source of this information is regarded as a double-agent in insofar as Egri VI is concerned. It is also curious to note that the wave of arrests, if true, occurred shortly after the arrest of Aloysius PONGRACZ, who had been involved in such movements and whose exploits have been previously reported.

cc: Vien, Sals

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
		2. RI FILE NO.	
		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	4. DATE
		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO. 9. EVALUATION
5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN	11. DATE
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
14. <p>FARKAS, FERENC SEX M DOB ? CIT ? OCC ? COMPROMISE OF MHRK INTEL AGENTS.</p> <p>200-006-012 MUSA-03844 03 MAY 51 SER 20 P1</p> <p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY 6708022596 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p>FILE IN []</p>			
15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		➔	

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

(7-46)

encl 1 to 100-2-27-471 fwd to DPC
under SO DB 37646, 16 May 51
Pr re by RI & approved by EE/SO/H

5. Kisl in low 2
H C
memorandum

SUBJECT: FARKAS, Ferenc
FARKAS, Franz Kisbarnaki

The files of OSO/CIA reveal the following info on Franz Kisbarnaki FARKAS, better known as General Ferenc FARKAS.

a. Subject was born in Kismarton, Hungary in 1892. He was a graduate of the Ludovica Military Academy and the General Staff School. He was commissioned Second Lt. in 1912 and culminated his military career with the rank of Colonel General in 1945. He was apptd Governor Commissioner for Evacuation in 1944 by SZALASI, who had been apptd premier by the Germans.

b. Since Subject was an officer in the Hungarian Army, he could not belong to any political party; nevertheless, he was known to be very pro-Nazi, an ardent supporter of SZALASI and the Arrow Cross Party. He opposed the Horthy regime, particularly its move to break off relations with Germany and conclude a separate armistice with the Allied powers.

c. In August 1949, Subject started the Anti-Bolshevist Hungarian Liberation Movement, a group with extreme nationalist, anti-Semitic, pro-German, anti-Communist, anti-Slav leanings. Subject was found by source to be vain and politically ambitious and was intensely disliked by some members of other Hungarian resistance movements. He was unable to secure enough support from other Hungarian emigres and from other countries, and in 1949, he stated his intentions of going to Switzerland and retiring from political life.

d. A report dated 28 March 1950 described Subject as having good working relationship with General Le PRCHALA, notorious Slovak Fascist and member of Tito regime who heads the "anti-Fascist Block" headquarters in London.

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

SECRET

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: PARKAS, Ferenc
PARKAS, Franz Kisbarnaki

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FOUO-3-27-471

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ERRA.

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 200-6-12-31	SERIALS 1-41512 VIEN-5441	DATE OF DOCUMENT 17 May 51	ANALYST	
SUBJECT Josef Mueller			DATE 2 (14) 51	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>"Josef MUELLER born 29 Jan 19 in Vemend, Hungary reported Vienna this evening 15 May 51 after escape from Hungary. Claims returning from mission on behalf emigre General Ferenc Kisbarnaki FARKAS..."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p>PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> 41 DIV: <u>EEH</u> DATE <u>26/12/53</u> </div> </p> <p style="text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>				
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
			115	

FORM NO. 89-34
 DEC 1952

(15)

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO. 88-6-2-755	SOURCE WFPA-7325	DATE OF DOCUMENT 7 Mar 51	ANALYST C J	
SUBJECT C J Reports			DATE 22 Aug 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
<p>"...Au mois de Janvier et de Fevrier, la presse de l'extreme droite a fait une veritable campagne contre M. RADVANSZKY Antal. La raison en est que ce dernier, dans la Hungaria, a attaque le groupe du general FARKAS Ferenc pour ses menes contre l'Organisation Militaire..."</p> <p>THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p>68/F/3 25 Aug 53</p> <p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p>INFORMATION</p>				
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. C J	

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

(35)

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SECRET

PAGE No.

FROM:	VIENNA	MICROFILMED JUN 26 1963 DOC. MICRO. SER.	ROUTINE	RECLASSIFIED
TO:	SPECIAL OPERATIONS		17 APR 51	RI/AN
ACTION:	FDH (1-2-3)		11 35	RI/MIS
INFORMATION:	AD/SO (4), STC (5), IID (6-7), S/O (8-9-10)			RI/Files

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) OIA AR-380-5

CITE
VIEN 5271

TO: WASHF INFO: SALZF CITE: VIENF

1. FERENC KALMAN LORAND FARKAS BORN 2 DEC 23 AT MEZOSAT HUNGARY STUDENT CROSSED BORDER ILLEGALLY NIGHT 9/10 APRIL WITH HERCZEG, TAMAS BORN 22 MAY 24 BUDAPEST NOW BEING DEBRIEFED BY MIS, VIENNA.

2. F GRADUATED HIGH SCHOOL MISKOLC 43, OCT 43 ENTERED HUNGARIAN ARMY, LAST RANK 1ST LT. POW U.S. CAMPS GERMANY AND FRANCE UNTIL REPATRIATION 28 OCT 45. FEB 46 TO SEPT 49 STUDENT PHILOSOPHY U. OF DEBRECEN, SEPT 49 TO DEC 50 STUDENT THEOLOGY U. OF BUDAPEST. DEC 50 TO 5 APRIL 51 UNEMPLOYED LIVED UNDERGROUND C/O DR ISTVAN PETENYINE BUDAPEST UT 9 BUDAPEST WORKED ILLEGALLY FOR CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY RESISTANCE MOVEMENT "WHITE GUARDS".

3. CLAIMS SENT TO WEST BY MOVEMENT TO GAIN SUPPORT PREFERABLY AMERICAN IMMEDIATE CHIEF ONE ZOLTAN CZISZMADIA, FAKOCZI UT 27 B/3/2. NOW BEING DEBRIEFED COMPOSITION PERSONALITIES AND LOCATION GROUPS. WE MONITORING THRU

4. REQUEST TRACES, ALTHOUGH FULLY AWARE POSSIBLE PROVOCATION PLAN EXTRACT F FROM REFUGEE CHANNELS FOR FULLER DEBRIEFING AND EXPLORATION OPS POSSIBILITIES. ONLY POSSIBLE STATION TRACE ONE COLONEL DOCTOR CZISZMADIA MENTIONED MAY 806.

CIT - HUNGARY - ACC - Political - A Hungary

INDEX TO INCLUDE IN

261

DATE

13457

1 1951

INDEX

TOR: 19442 17 APR 51

SECRET

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16 63222

FILE IN

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SECRET

PAGE No.

VIENNA, SALZBURG ROUTINE

To: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 20 APR 51

FROM: FDM (1-2) OUT 97214

CONFIRMATION: AD/SO (3), STC (4), IID (5-6), 3/C (7-8-9)

INFORMATION: *F. ... K. L. FARKAS*

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (I) 60A 4R-388-5

WASH 38484

TO: VIENF INFO: SALZF CITE: WASHF

RE: VIEN 5271 (IN 35469)

1. NO TRACES. SUGGEST *[]* CHECK WITH MARGIT SCHLACHTA.
2. SIMILAR CATHOLIC "RESISTANCE GROUP" HAS BEEN IN CONTACT AMLEG BUDA. BELIEVED TO BE PROVOCATION WITH AIM OF LINKING U.S. AND CATHOLIC CHURCH IN PUBLIC ESPIONAGE TRIAL. FARKAS SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY INTERROGATED AND CARRIAGE-TESTED, IF POSSIBLE, BEFORE IMPLEMENTING PARA 4 REF. UNDERSTAND G-2 SALZ NOW HAS OWN CARRIAGE FACILITIES.

[] REFERENCE TO INTELLIGENCE IN
[] *[]*
 DIV: *[]* DATE: *[]*

INTELLIGENCE			
MAY 5 1951			
INTEGRATION DIVISION			
ABSTRACT		INDEX	

[] WJ

RELEASING OFFICER

ORIGINATING AND COORDINATING OFFICERS

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

TOD: 2320Z 20 APR 51

SECRET

Copy No. *6*

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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCE METHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2008

DECLASSIFIED
Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL105-246

By: MBP Date: 9/4/06

VIA: AIR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MAVA-8325

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, FDM
Attention: [initials] DATE: 18 May 1951
FROM : Chief of Station, Vienna [initials]

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational
SPECIFIC - Ferencz Kalman Lorant FARKAS

INFO
1 1951
DOC. INFO

Reference: MHBA-514

1. Attached are the initial MIS reports on subject. The interrogations were conducted by the subject of MAVA-8190.

- Part I Biographical Data
- Part II Description of escape and mission on which he was sent to West
- Part III Underground Resistance Movement of the Christian Socialist Party

*RID/mis
To both each letter.*

Name Trace Request

SUBJECT IS AN HUNGARIAN BY NAME FARKAS CC

We would appreciate any comments or traces you may hold on the resistance organisation or the individuals mentioned in the attachments. If possible, we request that a check on Louis WATZEK, 1471 Riverside Drive, New York City CIT USA, be carried out as expeditiously as possible to see if he is acquainted with subject and supported him by the dispatch of food packages during his period of illegality in Hungary. In a further effort to prove his bona fides, subject has stated that one Father Gellert BEKES, Catholic priest and professor at St. Anselm University in the Vatican, knows and could vouch for Zoltan CSIZMADIA, chairman of the Hungarian Christian Socialist Party, as well as the latter's brother Gero. Subject also states that he believes messages to CSIZMADIA and the Hungarian Christian Socialist Party could be dispatched through Father BEKES. We request Headquarters traces on Father BEKES and, if possible, recommend that Rome be queried by cable as to the possibility of establishing contact with Father BEKES. We have asked Salzburg for an investigation and further interrogation of Tamas HERCZEG, as well as an investigation of Ervin and Tibor EGEDI, Salzburg, Postfach 655. CIT ITALY?

CS COPY

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*18 May 51
16/14*

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-284
MAR 1949

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

FOR COORDINATION WITH US Army

SECRET

2. On 2 May we were forced to remove subject from the MIS housing installation to ease the overcrowding resulting there from a failure of the CIC/MIS rat line and the influx of new arrivals. He has been placed in an operational apartment for the time being and [] has been debriefing him on his curriculum vitae. Due to subject's lack of fluency in German and his long-winded ramblings, it was deemed advisable to place [] in contact with subject to complete the debriefing in Hungarian. Accordingly, this was done on 10 May, and [] is currently interrogating subject on the basis of a brief prepared by []

3. Subject makes a very sincere impression and both the subject of MAVA-8190 and [] are inclined to believe that he is genuine, although [] suspects certain exaggerations in his accounts of the resistance group. We have not as yet received [] impressions or the results of his interrogation.

[]

Dist:
2-FDM (w/2 cys attach)
1-[] w/1 cc attach
1-Saiz (w/1 cc attach)
1-200 (w/1 cc attach)
1-[]
1-Chrono

-2-

SECRET

18 May 51

[]
~~06-1-359K~~

CONFIDENTIAL

MAWA-8325

Date: 11 April 1951
Report No: VRB-2462
Date of Interrogation:
11 April 1951

1. Name: PARKAS, Ferenc Kalman Lorand
2. Alias or Nicknames: None
3. Date and Place of Birth: 2 Dec 1923, Mezocsat, Hungary
4. Citizenship: Hungarian 4.a. Religion: R.C.
4.b. Ethnic origin: Hungarian
5. Date of arrival in Vienna: 10 Apr 1951 from Budapest, Hungary
6. Present residence: Vienna XVII., Wurlitzergasse 89
Previous " Budapest XI, Budafoki ut 9
7. Immediate intentions: To join EGEDI, Ervin, Salzburg, Postfach 655.
8. Description:
 - a. Sex Male f. Weight 69 kgs
 - b. Height 176 cms g. Hair dark blond
 - c. Eyes Brown
 - d. Distinguishing marks or features: wears glasses
9. Education (No. of years, degrees): 8 years high school, 4 years philosoph. faculty
10. Languages (indicate degree of fluency)
Hungarian (mother tongue), German (poor), French (poor)
11. Marital status: Single
12. Spouse: None
13. Children: None
14. Others, parents, relatives etc.
Father: PARKAS, Ferenc, born 1888, notary public, deceased 1950
Mother: Ella nee VADAY, born 1896, Mandok, Adi Endre utca 42
Brother: PARKAS, Dr. Jozsef, born 1925, office clerk at the Academy of Science, Budapest IX, Lonyai utca 23

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15. Activities and employment including military career (from 1938 to present)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Location</u>
1938 - 1939	High School	Debreczen
1939 - 1940	Sick at home	Tapiobicske
1940 - 1943	High School	Miskolc
4 Oct 1943-15 Mar 1945	Military Service: Military Academy Last rank Lieutenant (10 Jan - 15 Mar 45)	Budapest and Dresden, Germany
15 Mar 1945-15 Apr 1945	Discharged. Fled to Bavaria.	
15 Apr 1945-28 Oct 1945	POW in US camps in Germany and France.	
28 Oct 1945	Repatriated to Hungary	
Oct 1945-Feb 1946	Unemployed	Mankok
Feb 1946-Sep 1949	Student, Philosoph. Faculty	Debreczen
Sep 1949-Dec 1950	Student, Theolog. Faculty	Budapest
Dec 1950-5 Apr 1951	Unemployed, lived underground and worked illegally for the Christian Socialist Party	Budafo, ut 9 c/o Dr. PETENTINE, Istvan

16. Documents:

Birth certificate No. 171, issued 23 Jan 1943 at Mezocsato. College Indexes No. 673 issued 28 Feb 1946 Debreczen and No. 490118 issued October 1949 Budapest. Matriculation Certificate No. 300-8-1942/1943 issued 5 Jun 1943 Miskolc. Matriculation Certificate No. 300-8-1942/1943 issued October 1949 Budapest.

17. Agents estimate of source (including political background, also list subjects which source has knowledge of possible intelligence interest not indicated elsewhere on this form).

Source is above average intelligence and very cooperative.

18. Reports being submitted:

Part II (VR-1182), Part III (VR-1183), Part IV (VR-1184),
Resistance movement of the illegal Christian Socialist Party (VR-1185)

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CONFIDENTIAL

MAVA-P325-

SUB-DETACHMENT "C"
7669 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE DETACHMENT
APO 777, US ARMY

Report VR-1182
VRB-2462
Date: 28 Apr 1951
Date of Interrogation:
11 Apr 1951

PART II

SOURCE: FARKAS, Ferencz Kalman Lorant
Hungarian Refugee

1. Source, a high functionary of the illegal Hungarian Christian Socialist Party, received an order from Party leaders to go abroad and make contact with the Western democracies. He states that an attempt was made on 20 September 1950 to make contact with the French Embassy in Budapest but only in a cultural connection. Source himself visited the Embassy and requested contact with the University of Strassbourg, France (center of European youth and the idea of a united Europe). The Cultural Section of the Embassy advised him that the diplomatic courier could be placed at his disposal. At about the same time, the movement decided to drop this idea and make actual connections instead with political personages abroad. In October 1950, Party leaders authorized source to leave the country and make the desired contacts. Source wound up his private affairs, visited organizations in various parts of Hungary and prepared for escape.

After the leaders of the Christian Socialist Party had decided to make contact with the West, source was sent to Austria with the mission of getting in touch with the US forces there. He was instructed by leaders of the movement to contact the US Military Police in Vienna where he would receive additional information. He was also furnished with several addresses by Party leaders in Budapest of persons to be visited and informed of his mission abroad, as follows:

1. TURANYI, Istvan, Maisons-Alfons (Seine), 28 Nr. Ma Gabriel Peri, Paris.
2. The Hungarian Jesuit orders at Louvain, Belgium and at 3 Via Medici, Rome.
3. CINEFRA, Guliamo, Doctor of Law, Carrara Massa Perfettura.
4. WATZEK, Louis, 471 Riverside Drive, New York City.

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Source also has relatives in Vienna but claims he does not know their exact address.

Background on Source: Student of the Hungarian Military Academy from 4 Oct 1943 - 15 Mar 1945. The Academy was situated in Budapest until 10 Jan 1945 when it was removed to Dresden because of the Red Army's presence near Budapest. Source spent the period 15 Apr 1945 - 28 Oct 1945 as PW in camps in Schoenthal, Rudensheim and Heidesheim, Germany and Chalon-sur-Marne, Romilly and Maillecamp, France. He was repatriated in October 1945 to Hungary and began studies in February 1946 at the University's School of Philosophy in Budapest. In September 1949, Source switched to the School of Theology because of differences with Communists in the School of Philosophy. In addition, the content of the latter courses had been changed to include larger elements of Marxism, Leninism and Stalinism.

2. Source and a friend (HERCAEG, Tamas, VRB-2463) traveled twice to Koeszeg (1633E-4723N), about 2 km from the border, to observe the terrain and possibilities for escape. Source's friend was authorized to visit the border area as an employee of the State Periodical's Corporation (FOLYOIRAT KIADO NV). Both men decided that the best route leads from a hill about 400 meters high in the area where the forest begins. During their sojourn at Koeszeg, Sources obtained definite information that a Battalion Headquarters of the AVO border guards is located there; the battalion consists of approximately 700 personnel. A second battalion headquarters of these border troops is located at Hetforras (1628E-4723N).

On 9 Apr 1951 at about 1430 hours, both men cautiously approached the border through the wooded area. At about 1615 hours, they reached the border fence, cut the wire and crossed to Austrian soil without any difficulty. At approximately 1700 hours, they arrived at the village of Rattersdorf. They attempted to cross a bridge there but sighted an Austrian gendarme and then returned to the village where they hid in the local church until sundown. They crossed the Gyoengyoes stream at about 1900 hours and proceeded on foot in a northwest direction, arriving at the village Oberloisdorf at about 2200 hours of the same day. They secured some food in a nearby farmhouse and were directed to the local Catholic priest, who gave them 40 schillings and some instructions on the route to take. They left immediately in the direction of Steinberg village, arriving there on 10 April 1951 at about 0100 hours; they remained until 0400 hours and then travelled by bus to Vienna, reaching the city at 0800 hours. They rode the 'F' streetcar from the 1st District to the Wehringer Guertel and went to the Rothschild Hospital. An unknown man at the Hospital guided the men to the Vienna Refugee Section.

3. According to a government regulation issued at the beginning of 1951, all students at a University level are to receive military training two days a week (also includes female students). Each session comprises four hours of training by military instructors. According to the regulation, personnel are trained during summer vacations in special six and eight week military courses.

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Upon completion of studies, students are automatically appointed officers in the Hungarian Army; they receive service credits for this training and are not required to fulfill the customary compulsory service. Students are assigned for training in one of the military branches by recruiting commissions upon enrollment at a university or college.

All other personnel are trained in SZABADSAGHARCZOSOK SZOEVEVETSEGE or directly by the Communist Party. Both organizations train their members in para-military style. In addition to the SZABADSAGHARCZOSOK SZOEVEVETSEGE, there exists in Hungary a special "guerilla" group called "Partizanok". Members are trained in various training camps all over the country; they do not belong to the Army but have their own command as an independent organization. Personnel of this unit do not participate in compulsory military training or refresher courses but receive special guerilla training. However, there is apparently close cooperation between these units and the armed forces, since Source states that officers from both may often be observed in common activities.

Guerillas are dressed in khaki-colored uniforms, similar to US Army uniforms; jackets are of the same type with open collar and shoulderboards. Caps are similar to those worn in the Hungarian Army but have a red star instead of the State insignia on the front. To Source's knowledge, guerilla units may be considered the most loyal to the Red cause in Hungary, being directed by and under direct jurisdiction of the Russian MVD. In this connection, members of the guerilla groups have the right to supervise the State Security Service and all Party or affiliated organizations. These personnel do not wear any insignia of rank or unit since it is a secret organization. Information concerning their activities is difficult to obtain since they apparently comprise a hard core of reliable Communists. For these reasons, Source lacks specific information on guerilla organization in Hungary; both its top leaders and system of organization are Russian. Unknown factors are complicated by the fact that the guerilla members themselves are not familiar with organizational details. Members are apparently chosen from the most compromised, criminal elements in order to preclude any possibility of treason or desertion to the West. The designation "guerillas" probably expresses their real purpose and the similarity of their uniforms to the US uniform has developed rumors that these units are slated for guerilla action in the enemy rear.

Above information concerning the Hungarian guerilla units was obtained from friends of Guerilla Lt. Colonel CZAPP, Lajos, resident at MANDOK (2142E-4820N), Mandok District, Szabolcs Region. This individual is a former bricklayer and thoroughly indoctrinated Communist assigned to confidential missions; he travels constantly to the regional headquarters at Nyiregyhaza (2143E-4757N). Source visited his mother often at Mandok and therefore had the opportunity to gather information about guerilla organization through contacts there.

4. Source knows of the following personalities:

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Dr. ERDELY, Ferencz, former high school professor and convinced Communist, present Minister of Agriculture and chairman of the National Farmers' Party (NEMZETI PARASZT PART); the latter post was held by VERESS, Peter until 1949. Dr. ERDELY is in charge of the farm collectivization program.

KISS, Imre, official of the Planning Office, Section of Agricultural Associations.

DARVAS, Jozsef, former teacher and poet on a small scale, present head of the Ministry of Culture (well known to the Source). According to Source, DARVAS was still anti-Communist in 1947 and a leading figure of the National Farmers' Party at that time; Source definitely recalls that DARVAS ordered his colleagues to fight the Communists at the time. He was selected for the Culture post by the Communist leaders as a prominent Protestant who would eliminate the influence of the Roman Catholic Church. DARVAS took the first steps toward rooting out the Catholic influence in the schools and also began the harassment of the priests. Source believes that he turned Communist to further his personal ambitions.

REVAY, Jozsef, Minister for Public Enlightenment (NEPMUEVELESI MINISZTER), as an ideological functionary of the Hungarian Central Communist Party in Hungary.

GEROE, Ernoe, Minister without Portfolio and member of the Academy of Science (TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA); rated as Communist No. 1 and the most reliable adherent of the MOSKVA-STALIN-LENIN line. Communist No. 2 is GABOR, Peter, general of the AVO; General FARKAS, Mihaly, Minister for Home Defense, is considered as Communist No. 3 and participated in the Spanish Civil War against FRANCO; by standards of reliability, the present Prime Minister, RAKOSI, Matyas, is merely rated No. 4 Communist. He is also the secretary general of the Central Communist Party; in addition, there are three assistant secretaries general, namely GEROE, FARKAS and REVAY, Jozsef. The latter individual is considered Communist No. 5.

The official name of the Hungarian Communist Party is the Hungarian Workers' Party (MAGYAR DOLGOZOK PARTJA).

In connection with his experiences at the University, Source provides the following information: Instruction in the School of Philosophy has been aligned with the dialectical materialism of LENIN and STALIN by orders of the Party in MOSKVA; philosophy, as such, is no longer taught. Even Marxism is currently considered as Right-wing Socialism and persecuted accordingly. Source states that a great scarcity of informed teachers of dialectical materialism exists in Hungary. The most reliable follower of the Party line in this regard is a certain Professor FOGARASI (fnu), who is the sole teacher of the subject on the Philosophical faculty of Budapest University. Since 1949, all other Schools of Philosophy at Debreczen (2138E-4732N), Szeged (2010E-4615N) and Pecs (1815E-4606N) have been abolished. Another known Communist educator is

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Professor SZALAY (fnu), who teaches sociology; he is a former Social Democrat. A Professor LUKACS (fnu) teaches esthetics at the Budapest School of Philosophy but is not considered quite reliable by Communist leaders since he belongs to the Communist period of 1919.

Two hours weekly on dialectical materialism (STALIN and LENIN brand) is scheduled for all institutions at university level as the most vital part of the curriculum.

Communist indoctrination is carried out by terroristic methods. People dread the future since they are unable to make plans but must live from day to day. According to Source, the Hungarian working class are strongest in their resentment against the government and the Communists. Points of contention are the large salary deductions and the so-called "peace loans". Workers blame the present regime for the bad economic situation.

JAMES A. SUDDETH
Chief, Vienna Refugee Section

ANDREAS EDER
Interrogator

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MAVA-8325

SUB-DETACHMENT "C"
7669 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE DETACHMENT
APO 777, US ARMY

Report VR-1185
VRB-2462
Date: 30 April 1951
Date of Interrogation:
11 April 1951

SUBJECT: UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE MOVEMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST
PARTY IN HUNGARY.

SOURCE: FARKAS, Ferencz Kalman Lorant
Hungarian Refugee

The Christian Socialist Party was established in the fall of 1945 but only within a limited circle. As an illegal organization, the Party does not openly participate in Hungarian political life. An attitude of caution was taken by leading personalities of the Party from the beginning. This was because they believed that the Soviet element permitted the development of all political factions in Hungary after 1945 in order to discover their programs and their leading personnel and allies. Such tactics would make it easier to crush the dissidents later.

An increase in Party strength dates from September 1950. The group has not acknowledged the present Hungarian government since 1949, inasmuch as the regime came into power with the help of the Soviet element in defiance of international law. The Party recognizes the Western democracies as true democratic structures; it regards the Soviet form of government and the People's Democracies as totalitarian structures. It considers the Soviets as the nation's enemy and the Soviet occupation forces as hostile forces; the US, Great Britain and France are regarded as friends.

The present Party's program and ideas have little resemblance to those of the former party of the same name (before 1945), but are generally similar to those of Socialist parties in the West. Their goal is to obtain a balanced state on the social, political and economic planes which can be tied in with the economic plans of the West.

PARTY AIMS: The Christian Socialist Party in Hungary considers the programs of the Eastern People's Democracies, the former National Socialist Party and the Social Democratic Parties as false and not actually Socialist. In general, they agree with the economic, legal and political forms prevalent in the US and the other Western democracies. They hope to develop the country's cultural life in order to combat the insidious spread of the Communist idea.

As a chief functionary and leading member of the Party, Source was authorized by the Party's leader to emigrate to the West and make contact with leading political personalities of the democracies (no written authorization was provided

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because of the danger involved in crossing the border). He was also instructed to establish affiliated groups in those centers having Hungarian colonies and to prepare a world movement of Christian Socialists, making known the social and cultural program of the Party.

The present program of the Party within Hungary is of a preparatory character leading toward the day when the Communist rule will be overthrown. The main consideration is a strong political organization which will be able to take over and unite the country when that time comes. It is the aim of the Party's leaders to make the group one of the leading political factions in the future. Therefore, its intention is to unite all those Hungarians living abroad in a consolidated effort to overthrow Communism. In accordance with the desires of Party leaders, no support for its activities has been accepted in the past or at present, either at home or abroad. The leaders themselves serve without pay or reward, and members do not pay any contributions. At present, the Party does not have any open contacts with the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary since this would obviously lead to additional persecution of that body. However, the Party actively supports all Hungarian churches as an important factor in the open resistance to the present government; such aid is not financial since the Party does not own any property.

Party membership numbers approximately 20,000 persons: About 7000 workers and about 5000 of the intellectual class have been organized at Budapest; in addition, workers in about four of the largest factories at Budapest and Debraczen (4732 - 2138) have been organized. Working groups are no longer interested in the Communist or Social Democratic Parties since the leaders of these Parties have already disappointed them in the past.

Source gives the following outline of the Christian Socialist Party's organization (he claims to be authorized to furnish complete information):

Location: The center and headquarters of the Party are in Budapest. Party cells are scattered throughout the country.

Leaders; other known members:

Chairman: CSIZMADIA, Zoltan, 27 b III Rakoczi koerut, Budapest.

Commander of Armed Forces: KELETY, Bela, 2/I, Moricz Zsigmond koerter, Budapest.

Organization: KOEKUTHY, Jenoe, 42/V, Bocskai ut, Budapest XI, or 1 Hadaprod Street, third door, 2nd floor, c/o Dr. MEGYESSY, Sandor (surgeon), Pecs.

Cultural Chairman: BALAZSI, Bela (exact address obtainable from chairman, CSIZMADIA, Zoltan above).

Economic and Agricultural Reform: MESZLENYI, Ignac, Dr. KADAS, Kalman, and FAZEKAS, Kalman (or Laszlo).

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Workers' Organization: TAKAR, Laszlo, manager. Workers are organized at EPUELETELEMGYAR, Budafoki Road, Budapest, at Csepel, and two other large factories, unknown to Source. About 7000 workers are presently organized at Budapest and about 1500 workers at Debreczen. A certain TOROCZKAI, Oswald, subordinate to TAKAR, Laszlo, is also concerned with organizing activities in an unknown plant at Budapest.

Functionaries: Dr. PARKAS, Jozsef	Dr. VIGH, Gyula
MESZLENYI, Ignac	BAJUSZ, Eros
Dr. KADAS, Kalman	KOVACS, Atilla
FAZEKAS, Kalman	DOHONICS, Janos
TOROCZKAI, Oswald	FARKAS, Ferencz (Source)
BUJDA, Miklos	LIPCSEY, Sandor
MOELDNER, Pal	FUCHS, Karoly
HOVAN, Laszlo	ADAM, Tamas

Ideological Supporters of the Party:

Dr. NYEKI, Kalman, University professor and high functionary of the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. KARACSONYI, Sandor, University professor.

Dr. KONDOR, Imre, University professor.

NEZETH, Antal, University professor, former director of the National Theater.

The personnel above (ideological line) are inactive at present because of their positions. They are active, however, in the ideological education of prominent Party officials. Source himself was educated and prepared for his mission by almost all of the personalities mentioned.

Strength: As mentioned previously, there are presently 20,000 members organized in Hungary. Source definitely states that the intellectuals' group at Budapest numbers 5000 members under the leadership of BALAZSI, Bela and CSIZMADIA, Zoltan. In addition, about 7000 workers at Budapest have been organized under the leadership of manager TAKAR, Laszlo and an additional 1500 workers at Debreczen. Party cells have also been established at Mandok (), Nyiregyhaza (), Debreczen, Kismaros (), Miskolcz (), Gyoer (), Papa (), Panonhalma (), Siofok (), and Pecs ().

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Due to its illegal character, the Party was necessarily compelled to organize members with caution and therefore decided on a "cell" system with 5 members in each cell. Each cell has a leader; twelve of these 5-member cells are subordinated to a special leader. One such 60-member group is considered as a basic unit of the organization. Group leaders who control more than 100 members are in direct contact with the local Party chairman and the ideological functionaries; members are not acquainted with one another for security reasons. Recruiting of new members is carefully carried out and potential candidates who are not intimately known to their fellow workers are not even considered. Caution is a primary rule and members are constantly reminded of it. Even members living together are not known to one another. Among the general membership, meetings are conducted only on the level of the 5-man cell. The leaders of these 5-man cells conduct meetings under the chairmanship of the 60-man group leader. In turn, the latter group leaders are instructed by the ideological functionaries of the Party. All orders are sent by personal messenger, two messengers always being sent for reasons of security. Messages are never written but rendered orally. The system just described was utilized for the organization of the intellectuals section of the Party and was formulated by CSIZMADIA, Zoltan. The system of organization for workers is similar but this group has only been organized since the fall of 1950.

In accordance with a signed agreement between the Hungarian government and the churches, members of the clergy do not belong to the Party. However, leading personalities of the Roman Catholic Church know about this organization and support its activities. The heads of the Party have decided that the clergy will be admitted to membership after the Communist regime is overthrown. They are scheduled for an active part in the leadership of the Party.

A large number of former Hungarian officers, discharged after 1945 as unreliable and now mainly employed as workers, are included among the worker membership. Present Party membership does not include any personnel of the State Security Service, Border Guards, Army or police; the sole exception in this category is one NCO in the Hungarian Air Force.

The greater part of the membership ranges from 20-50 years in age; about 20% of the whole are 18-25 years of age. The Party's general rule in recruiting is that only those persons may be solicited who were never members of the Communist Party, the Hungarian Arrow Cross Party and the Social Democratic Party. Party leaders desire a strong organization without any compromised personnel of former dubious connections.

Ideas of Western culture are disseminated among the members who comprise persons with strong leanings toward the Western democracies. Party leaders are an educated group who are familiar with the West, either through residence abroad or experience as PWs.

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MILITARY ORGANIZATION: Party forces include a Security Service with the designation WHITE GUARD (FEHER GARDA), commanded by KELETY, Bela, assistant commanders RABAI, Ferencz and MOLNAR, Andras. WHITE GUARD units are located all over the country. The first unit was established in 1949 at Papa; all members of this latter unit are in the SZABADSAGHARCZOSOK SZOEVETSEGE, where they have received weapons training and are armed with weapons obtained from this organization. This unit has 60 members (its commander is known to CSIZMADIA, Zoltan). A WHITE GUARD group located in the Boerzsoeny mountains area, headquarters at Kismaros, are in possession of grenades, sub-machine guns and pistols of old Hungarian and German type; these weapons were hidden at the end of World War II and are presently concealed on the farm of Commander ALMASSY, Andras at Kismaros (this individual is well known to the Source). The group has about 200 members and includes WHITE GUARD units assigned to it from Budapest. The unit Balaton () - Siofok has about 50 members; its commander is known to CSIZMADIA, Zoltan, HOVAN, Laszlo and NANASSY, fru. The unit at Duna () - Tisza Koez () are outfitted with rifles, pistols, sub-machine guns and 3 anti-tank cannon with a great deal of ammunition; weapons are partly German and partly Hungarian types. This group comprises 280 members and comes directly under the jurisdiction of the WHITE GUARD commander, KELETY, Bela. The GUARD is not recruiting new members. Its purpose is purely for defense and present and recruitment is not considered necessary.

In the event of treason by a GUARD member, Party procedure will be to imprison the traitor and his family in the Boerzsoeny Mountains. However, up to the date of Source's escape, no such instance had occurred. GUARD members are also utilized as protection for important functionaries at meetings. Source's friend, HERCZEG, Tamas (VRB-2463) testifies that he several times witnessed the Source being accompanied and guarded by about 8 armed guards.

PARTY CODES:

Christian Socialist Party	: Code 'A'
Future World Society	: Code 'Z'
Intellectual Group	: Code 'Star' (Csillag)
Workers Group	: Code 'Factory' (Gyar)
WHITE GUARD at Papa	: Code 'FG-1'
WHITE GUARD at Boerzsoeny-Kismaros	: Code 'FG-2'
WHITE GUARD at Duna-Tisza Koeze	: Code 'FG-3'
WHITE GUARD at Balaton-Siofok	: Code 'FG-4'

Source states that he wrote a letter to CSIZMADIA, Zoltan in code just after his arrival in Vienna and his registration with the US Forces; this was in accordance with the instructions given him by Party Chairman CSIZMADIA.

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Future contacts are to be made through correspondence or broadcasts. He also declares that his authorization and personal data may be checked with the following Party members or functionaries in Hungary:

CSIZMADIA, Zoltan, temporary chairman of the Christian Socialist Party (address previously listed above).

KELETY, Bela, Commander of the WHITE GUARD (address previously listed above).

KOERUTHY, Jenőné (address previously listed above).

Dr. PETENYI, István (Source's aunt), 9/IV-2 Budafoki Road, Budapest XI.

BALAZSI, Bela, leader of the intellectual group.

SZIRMAI, József, former major on the general staff, 63/III József circuit Street, Budapest VIII.

KOVACS, Alajos, Professor, member of Piarist Order in Budapest, residence of the Order. This man aided Source to continue his studies in the Theological School.

Dr. NYEKI, Kalman, University professor, Budapest, Parish at Terezsvaros.

Dr. KORATH, Istvan, councilor, 34 Bela Bartok Street, Budapest XI.

ZOMBORI, Bela, pharmaceutical chemist, 25/IV Fiumei Street, Budapest.

BAJUSZ, Eörs, surgeon, 4/V Kende Street, Budapest XI or OTI office at UJPEST.

SZALAI, Ferencz, official, 38 Zrinyi Street, Budapest-Pesterzsébet.

KARVAZ, Kalman, official and former gendarmerie officer, 32/I-2 Loevochaz Street, Budapest.

TOBACZKAI, Oszwald, former officer in the Hungarian Air Force, 12 Bercsenyi Street, Budapest XI.

LIPCSEY, Sándorné, wife of a Party functionary, 54/I József Kiss Street, Budapest XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS: About March 1950, Party member LIPCSEY, Sandor was picked up by government agents because of his former activities in the PFEIFFER Party.

On 7 March 1951, HOVAN, Laszlo was picked up by members of the State Security Service at Pecs just before his departure on a plane flight. This man was a Hungarian ND during World War II but deserted his unit about the beginning of 1944, joined the Allied forces and fought against the Germans; he returned to Hungary after the German capitulation (exact information on this individual may be obtained from CSIZMADIA, Zoltan).

ANDREAS EDER.

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TRACES ON PERSONALITIES IN MAV-8325

No traces on the following:

PERAS, Ferencz Kalman Lorant

WATZEK, Louis

CSIZMADIA, Gero

CSIZMADIA, Zoltan

HERCZEP, Tamas

EGEDI, Ervine

EGEDI, Tibro

KELETY, Bela

KOENUTHY, Jenoe

MESZLŐNYI, Ignac

KADAS, Kalman (Dr.)

BEKES, Gellert

38-7-0-667
PIR-6779
20 June 50
Decree

Gellert PEKES, an ecclesiastic leader of the Catholic Action of Hungarians Abroad in Rome.

200-7-33-31
PIR-4931
20 Oct 49
Decree

Father Gellert PEKES, in Rome; a Legitimist; attended a Zurich meeting of former members of Parliament whose parties are represented in the Hungarian National Council.

PALAZSI, Bela

43-8-5-27
PIR-5189
21 Nov 49
Deluxe, R-3

Bela PALAZS (sic), a well-known Cominform member.

FAZEKAS, Kalman (Laszlo)

6-8-1-168
MAV-2306
15 Dec 50
Trasper
ZAKC

Laszlo FAZEKAS, born 24 May 22, technical draftsman. Early in 1950 at Ehrenbreitstein DP Camp, French zone, Germany. Later disappeared. Suspected HIS agent. [] contact with Laszlo SOCS.

MAGYAR, Sandor (Dr.) (in Pecs)

Numberous traces in notebook on Sandor MAGYAR, "dangerous criminal, deals in birth certificates and other documents ... arrested by Graz police in June 1950;" "Of Graz, former agent of CIC Steyr and said to have been dropped April or May 1'49."

Probably not id/w Subject of trace.

An accomplice of one fnu CSIZMADI in buying and selling Hungarian documents.
(See above—CSIZMADI, Gero and Zoltan.)

SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 32-6-7-1229	SOURCE KARL-2149 IN 42397	DATE OF DOCUMENT 22 May 51	ANALYST []
SUBJECT Traces on WEH 5459			DATE 25 Aug 53
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p align="center">"...In reply to ref and KARL 2119 (IN 41939) states no Zipper trace MUELLER or KRATT: FRAKAS probably not i/w narasake;..."</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="right"> PERMISSION TO DIVISION DATE 4/21/53 </p> <p align="center">SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. []

FORM NO. 89-34
EC 1952

(35)

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

Official Dispatch

Via: Air Pouch

14HB-A-534

Chief, FDM
Attn:

May 25, 1951

Subject: Operational
Dr. Kalman BOLLA

1. All the Hungarian papers reported the execution of Dr. Kalman BOLLA, who was tried on May 8 1951 at Balassagyarmat, for concealment of weapons (four automatic pistols, two revolvers, an automatic gun, and ammunition). BOLLA was described as a landowner and head of the passport section of the Ministry of the Interior under Horthy. His son was sentenced to fifteen years in prison.

2. This information is forwarded in the hopes that it may be of interest to you in view of the "resistance movement described in MAV-8525. This office speculates whether BOLLA could have been a militant member of the Christian Socialist Movement, if there is such a movement. It may be interesting to observe PARKAS's reaction if this news about BOLLA is passed on to him.

cc: Salz, Wien

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RI/AH	
RI/SP	
RI/Files	

ABSTRACT	INDEX
DATE	

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

CS COPY
IIB COPY

S E C R E T

TO :
FROM :
SUBJECT : News item on WHITE GUARD in hungarian refugee press.

June 3, 1951

Attention is called on the following news item which appeared in the hungarian refugee paper HUNGARIA, issue nr. 172, dated May 11, 1951, translation of which follows.

COMMANDER OF THE "WHITE GUARDISTS" WAS EXECUTED. According to news arrived to Graz, Istvan KOVACS plant superintendent was executed in the courtyard of the Csillag prison at BUDAPEST, he was accused of being the leader of the CROSBARA and HIDEKVACARHENY white guard "conspiracy". In order to ascertain facts of the increasing unrest and embitterment in the entire country the AVO provocateurs have started to organise a so called WHITE GUARD organization in the environment of CROSBARA and HIDEKVACARHENY. They have recruited 1200 of the embittered farm youth, even gave to part of them shabby pistols and encouraged them that soon it could come to open revolt. Istvan KOVACS was elected as leader of the provoked people, ~~HE~~ has now sacrificed his life because he thought that with this organization he could help liberation of Hungary from the reign of the communist terror. The 23 year old young man has acted bravely and courageously at the moment of the execution. The villainous act of the AVO provocateurs and terrorists has still further increased the hatred of the people on the ALFOLD (plain) of the system which is trying to extend its wretched life with such instruments.

S E C R E T

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

S E C R E T

TO :
FROM :
SUBJECT : Underground movements and personalities in Hungary.

June 3, 1951

FARKAS, Ferenc, leading member (ideologist) of the Hungarian Christian Socialist Party states that through his connections and conversations with KELETY, Bela, commander of the OMI armed security organization called "WHITE GUARD" he has found the following traces of other underground resistance groups operating in Hungary:

a. "TEMPLOMS HENNY" Order of the Knight Templars, a roman catholic underground resistance group with apparent connections to the cistercian order. The group has approx., 7000 members, their head is ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ KORN, Pal, Budapest, Szondi utca 93 & 97, assistant head and ideologist is Dr. KOCH, Kurt, Budapest, Fali Kalman ter (?) 2. KELETY, Bela White Guard commander takes active part in the leadership of the Knight Templars. FARKAS conducted negotiations with KOCH to bring the two groups together. Purpose of the order is to conduct armed underground fight against the enemies of the roman catholic church, in this case the communists. The order's european president resides in VIENNA and the order in Hungary has constant contact with him, how he did not know, FARKAS observed though that KOCH repeatedly received code letters.

b. LIPRAK, Aurel former hungarian army captain, former instructor of the Hungarian Military Academy, was OC of FARKAS at the ACADEMY. The superintendent of the Academy in those days was SASKA, Elemer vezetornagy (major general?) now in the US Zone of Austria. Kelety thought that SASKA is in contact with the Americans.

S E C R E T

Underground movements and personalities in Hungary.

page two.

c. KARVAZ, Kalman, former Hungarian Army and rural police Lt. Academy classmate of FARKAS. Subject has a well kept secret connections with a western intelligence service. He is either technical or radio officer of a group in Hungary. KARVAZ's family consisted of several high ranking anti fascist army officers. He himself was always anti nazi and anti communist. It appears that KARVAZ separates himself from all resistance groups in order to keep his cover and security

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SECRET

MICROFILMED

JUN 25 1963

DOC. MICRO. SER.

PAGE No.

FROM: VIENNA ROUTINE
 TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 4 JUNE 51
 ACTION: FCIM (1-2-3) IN 145275
 INFORMATION: AD/SC (1), IID (5), STA (6), STG (7), S/C (8-9-10), DDP (11)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) GSA AR-380-5

FARKAS

VIEN 5545

TO: WASHF CITE: VIENF

RE WAVA 8235

1. HUNGARIA FOR 11 MAY REPORTED EXECUTION IN SZEGED OF STVAN KOVACS, CHIEF WHITE GUARDISTS. COMMENTED THAT WHITE GUARD ORGANIZED BY AVH PROVOCATEURS.

2. IF TRUE, ITEM TENDS CONFIRM IMPRESSION [] AND THAT FARKAS NOT CONSCIOUS PROVOCATEUR.

3. INTERROGATION NEARLY COMPLETE. BASIS FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

4. ARTICLE BY BEKES (PARA 1 WAVA 8325) APPEARED INNSBRUCK REFUGEE NEWSPAPER, ELET, RECENTLY.

RECLASSIFIED	
RI/AN	[Signature]
RI/MIS	[Signature]
RI/Files	

FILE IN 201-

SEARCHED BY: []
 INDEXED BY: []
 DIV: [] DATE: []
 1951
 INTERSECTION DIVISION
 [] [] []

FOR 4 JUNE 51

SECRET

Copy No. 11

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-5112-2

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

S E C R E T

TO :
 FROM :
 SUBJECT : UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE MOVEMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY
 IN HUNGARY. (Preliminary report)

7 June, 1951

INTRODUCTIVE: This is a preliminary and summary report on the CHRISTIAN
 SOCIALIST PARTY in HUNGARY to be read in conjunction with ~~MAVA-8325~~
~~MAVA-8325~~, its intention is to give to the reader additional information on the
 nature and ideology of the CSP, its seriousness, organisational strength, leader-
 ship, party affiliations, security and threat of a provocation and to enable the
 reader to do some general planning until detailed report is submitted by this
 agent. Source of the information contained in the report that follows was secured
 through interrogation of Ferenc FARKAS, member of the central committee of the CSP
 in the capacity as ideologist. (see report on F enclosed). F is incapable to give
 short answers and it has taken great amount of time to extract the information that
 follows although he must be described as cooperative. In addition to the interro-
 gation, many hours of discussion has taken place and F has written close to 100
 pages of material in answer to written questions by this writer. This material will
 be translated from Hungarian into English by this agent and transcribed in detail
 but omitting the irrelevant oratory and then followed by a detailed comment, evalu-
 ation and recommendations.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: To give an overall picture of the CSP the general des-
 cription is divided into the following sections:

a. Ideology. In order to avoid philosophy translation of Farkas's definition is
 quoted herewith. "To set up, secure with law and public enforcement agencies such
 a social order which contains every condition of the Christian human life". Every
 former socialist movement, whether national socialist, social democrat or commu-

~~next~~

S E C R E T

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 DATE 2006

CSP.

S E C R E T
-2-

7 June, 1951

nist is wrong. Actually there is no difference between the Christian Democrat Parties and the planned Christian Socialist party form. The word "socialist" wants to accent the democratic christian socialist form of government.

b. Programme. The foundation of the CSP in Hungary is just part of the future to be World Christian Socialist Party therefore the programme is subdivided into two sections. 1., to unite all anti bolshevist christian and democratic elements, to keep their hopes alive and to educate the leaders. This is being done. Further to organise and keep up a skeleton party organisation till liberation comes and to be ready immediately after liberation to enter active politics. 2., in worldwide relation the programme is to set up in the free states of Europe and in the United States a Christian Socialist Party, next set up a united organisation of all the Christian Socialist parties and on the end create a worldwide authority for all CS parties. Parallel with this activity an educational reform must be conducted in order to arrive to a partyless world authority, (note: on christian socialist basis though).

c. Organisation. The party is actually organised along the lines described in the LIS report but it has been proven by this interrogator that it is not a functioning party. It has to be yet proven that the claimed organisation exists. Source claims that when ever the chairman of the CSP Loltan CSIZMADL inspected lower groups, he found them all to exist. Verbal reports are passed up from lower to higher echelons irregularly, reliability of which can not be proven at this time. No continuous commands are passed up or down. The three main groups, the intellectual group, workers group and party armed organisation the "white guard" together with the central committee exists but it is certain at this stage of the interrogation that it is at a rather preliminary stage of the buildup and not an efficiently functioning organisation. Detailed elaboration will follow.

S E C R E T

7 June, 1951

d. Leadership: Only three energetic leaders seem to emerge from the words of source. They are the two brothers, the chairman of the ADP Toivan OSIZLADLA and his brother Gerő OSIZLADLA an about 40 years old roman catholic piarist order priest teacher. The latter was not mentioned in any of the MIS reports, neither was he written up in a list given by source to MIS. Whether this was an attempt of source to hide the piarist order connections at that stage of the interrogation is just a suspicion of this writer, it has to be proven yet. Bela KELLERT, commander of the white guard, former active officer, contact man of several other hungarian underground organizations is the third strong and active personality. There is a group of theology and philosophy professors from various hungarian universities in the brain trust of the party, either as active or as contributing members. A section of the catholic church in hungary seems to law party undercover in the direction of the party.

e. Connections: The church and university professor group connection are mentioned above, investigation of these connection must be continued. Source is not well enough informed to give all the answers. Whether OSIZLADLA or any of the other people of the central committee are innocent plants of the AVO could not be proven and there was no indication that so ever to suspect any direct connections to the AVO or any other hungarian or other communist intelligence organisation. Through KELLERT there are definite connection to the Knight Templars, a catholic underground order destined for resistance supposedly having 7000 members and to an underground organisation of former hungarian army officers having connections with refugee IA officers in the west.

f. Detailed evaluation can obviously follow only when the detailed report is completed. This agent feels that there is a nucleus of catholic anticommunist elements who have set up an underground party organised on a cell system. Membership is probably a fraction of the claimed 17,000 but it seems party cells do exist all over Hungary. The possibility of a plant is not probable on the basis of the evidence (all verbal) presented by source therefore investigation must be continued

S E C R E T

CSP

S E C R E T

7 June, 1951

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and conducted in detail and all references given by source must be traced to prove the reliability of the members and the claimed leaders inside of Hungary. This way the suspicion of a plant could be thrown aside altogether.

E. Recommendations: All cooperation should be given to this agent to complete his interrogation and investigation and if he can prove that the reliable christian anticommunists exist then plans may be formed to make use of the existing potential resistance movements inside of Hungary and set up an operation.

S E C R E T

Official Dispatch

Via: Air rouch

HE-558

SECRET

June 15, 1951

Chief, FBI
Attn: []

07-2100 K L. TARKAS

Subject: operational
Reference: SA [] and the Christian Socialist Party

Reference: [] 325

1. No traces of the names in the reference memorandum were found in [] files. No further mention of the Christian Socialist Party has been received by [] since the receipt of information reported in []-511.

cc: Wash, []

[]

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RI/MIS	
RI/Files	

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ABSTRACT	X	INDEXED	
DATE	June 51		

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

MICROFILMED
JUN 20 1963
DOW MICRO. SER.

VIA: ATR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MAVA 8533

CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, Foreign Division M DATE: 15 June 1951

FROM : Chief of Station, Vienna ^{SJF/HPD} Attention: []

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational 111 45
SPECIFIC - Interrogation of Ferenc FARKAS - Preliminary Report

Reference: MAVA-8325

1. Forwarded in two copies is [] preliminary report on his interrogation of Ferenc FARKAS who claims to be a prominent member of the "Hungarian Christian Socialist Party."

2. [] has been interrogating FARKAS off and on since 11 May 1951. FARKAS appears to be constitutionally incapable of answering a direct question directly. This does not appear to be the result of any duplicity on his part. In the opinion of both [] and [] FARKAS is a theorist with an irresistible urge to wander off a given subject. To counter this tendency, [] had FARKAS write out a lengthy statement in Hungarian along the lines laid out for him by [] This statement is now completed and runs to almost 100 typewritten pages. It will be worked up with the results obtained by interrogation into [] final report.

3. In the meantime, as stated in VIEN-5545, the newspaper Hungaria, published under IRC sponsorship in Bad Woerishofen, Germany, had an article in its 11 May 1951 issue concerning the activities of the "White Guards." The article stated that one Istvan KOVACS was executed at Szeged for "White Guard" activities. The writer of the article went on to claim that the "White Guard" was organized by AVH provocateurs. We are attaching the newspaper and a translation of the article made by [] As also stated in VIEN-5545, Father Gellert BEKES, O.S.B., a professor in Saint Anselm University in the Vatican, was the author of certain prayers for Whitsuntide which appeared about two weeks ago in the Hungarian refugee newspaper Elet which is published in Innsbruck. BEKES, on whom we have requested Headquarters for further information, is in a position to supply details concerning Zoltan CSIZMADIA, allegedly a chairman of the "Hungarian Christian Socialist Party," and the latter's brother Geroe. A statement by BEKES would be helpful since it would at least tell us what sort of a reputation the CSIZMADIA brothers enjoyed in the eyes of the Church. In the meantime, the mention of his name in Elet at least shows that GELLERT exists and that he is interested in refugee affairs.

27 Hungary 11 June 1951 100 101 102

15 June 51

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FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR 1949

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DATE 2006

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4. Mention of the "White Guards" in the Hungaria article, whether or not the account there given is true, proves at least that those Hungarian refugee circles with which Hungaria is in touch have spoken of a "White Guard" movement. Since both [] and [] incline to the same belief that FARKAS is not a conscious penetration agent, the suggestion of Hungaria concerning AVH provocation in the "White Guard" might suggest one explanation for FARKAS' ~~conduct~~ ^{conduct}. The entire organization of which he claims to be a representative might have been organized by the Hungarian Intelligence Service in which case FARKAS is an innocent plant. The same reasoning may also apply to CZSIMADIA.

5. In the meantime, we are attempting to have [] interrogate Tamas HERCZEG, FARKAS' companion in Salzburg as this will furnish useful comparative data to weigh against the statements of FARKAS.

6. We are also transmitting a separate statement prepared by [] from the results of his interrogation concerning underground movements and personalities in Hungary. This concerns, in addition to the "White Guard" already mentioned, an organization allegedly known as the "Order of Knights Templar." The large membership (7 thousand) attributed to this resistance group is probably as exaggerated as the rest of FARKAS' statements, but the existence of such a group would be of considerable interest. The two personalities Aursi LIPTAY and Kalman KARVAZ may represent operational possibilities in the event that FARKAS is adjudged to be telling substantially the truth.

7. FARKAS' name, according to [], should be corrected to the form Ferenc Kalman Lorand FARKAS vitez DOBOGEI (the title of vitez is hereditary). His party alias in the "Hungarian Christian Socialist Party" is Lorand UJHELYI. He has used the alias Ferenc FAZETAS, and since his first name is Ferenc he is known by the nickname "Ferike."

8. [] considers that FARKAS has been cooperative and gives the impression of sincerity. He comes from the middle class and is possessed of better-than-average education and intelligence, although both his knowledge and his interests have been channeled along particular lines. He is alert and seems to have retained the instruction he received from the Hungarian Military Academy, although the subsequent change in his education has inclined him toward wordy philosophical speculation. During the interrogation he has gone into great detail in explaining the ideology of the "Hungarian Christian Socialist Party" although with innumerable divagations. On the other hand, Grit 1 points out that FARKAS is ill-informed on the workings of other political parties, on Hungarian personalities, and on economic and military matters. FARKAS claims to be a devoted Catholic, although he challenges Catholic doctrine on some points. He seems to display normal interest in the pursuit of the opposite sex and carries several photographs of girl friends on his person.

9. The following are tentative conclusions:

a. FARKAS is probably not a conscious agent provocateur of the Hungarian Intelligence Service. We have already mentioned the possibility that he may be an innocent plant. It might be of interest to point out here that if FARKAS is a provocation, which means that both [] and [] err in their impression of him, this would be a provocation

CS COPY

tion on a much higher level than any hitherto reported in Austria and the aim would be to explore Western backing of the various Church groups in Hungary with a view to exposing these groups in the future. In this case the Hungarians might well expect to have the Americans send FARKAS back to Salzburg on some mission. We are hindered in our checking of FARKAS by the extreme difficulty of verifying the bona fides of those persons allegedly acting on behalf of the "Hungarian Christian Socialist Party" within Hungary.

b. It is regarded as tentatively possible that some such organization as the "Hungarian Christian Socialist Party" does exist in Hungary as stated by FARKAS, although presumably he has greatly exaggerated its scope and success. If this is indeed the case there is no reason to doubt that such an organization has covert connections with religious groups, particularly the Roman Catholic Church.

c. If such a group, no matter what its actual strength, be presumed to exist in fact, we are considering the possibility either of attempting contact with it apart from FARKAS, or of inducing FARKAS himself to return to Hungary with a message for the purported group.

10. The security of [] during this interrogation has been good and it is unlikely that FARKAS has learned his real name. FARKAS' morale continues good.

[]

[]

- Distribution:
- FDM - 2 (w/attachments)
 - Salz - 1
 - FARKAS 200 - 1
 - [] - 1
 - Chrono - 1

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MAUA - 8533

[]
[]

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SECRET

PAGE No.

To: VIENNA, SALZBURG, [] ROUTINE
FROM: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 22 JUNE 51
CONFIRMATION: ~~FDV (1-2)~~ OUR 60281
INFORMATION: AD/SO (3), STC (4), S/C (5-6-7)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Pars. 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5

WASH 47332

TO: VIENNA INFO: SALZF, [] CITE: WASHF
RE VIEN 5271. (IN 35469)

1. GROSZ TRIAL OUTCOME OF PROVOCATION AGAINST AMLEG BUDA OUTLINED PARA 2 WASH 38484 (OUT 97214), POSSIBLE FARKAS' "ESCAPE" TO VIENNA AND ATTEMPT TO GET U.S. SUPPORT FOR CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY IS PART OF AVH PLOT WHICH PRECEDED TRIAL. IF FARKAS HAD SUCH AN ASSIGNMENT, HIS CONFESSION WOULD ENABLE U.S. GOVT PROPAGANDA USE TO COUNTERACT CHARGES AGAINST AMLEG BUDA.
2. CABLE STATUS FARKAS DEBRIEFING, CARRIAGE TEST, CHECK WITH SCHLACHTA, AND COMMENTS.
3. NO LIKELY TRACES SUBJECTS MAVA 8325.

[]

WJ

[]
B. TWEEDY

RELEASING OFFICER

ORIGINATING AND COORDINATING OFFICERS

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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0517Z 23 JUNE 51

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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PAGE No.

FROM: VIENNA

TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS

ACTION: FDM (1-2-3)

INFORMATION: ID (4), AD/SO (5), STO (6), S/O (7-3-4), COP (10)

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RI/MIS	1/11/51
RI/Files	

ROUTINE

JUN 51

1045

COP (10)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as **SECRET** Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5

VIEN 5674

TO: WASH INFO: SALZF SITE: VIENF

RE: WASH 47332 (OUT 60281)

1. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT AND INTERROGATION POUCHED AS MAVA-9533. TENTATIVE CONCLUSION WAS THAT FARKAS STORY EXAGGERATED BUT PROBABLY NUCLEUS TRUTH (SEE VIEN 5545 (IN 45275)). FARKAS MORE LIKELY UNWITTING PLANT THAN CONSCIOUS PENETRATION OR PROVOCATION. WE STILL HOLDING IN OPS APARTMENT PENDING [] PREPARATION DETAILED FINAL REPORT. MEANWHILE, CONSIDERING EXPLORING SOME FARKAS CONTACTS IN HUNGARY BY MAIL OR EVEN SENDING HIM PACK ONCE HE CAN BE DOCUMENTED. HOWEVER NO IMMEDIATE ACTION CONTEMPLATED.
2. ASSESSMENT FARKAS BY [] AND [] IDENTICAL. WE HAVE NOT PUSHED CARRIAGE TEST BUT WILL IF YOU SO INSTRUCT. ARE ATTEMPTING CONFIRM STORY THROUGH PARALLEL INTERROGATION TAMAS HERCZEG, FARKAS COMPANION, WHICH PROVED TROUBLESOOME ARRANGE; SALZ BASE HAS LAID ON THROUGH CIC.
3. FAIL UNDERSTAND REF SCHLACHTA ON WHOM NO NEW FILE INFO SINCE MAVA-3450.
4. FARKAS STORY IN ROUGH OUTLINE, MINDS HIS NAME, AS BASED ON ORIGINAL M.I.S. DEBRIEFING, APPEARED USFA G-2 SPECIAL BIWEEKLY 145, 8 JUNE 1951.
5. WILL TREAT FARKAS THROUGHOUT WITH EXTREME SECURITY BUT DO NOT WISH LOSE ANY ASSETS IN CATHOLIC RESISTANCE CIRCLES HE MAY POSSESS, HOWEVER SMALL.

FILE IN

TOR: 4476- 27 JUN 51

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INTELLIGENCE
JUL 11 1951
COPY No.
INTEGRATION DIVISION
ABSTRACT + X INDEX + X

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 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2006

VIA: AIR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MAVA 8732

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, Foreign Division M DATE: 6 July 1951
FROM : Chief of Station, Vienna APD/maw Attention: []
SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational
SPECIFIC - [] Progress Report for June 1951

1. During the reporting period, [] has spent a great deal of time in rounding off the interrogation of Ferenc FARKAS, concerning whom a preliminary report was forwarded (MAVA-8533). Up to now, we have been unable to arrange the parallel interrogation in Salzburg of Tamas MERCEG, FARKAS' friend and travelling companion, which would give us a check on the FARKAS story to some degree. [] has informed us that he has laid on an interrogation through CIC in Salzburg. We have not attempted to carry through with a carriage test for FARKAS, but will do so if Headquarters so advises (VIEN-5674, para 2). A final report on FARKAS will be ready in the near future.

2. While attempting to arrange for a visa for his mother to visit Austria (primarily to take medical treatments in Bad Gleichenberg, Styria), [] met a young Austrian who works in the Visa Section of the Austrian Foreign Office and is preparing for foreign assignment. He is Harry TIEFENTHALER, aged about 25, single, described by [] as likeable and friendly. TIEFENTHALER proved very helpful to [] in the visa matter, and the two men struck up an acquaintance. He informed [] that he is concerned with several visa cases involving legal emigration from Hungary on the basis of an Austrian entry permit plus a visa to some other country, so that the Austrians knew that the person concerned will not tarry in Austria. [] mentioned the case of Paul HENES, and TIEFENTHALER at once commented that he could forward a letter through the Austrian diplomatic pouch to Budapest where an unspecified friend in the Austrian Legation will see that the letter is forwarded. (Comment: Since the "friend" is described as an important official, it is barely possible that he may be Grisette.) Further details on TIEFENTHALER will follow when obtained. We have no file traces.

3. The attempted recruitment of Rudolf PIPPERSTEINER (MAVA-8231) has progressed to this extent: Mrs. Paul LUKAS, the actor's wife, has written [] from Hollywood that she is fearful for the safety of her brother, Paul HENES, and will proceed no further in attempting to bring him out of Hungary. [] feels that the collapse of the scheme to bring out HENES and family will mean that Jeno STRASSER will discontinue contact with PIPPERSTEINER. In the next few days [] can pick up contact with PIPPERSTEINER, and proposes to work towards a recruitment. It will be remembered that PIPPERSTEINER does not know []

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SEP 1949

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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- 2 -

true name. Other available information makes us incline to the belief that PIPPERSTEINER is ripe for recruitment. While we intend to leave the decision up to Headquarters, we hope that when the time comes [] will be allowed to carry on. Both his morale and his usefulness to the Station would benefit from recruiting an individual with possibilities as promising as PIPPERSTEINER's. At the same time, we are inclined to risk possible compromise of [] security by this excellent chance to launch him into a more active operational status. Details will be communicated by cable, should a chance to recruit PIPPERSTEINER occur in the next few days.

4. In line with the terms of his contract, [] was allowed to purchase a new automobile for personal and cover use, with a promise of reimbursement exclusively for the freight charges from the USA. He ordered and has now picked up a 1951 Chevrolet from the Chevrolet dealer, R. Duvivier, 54 rue Octave Mirbeau, Paris 17e, France. Payment was made to General Motors Overseas Operations, 1775 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. The vehicle has been registered under TTX plates to avoid payment of Austrian customs (a normal procedure, which [] had adopted for his last car). The freight charges in question will amount to \$350.00 (New York to Le Havre).

5. In order to pick up his car, [] travelled to Paris during the last week of June. This was the occasion for re-introduction of a note of romance into his life. In Paris a friend of his estranged wife informed him that the wife (name given in para 13 of attachment to MAVA-3273), who has since remarried, is now separated from her current husband and had just arrived in France. [] looked up his wife and as if by magic a speedy reconciliation was effected. While his matrimonial plans are hazy, he induced her to come with him to Vienna and as a very devout Catholic looks upon her still as his wife. The unexpected reunion has given him an immense upsurge of good spirits and the net effect will probably be to stabilize his life and lend him more self-confidence. We shall forward full biographical details as obtained, but do not think that [] marital affairs will interfere with his intelligence work any more than his extra-marital relations have done in the past.

6. [] last list of contacts and his operational diary were too scrappy. This was pointed out to him, and he promised to improve them when they are next submitted.

7. [] will be used in the next few days to look over a deserter from a DDSG tanker recently turned over to us by ONI. The deserter, Ferenc FABIAN, born 29 February 1923 in Bonyretalap, Hungary, jumped ship in Vienna on 11 May 1951. FABIAN and his wife Georgeta nee COSTEA, born 28 January 1928 in Nedeleu Chercea, Braila District, Rumania, turned themselves over to the Austrian police in the US Sector of Vienna on 11 May 1951, were screened by MIS and passed on to the Navy for an interrogation which has just now been terminated. It is not likely that FABIAN is himself an operational possibility, but he may be able to furnish leads to other sailors plying the Danube. In particular, his brother George FABIAN, born in 1929 in Bonyretalap, Hungary, is a fireman aboard a Messhart vessel, the Felcsabdulas. The FABIANs are being transferred to an operational area for interrogation by Grit 1. A separate report will be submitted.

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1 []
1 PIPPERSTEINER 200

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[]

FARKAS

Form No. 35-6
(Dec 1947)

OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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PAGE No.

TO: VIENNA, [] SALZBURG ROUTINE
 FROM: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 6 JUL 51
 CONFIRMATION: FDM (1-2), OUT 62729
 INFORMATION: AL/SO (3), STC (4), S/C (5-6-7), DDP (8)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5

WASH 48840

TO: VIEN INFO: [] SALZF CITE: WASHF

RE: VIEN 5674 (IN 10416)

1. POUCHING STUDY ON AVH FABRICATION OF GROSZ/AMLEG BUDA LINK PRIOR TO TRIAL AND OTHER PROVOCATION ATTEMPTS. DEMONSTRATES DEEP AVH PENETRATION AND MANIPULATION OF DISSIDENT ELEMENTS IN HUNGARY. GROUPS SUCH AS CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS BELIEVED AVH CREATIONS IN WHICH REGIME'S NAIVE OPPONENTS ARE SYSTEMATICALLY TRAPPED. OPS CONTACT BASED ON FARKAS CONSEQUENTLY RULED OUT.
2. NOT IMPOSSIBLE FARKAS UNWITTING, BUT CAN AT BEST BE TREATED AS INNOCENT AVH TOOL. SHOULD BE QUERIED ON NAMES MENTIONED GROSZ TRIAL AND, UNLESS BUDA OBJECTS, ON MHBA 514, MHB 534, TO DETERMINE DETAILS AVH METHODS AND INTENTIONS. BELIEVE CARRIAGE ESSENTIAL.
3. VIEN DIZZY COPY OF MAVA 8533 TO [] FOR COMMENTS.
4. SUGGEST [] BRIEF CASE OFFICERS ON GROSZ TRIAL BACKGROUND.
5. WILL CHECK POSSIBLE SCHLACHTA LEAD IN U.S.

201 18544

RELEASING OFFICER

ORIGINATING AND COORDINATING OFFICERS. CUNNINGHAM AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

TOD:

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1030Z 7 JUL

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DATE 2006

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

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PAGE No.

FROM: VIENNA ROUTINE
 TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 10 JULY 51
 ACTION: KARL, MUNI IN 13'94
 INFORMATION: 1 D (1), AD/SC (2), FDM (3-4-5), STC (6), S/C (7-8-9),
 DDP (10)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Pars. 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5

VIEN 5751

TO: KARLF, MUNIF INFO: WASHF GITE: VIENF

RE: WASH 48840 (OUT 62729) (NOT TO KARL)

Handwritten: FARKAS

D ADVISE DATE KARL CAN DISPATCH CARRIAGE OPERATOR VIEN TO TEST FERENC FARKAS SELF-STYLED EMISSARY TO WEST OF UNDERGROUND CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN HUNGARY. F SPEAKS HUNGARIAN AND VERY POOR GERMAN. IS IT POSSIBLE CONDUCT TEST USING NATURALIZED AMERICAN CONTRACT AGENT AS INTERPRETER?

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SECRET BY:
DIV: _____ DATE _____

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INTELLIGENCE
JUL 1 1951
INTEGRATION DIVISION
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TOR: 1739Z 10 JULY 51

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SECRET

PAGE NO.

FROM: KARLSRUHE
 TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS ROUTINE
 ACTION: VIEN 11 JUL 51
 INFORMATION: (10) AD/SC (2), FOM (3-4-5), STC (6), S/C (7-8-9),
 (10) 14 13457

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5

KARL 2638

TO: VIEN INFO: WASHF CITE: KARLF

RE: VIEN 5751 (IN 13496)

FARKAS

REQUEST ADDITIONAL DATA ON FERENC FARKAS IN ORDER DETERMINE IF IDENTICAL WITH ZIPPEF AGENT.

RECOMMENDATION TO INTRODUCE IN
 DIV: DATE

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 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2008

LENCE H. MAVA-8533
 3598
 INTELLIGENCE
 1951
 INTERSECTION DIVISION

SECRET

COPY NO.

TOR:
1700Z 11 JUL 51

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PARKAS, Ferenc K. L.

OUT 63/84

454 49501

11 July 51

PREPARING STUDY OF AVH PROVOCATION PATTERNS ...

PLAN TO USE FOLLOWING CASES: FONGRACZ/FRCSZ, FERENC LORANT
KALMAN PARKAS ...

filed []

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DATE 2006

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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PAGE No.

FROM: VIENNA ROUTINE
 TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 16 JULY 51
 ACTION: KARL, MUNI IN 14672
 INFORMATION: IR (1), AD/SO (2), FDM (3-4-5), STC (6), S/C (7-3-9), DDP (10)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (I) 604 AR-300-5

VIEN 5779

TO: KARL MUNI INFO: WASHF SALZF CITE: VIENF

PE: KARL 2688 (IN 13457)

1. FERENC KALIAN LORAND PARKAS BORN 2 DECEMBER 23 MEZOCSAT, HUNGARY. ARRIVED VIEN FROM BUDAPEST 10 APRIL 51 AS ILLEGAL BORDER CROSSER.

2. F GRADUATED HIGH SCHOOL MISKOLC IN 13. ENTERED HUNG ARMY 43, LAST RANK FIRST LT. POW GERMANY AND FRANCE UNTIL REPATRIATION 45. FEBRUARY 46 TO SEPTEMBER 49 PHILOSOPHY STUDENT UNIVERSITY OF DEBRECEN (ALSO RECD DEBRECEN), THEN UNTIL DECEMBER 50 THEOLOGY STUDENT UNIVERSITY BUDAPEST. DECEMBER 50 TO 5 APRIL 51 UNEMPLOYED LIVED UNDERGROUND CLAIMED WORKED CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS PARTY AND RESISTANCE MOVEMENT "WHITE GUARDS". CLAIMS SENT WESTWARD BY MOVEMENT TO GAIN SUPPORT. IMMEDIATE CHIEF ALLEGEDLY ZOLTAN ALSO RECD POLTAN) CSIZADIA.

RECLASSIFIED	UNLESS EXTENSIVE REPORTS HIS DEBRIEFING ALL FABRICATIONS, BELIEVE UNLIKELY F ZIPPER AGENT. IN ANY CASE, WE REPEAT REQUEST VIEN 5758 (IN 1319L).
RI/AN	
RI/ME	
RI/Files	

PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN
LIMITED BY
DATE

ENC 12 NAVA - 1730
 1 1951
 INFORMATION DIVISION
 CONF No.

SECRET

TOR:

1954Z 16 JULY 51

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DATE 2006

SECRET

SECRET

AIR

MAVA- 8833

Chief, Foreign Division M
Attne []
Chief of Station, Vienna

18 July 1951

Operational
Ferenc FARKAS: Interrogation of Tamas HERCZEG

1. Forwarded in one copy only is SLZ/4391 dated 2 July 1951, containing the results of interrogation of Tamas HERCZEG by CIC in Salzburg, as promised in para. 1 of MAVA-8752 (para. 2, VIEN-5674).
2. This interrogation contributes little to the Ferenc FARKAS case, but even that little is not wholly negligible. It is at least confirmed that the two men tell identical stories concerning their period of acquaintance and their escape from Hungary. (HERCZEG, a casual contact of FARKAS as it appears, has made no attempt at all to interest KIS or other agencies in him, so it is regarded as unlikely that he too is a penetration agent). That FARKAS should have told HERCZEG in general the same story as that which he has used throughout his interrogation in Vienna is not in itself of any probative force: it merely shows that FARKAS has been consistent in his account of himself, even though the account may be entirely fabricated.
3. We agreed with the conclusion reached in para. 5 of the attachment, and consequently did not follow through with another interrogation of HERCZEG by []
4. We are in the meantime going ahead with plans for a carriage test for FARKAS himself (requested in VIEN-5751). Until this is accomplished, we shall abide strictly by Headquarters' instruction in WASH-48840, and shall not make any operational use of him at all for the time being.
5. [] queried FARKAS concerning his connection with any of the persons mentioned in the GROESZ trial in Hungary but without any appreciable result. FARKAS states volubly and repeatedly that his group has made its contacts within pro-Church circles but without directly involving Church personalities.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

6. We invite the attention of Headquarters to still another parallel account of the "White Guard" which appeared in USFA, G-2 Special Biweekly Report 146 dated 22 June 1951. This concerned the foundation of a White Guard unit in Csepreg on 10 January 1950 by one Antal MAJOROSSY, a radio repairman, who allegedly operated a radio set from the home of his employer, Emilia SZOLCSANYI, to communicate with ex-officers of the Hungarian Gendarmerie now in Graz. An armed uprising was planned for 15 March 1951, but just before that date the group was rounded up by the AVH, possibly at the instigation of MAJOROSSY himself. (Compare the story mentioned in para. 1 of VIEN-5545).

[]

Distributions:
2 Hqs. with attachment
1 PARKAS 200
1 []
1 Chrono

SECRET

[]

SECRET

SLZ/4391

2 July 1951

Chief of Station, Vienna
 Attention: C]
 Chief, Salzburg Base
 HERCZEG Interrogation

1. As explained verbally to C] last week, HERCZEG was reported to have been granted a Canadian visa and to be on the IRO shipment for 21 June. Although this report proved false, CIC desired to interrogate him on the unusual rapidity with which he obtained his IRO eligibility and on his association with a certain Dr. Pal MARTON, who had allegedly "expedited" HERCZEG's processing along with that of five or six other recent arrivals. No. 24 conducted the CIC interrogation and with the cooperation of S/A William RAYMOND, he was given a list of additional questions covering HERCZEG's relations with PARKAS.
2. HERCZEG was unable to supply such definite information on PARKAS since the two met only in November 1950 at the apartment of a mutual friend, Sandor MATHE, Budapest XIII, Inoly u. 24/2. For some time previously, HERCZEG had been searching for some means to leave Hungary and MATHE recommended PARKAS to him as a reliable man who had some knowledge of the border area. PARKAS talked very little about himself while they made their escape plans and most of the meager information below was gathered by HERCZEG after their arrival in Austria.
3. PARKAS attended a military academy during the war and in 1944 he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Infantry. After serving briefly in an unidentified unit, he was interned as a PW by the French. He was released soon afterward and returned to Hungary where he entered the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Debrecen in 1945. He remained in Debrecen until 1948 at which time he was forced to leave because of his anti-Farist views. HERCZEG knows nothing of PARKAS' activities after 1948 except that he was unemployed when they met in November 1950.
4. PARKAS was extremely dissatisfied with the post-war Hungarian political parties and while studying in Debrecen, he became involved in the revival of the old Christian Socialist Party in collaboration with Professor (fnu) KARATSONY (doubtless identical with Dr. Sandor KARACSZNYI mentioned in the MIS interrogation of PARKAS) and some monks, whose names are unknown. HERCZEG also knew that PARKAS was a member of the White Guard resistance organization, but he could supply no details on either the party or the resistance group. He believes that the resistance group has 6 - 7000 members with weapons buried in

110 0071

EAC C]

the Bakony area, and FARKAS told him that he had been sent to the West to make contact with Hungarian exile groups. HERCZEG has no knowledge of FARKAS' present whereabouts but believes it likely that he was sent back to Hungary on a mission for CIC.

5. We regret that HERCZEG proved to be such a poor source, but we do not feel that any more information will be forthcoming. It seems that the friendship between him and FARKAS was more of a "marriage de convenance" than anything else and that he never knew much about him. If you still desire a Grit 1 interrogation, we can still arrange it, but doubt whether it would serve any useful purpose.

C J

3 - Vien
2 - Salt

C J

SECRET

20 July 1951

TO: Chief, Contact Division, O/O
FROM: Special Operations
SUBJECT: Margit Schlachta (C/O/C Case 3118)
REFERENCE: OO/C Memorandum dated 8 June 1951

1. It is requested that Sister Natalis, reported to be Margit Schlachta's designated representative in the United States, be asked for further and more specific suggestions on how and with whom contact might be established with the Sisters of Social Service in Vienna.

2. It is also requested that Sister Natalis, or Margit Schlachta if Sister Natalis has any way of communicating with her, provide any information they may have concerning the "Christian Socialist Party", which is supposedly an interdenominational resistance movement in Hungary, or concerning the following persons who claim to be members of this organization:

- a. Ferenc Kalman Lorand Parkas, vitez Doroghi, former student of philosophy and theology at the University of Budapest.
- b. Zoltan Csizsmedis, Chairman of the Christian Socialist Party.
- c. Bela Kelety, Commander of the Armed Forces, the "White Guard".
- d. Mrs. Jenoe Koekuthy, Organisational Secretary.
- e. Bela Balassi, Cultural Chairman.
- f. Ignac Kosslenyi, Dr. Kalman Madas, and Kalman (or Lasso) Fazekas, members of the Committee for Economic and Agricultural Reform.
- g. Lasso Takar, Chairman of the Workers' Organisation.
- h. Mrs. (Dr.) Istvan Petenyi, a supporter of the organization.
- i. Professor Alajos Kovacs, member of the Piarist Order in Budapest and a supporter of the organization.
- j. Istvan Kovacs, a leading member of the "White Guard" unit of the Christian Socialist Party, believed to have been executed by the Hungarians in early 1951.

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FARRAS, Yvonne KL

Form No. 88-5
April 1960

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SECRET

PAGE No.

FROM: MUNICH ROUTINE
 TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 20 JUL 51
 ACTION: KARL IN 15809
 INFORMATION:

~~IR (1), AD/SO (2), OPS (3), PLANS (4), STC (5), IDW (6-7-8),
 S/D (9-10-11), DOR (12)~~
 SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5

MJUN 4350

TO: KARL INFO: VIENF, WASHF CITE: MUNIF
 RE: VIEN 5751 (IN 13194).

BY AGREEMENT WITH [] WILL REPORT VIEN 31 JULY.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 38-7-9-7	SOURCE J-1071	DATE OF DOCUMENT 23 July 51	ANALYST C J
SUBJECT LHILL, Istvan Possible Hungarian Intelligence Agent			DATE 23 Aug 53
PERTINENT INFORMATION <p align="center">"...in December 1949, SUBJECT and 19 other members of the group were tried before Judge Tomas JONAS JONAS. During the trial SUBJECT learned that the group's activities were in connection with the Hungarian exile group headed by one Ferenc HIBARNAKI-FARKAS, former Hungarian Colonel General, currently residing in Munich, Germany, who had plotted the overthrow of the Hungarian People's Democracy..."</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">SECRET</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. C J

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DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION

DATE OF DOC.	FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY

SOURCE INFORMATION

ORIGIN	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION

(Also see doc. distribution diagram No. etc. if applicable)

KISHAKAKI-FARKAS, FERENC

SEX M DOB ?

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23 JUL 51

SER Y7

ARMY

P3

FORMER HUNGARIAN COLONEL GENERAL IN 1940
RESIDED IN MUNICH GERMANY AND WAS HEAD OF A
HUNGARIAN EXILE GROUP.

WAS CICS-10671

R 7306140042

Indicate The Subject, Project Or File No. In Which This Form Is To Be Filed.				
PROJECT OF 201 (Last, First, Middle)	C	1		

FORM 2-67 (REV. 1-67)

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DATE 2006

VIA: AIR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. NAVA-8898

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, Foreign Division E DATE: 26 July 1951
Attention: []

FROM : Chief of Station, Vienna

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational

SPECIFIC - Final Interrogation Report on Ferenc FARKAS

References: NAVA-8533

071 in K.L. FARKAS

1. Attached in copy only is the final report by [] covering his interrogation of Ferenc FARKAS, self-styled official and emissary of the Hungarian Christian Socialist Party. The report is as usual in rough but intelligible English and represents the boiling down of a vast quantity of miscellaneous information gleaned from FARKAS. In addition to an endless amount of discussion carried on between [] and FARKAS in a largely unprofitable attempt to pin down FARKAS to a greater precision, FARKAS himself at Grit 1's suggestion wrote out an elaborate statement of his own and his Party's alleged views; this statement runs to nearly two hundred pages of Hungarian typewritten text. It adds little in the way of facts and is chiefly a long-winded and high-flown literary essay. We shall not inflict this welter of words on Headquarters since we feel it adds nothing to the case; anything of value has been extracted by [].

2. We are still waiting in the meantime to see if FARKAS can be broken by a carriage test. It is tentatively agreed that PRING will be in Vienna on 31 July 1951 to carry out the test (see MUNI-4350).

3. Within the past week or two, however, [] has been much struck by a new drift to FARKAS' statements. This had best be explained here, since [] has not been explicit on the point in his conclusion to the attached report. FARKAS has been dwelling more and more on his assigned duty to spread the word of the Christian Socialist Party in the East. His growing preoccupation with this makes [] wonder if he may not be a religious fanatic convinced of his messianic mission. In short, it is not at all impossible that FARKAS is a little crazy.

4. Naturally, it is also possible that FARKAS is still a penetration agent, though we are inclined more and more to doubt this, since in all this time he has made no attempt to be recruited or to extract any information from his interrogator. Another possibility to be kept in mind is that FARKAS is much cleverer than he seems and has been merely getting his bearings and saving his money to

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MAR 1949

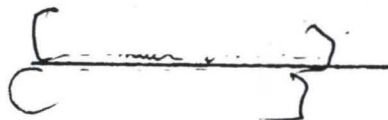
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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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- 2 -

insure a better future when he once decides to shake off the dust of Vienna. As far as we can judge here, the most likely hypothesis is still that PARKAS is an unconscious tool in the hands of CSIZMADIA or the latter's superiors and is acting in good faith; if PARKAS is also in the lunatic fringe of his movement, this might confirm rather than shake the assumption that he is an innocent plant.

5. Unless Headquarters can somehow confirm some of factual content of PARKAS' statements through independent evidence, there is absolutely no way, except for a carriage test, to check his veracity. We think the story holds together to some degree and is not internally inconsistent though greatly exaggerated. The exaggeration, again, may be part and parcel of PARKAS' unbalanced mind.



Enclosure

Distribution:

2 Hqs. w/att.
1 PARKAS 200 w/att.
1 []
1 []
1 Chrono

SECRET []

S E C R E T

TO :
 FROM :
 SUBJECT : UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE MOVEMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY
 IN HUNGARY;

12 July 1951

INTRODUCTION:

The following report is the result of the interrogation of Ferenc FARKAS, a high functionary of the illegal Hungarian Christian Socialist Party. During the fall of 1950 the CSP has planned to send a 9 man commission to the west to make contact with authorities of the United States Government and to set up affiliate Christian Socialist Parties. Following an abortive escape attempt by seizure of a commercial airliner during flight on 13 May, 1951, escape plans for this commission was given up and the central committee of the CSP decided to send the chief ideologist of the party, Ferenc FARKAS to the west to carry out the planned work. All information contained in this report was secured solely from FARKAS therefore the personal description of source is presented first in order to enable the reader of this report to evaluate its content.

SOURCE. (Ferenc Farkas):

1. Name: FARKAS, Ferenc, halman, Lorand, /vitez Dorogni (titles)/
2. Alias or Nicknames: UJELVI, Lorand. FARKAS, Ferenc
3. Date and Place of Birth: 2 December 1923, IZÉCSAT, Hungary
4. Citizenship: Hungarian
5. Religion: R.C.
6. Ethnic origin: Hungarian
7. Date of arrival in Vienna: 10 Apr 1951
8. Present Residence: Vienna IX, Spital Gasse 13.
- Previous residence: Budapest XI. Budafoki ut 9

S E C R E T

12 July 1951

9. Description:

a. Sex Male b. Height 176 cms c. Eyes Brown
 d. Hair Dark blond e. Weight 69 kgs
 e. Distinguishing marks or features: wears glasses

10. Education: 8 years high school, 4 years philosophy faculty

11. Languages: Hungarian (mother tongue), German (poor)

12. Marital status: single

13. Spouse: none

14. Others, parents, relatives, etc.:

Father: FARKAS, Ferenc, born 1888, notary public, deceased 1950Mother: Ella nee VADAY, born 1895, Mandok, Adv. Endre utca 42Brother: FARKAS, Jozsef Jr., born 1925, office clerk at Academy of Science,
 Budapest IX. Tomvai utca 23

15. Activities and employment including military career from 1938 to present:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Location</u>
1938-39	High School	Debrecen
1939-40	Sick at home	Papiobicske
1940-43	High School	Miskolc
4 Oct 43-15 Mar 45	Military Academy, last rank Lieutenant 10 Jan-15 Mar 45	Budapest, Hungary Eresden, Germany
15 Mar 45-15 Apr 45	Discharged. Fled to Bavaria	
15 Apr 45-28 Oct 45	POW camps in Germany and France	
28 Oct 1945	Repatriated to Hungary	
Oct 1945-Feb 1946	Unemployed	Mandok
Feb 46-Sep 1949	Student, Philosophy Faculty	Debrecen
Sep 49-Dec 1950	Student, Theology Faculty	Budapest
Dec 50-Apr 1951	Unemployed, lived underground and worked illegally for Christian Soc. Party	Budapest XI. <u>Budafoki</u> ut 9, c/o Dr. <u>FEJENYI</u> Istvanne

12 July 1951

15. Documents:

Birth certificate No. 171 issued 23 Jan 1943 at Mezöcsat. College Indexes

No. 673 issued 28 Feb 1946 at Debrecen and No. 490118 issued Oct 49 Bpest.

Matriculation Certificate No. 300-8-1942/43 issued 5 June 1943 Miskolc. Matriculation Certificate 300-6-1942/43 issued October 1949 Budapest.

Source received catholic education. Through his strong religious feelings his outlook on life was always liberal, democratic and above all christian. Not even the military schooling changed his outlook and he remained anti national socialist during his days at the military academy and in the Hungarian Army. After his return to Hungary following World War II source decided to attend the Philosophy Faculty of the Debrecen University. His anti communist attitude made it necessary later to transfer to the Theology Faculty at Budapest. During the period from 1946 to 1948 source came in contact and under the influence of a great number of christian liberals. Of these the principals were: KARACSONY, Jendör Dr., MELETH Antal Dr., SZABO, Jozsef and RADO, Folikarp Dr., and NYEKI, Balman Dr. This was the circle where the idea of a Christian Socialist Party was formed and these were the people who influenced and educated PARKAS as a philosopher and political ideologist.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY IN HUNGARY:

The CSP was established as a movement in the fall of 1945 on a limited scale by a group of university professors and students. The basic CSP ideology and the decision to call themselves Christian Socialists originates from KARACSONY, MELETH and NYEKI professors and a tight group of followers. Basically there is no decision between Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists. The word 'Christian' wants to indicate the true christian socialist theory contrary to the past extreme leftist and rightist anti democratic socialist movements.

S E C R E T

Members of the Christian Socialist movement believed that the USSR occupation authorities in Hungary permitted the development of all democratic political factions in 1945 in order to discover their existence, programs, members and leading elements in order to crush the opposition later. The Christian Socialist movement has not acknowledged the ruling Hungarian Government since 1949 because it did not come into power through free and democratic elections. The Soviet backed communist regime together with the Soviet sponsors are the enemies of the Hungarian Nation, of the Christian Socialist and of the entire free and democratic western world. The totalitarian communist democracy is neither socialist, neither democratic in the Christian Socialist sense. The USA, Great Britain and France are the principal friends of the Christian Socialists and the party ideology follows the democratic political, economic and legal principals of these nations strongly infused with a christian spirit.

Following the seizure of the government by the communists in Hungary during 1946, the Christian Socialist movement rapidly grew and strengthened and by early 1950 it was formed into the CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

IDEOLOGY:

It is the aim of the CSP to set up through education of the masses and participating in free and democratic elections such a social order where every condition of the christian human life is assured.

POLICY:

The CSP is an illegal underground organisation with the purpose of building up a basis which will enable the party to take over the Government of Hungary when liberation comes. In the meantime party leaders are being educated, membership organised on a cell system and the resistance spirit is strengthened in order to preserve and assist the survival of the valuable true democratic elements.

CSP

S E C R E T

-5-

18 July 1951

According to source, the Christian Socialist Party is not meant to be a single Hungarian political party. He was sent to the west to teach the ideology of the Hungarian Christian Socialists and to assist members of other western nations to organize similar Christian Socialist parties. Because of the leading role the United States is playing in the world today and because the political and economic principals of the US is closest to the CSP of all nations, the party leaders have instructed source to contact United States authorities in the west and inform them of the existence of the party. No assistance is being asked at this time. The CSP in Hungary has no direct contacts with any of the Hungarian churches and it does not intend to set up any such contact. Contact between the churches and the CSP would only lead to persecution of both parties. It would further endanger and limit the present powers of the churches and thereby further eliminate the still existing open resistance carried out by the churches and its followers and it would also endanger the existence of the CSP.

ORGANIZATION:

Source claims to have received verbal authorization ~~by~~ from the CSP leaders to furnish complete ~~complete~~ details on the organization of the party.

The CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY in Hungary is organized as follows:

- a. Party HQ composed of the chairman and the central committee
- b. Intellectual group
- c. Workers group
- d. Provincial group
- e. White Guard (Armed party security organization)

S E C R E T

12 July 1951

In order to understand the organization of the CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY in Hungary better, it must be kept in mind that the party is not a well organized underground movement, it is rather a loosely connected underground organization composed of the above mentioned four groups, the existence and size claimed yet to be proven.

c. PERTINENT SOURCES:

The fact that no party exists is a proof in itself that the CSP is not an operational party. The home of the party chairman, Koltan CSIZMADIA, Rakoczi Street 47/b, III floor, BUDAPEST, Hungary is called party HQ, but no files, regular office hours, no meetings or no such other activity is being conducted at this address which would warrant the use of this title. Most of the organizational work is done by party chairman Koltan CSIZMADIA, with the advice of his priest. Other party source frequently mentioned the names of Laszlo BALOG, Laszlo AKAI and Laszlo KELETI, respective leaders of groups b, c, and e. Frequent mention was made of two unknown, curial order priests who have done a great deal of organizational work in group b. To assure democratic principals and to show it towards the members, an 12 person central committee meets at infrequent and irregular intervals at different private homes. Actually it is Koltan CSIZMADIA who directs all party operations. Source claims that Csizmadia is trusted by his past performance and the difficult underground existence requires a strong hand leadership. Source is unable to answer whether anybody stands behind CSIZMADIA or not. Claiming to be the chief ideologist of the CSP, source should know more about the leadership of the party.

S E C R E T

12 July, 1951

Following is the roster of persons claimed by source to be in high position in the Christian Socialist Party:

Chairman: Zoltan CSIKRADI, 27/b III floor, Rakoczi körut, Budapest, Hungary.

Asst., and advisor to the chairman: CSIZRADI, Jers, *brother of Zoltan, present.*

Commander of White Guard: KELE Y. Bela, Moricz Eszmond Körter 2, 1st floor Budapest XI.

Intellectual group: BALACSI, Bela

Workers group: PAKAR, Laszlo

Organisation: KÜKUTY, Jenő

Economic reform: BEZLETI, Ignac

LAAS, Dr. Kálmán

Agricultural " PAZEKA, Kálmán

Functionaries: FARKAS, Ferenc (chief ideologist)

FARKAS, Dr. József

TOROCZKAI, Cszwald

BUJDA, Miklós

LOELDNER, Pál

HOVAN, Laszlo

VIGH, Dr. Gyula

BAJUSZ, Zsuzs

KOVACS, Attila

LIPSEY, Sándor

FUCES, Karoly

ADAM, Tamás

Source knows three members on the central committee only by name, a further proof to the fact that either he has not taken part on central committee meetings or that the committee has ~~not~~ incomplete at great intervals only.

S E C R E T

12 July, 1951

The following people are ideological supporters of the party:

NYEKI, Dr. Kalman, University professor and high functionary
of the Roman Catholic Church

KARACSONY, Dr. Jandor, University professor

FOMDOR, Dr. Imre, University professor

REBENH, Antal, University professor, ret., former director of
the Hungarian National Theater.

Source claims that none of the ideological supporters take active part in the direction of the party and they are not party members because of their official position. He has received ideological education from the above persons.

INTELLECTUAL GROUP:

The intellectual group is the most important section of the Christian Socialist Party of Hungary. From 1946-1950 when the CSP was a movement only, the intellectual group was an independent underground organization led by BALOG, Jaszlo and two unidentified priest order priests. The word intellectual signifies that members of this group are people with high intellectual capacity. They are not members of the professional middle class, anybody from worker to scientist might belong to this group, members are required to have the mental capability and willpower to learn and build the foundation of the Christian Socialist Party and to become one of its leading element. Members must be deeply religious and they must have a religious conviction in their contribution to build a new social order. The main task of this group is to educate its members for leadership. CSIZMADIA, Zoltan takes a very active part in the work of this group.

12 July, 1951

The group is organized on a cell system with 5 men to each cell. Each cell has its commander and an assistant, these two men are the only ones who know members of other cells and there only those of similar position. 12 five man cells compose a 60 men group under the command of a group leader. Late spring of this year according to source, approximately 120 groups existed in the intellectual groups, bringing the total strength claimed by this organization to near 7000. Meetings of the 60 men group leaders are held in two sections, in case their assistants also take part in the meetings, in that event the meeting takes place in four sections.

BALAZS, Laszlo, the claimed leader of this group is approximately 26 years old. According to source he is very religious, brave, reliable and exact. He is much read and learned although he has mediocre talents only. His family has a home in the outskirts of Budapest called "Gillighegy", this is where he received his code name "CSILLAG". He is very good friend of Zoltan CSIZMATA.

WORKERS GROUP:

This group is made up of factory workers and it has neither a regular and systematic pattern. Purpose of this group is to the foundation of a future christian socialist labor union and to prepare itself for the future liberation at which time it will fall upon this group to recruit other workers into the ranks of the Christian Socialist Party. Source claims that at the right moment it will be the duty of the workers group to start active underground resistance work jointly with members of the intellectual group.

S E C R E T

12 July, 1951

The workers group is led by TAKAR, Laszlo, technical foreman of a Budapest factory. He is approximately 40 years old, married, has two children. The family lives in DEBRECZEN where he travels weekly from his work place at Budapest. According to source, Takar is the best organizer between the functionaries.

The organizational form of the workers group is the same as that of the intellectual group, with the only difference that in each factory there is a so called factory organization, uniting the 60 men groups. According to source, membership number in this group runs above 7000, 1600 persons of these are located at DEBRECZEN where TAKAR originally started to organize the workers group, the rest of the members are located in BUDAPEST and in its industrial outskirts town called CSERKESZ. Source further claims that the 60 men group leaders meet only within factory organizations contrary to the practice in the intellectual group.

PROVINCIAL GROUP:

No definite organizational pattern exists in this group, all source could state was that irregular units exist in several regions of the country, size depends according to the locality, average 20-30 men to a group. Western and central Hungary is covered better than the eastern plains. It appears that no systematic recruiting was made by party organizers. Having no financial means, neither any means of communication, it is impossible under these circumstances to spread out. There is no leader for the provincial groups in the central committee. All local group leaders report directly to the party chairman. No evidence was found of any regular communication between groups and chairman.

S E C R E T

12 July, 1951WHITE GUARD:

The armed organization of the Christian Socialist Party in Hungary is called the WHITE GUARD, it has been organized mainly for defensive purpose. This security organization is divided into two sections:

- a. white guard units detailed to party organizations
- b. four district garrisons.

The WHITE GUARD was founded by KELETY, Bela, former regular Hungarian Army infantry officer. KELETY was active in underground military resistance work back as far as 1947. He was also in touch with the Order of the Knight Templars and keeps contact with a former Hungarian officers resistance group. It appears that KELETY joined the GSP at its foundation with his followers and was appointed commander of the party armed forces, the white guard.

a. White Guard units detailed to party organizations are built in groups of 5. They receive continuous theoretical instruction in defensive tactics and members of this section of the white guard are the backbone of the party security system.

b. The district garrisons number 4. The first region is situated between the DUNA and TISZA with HQ in BUDAPEST, commanded by KELETY, Bela, number of personnel approximately 200. Second region lies in the BAKONY mountains region in western Hungary with HQ at PAPA. GIZMADIA Coltan retains the command over this group numbering approximately 50 men. Third region is situated around the BÜRSÜNÝ mountains in the northern sector of Hungary with HQ at KISVÁROS, commander and organizer of this region is ALLANÝ Andras, personnel numbering approximately 200 men. Fourth region is situated south of the Lake BALATON with

S E C R E T

1: Jul., 1951

at SIOTCK, organized by HUVAR, Laszlo and NAKASSY, Imu. strength unknown.
Total strength is approximately 1800 men

Purpose of the White Guard is party security and protection. Reliability of new party members are checked by members of the CG. In case of strong pressure by the present Hungarian regime or in event of hostilities, the White Guard supposed to shelter the more important members of the CCP. In case of an approaching liberation army, it will be the White Guards duty to carry out partisan work in form of sabotage, etc.

90% of the White Guard personnel are former regular army or police members or at least have wartime military training. Members of the Garrison section have the same ideological education as the average party member, the White Guard men selected with party organizations are higher grade material. Commander of the White Guard is KELLETY, Bela, his assistant are MOCHAR, Andras and RABAI, Ferenc.

Arms: In the Duna-Tisza group approximately 20% of the men have sub-machine guns, 30% rifles, scattered hand grenades and 3 anti tank guns with ammunition. The Fekeny region personnel has 10 sub-machine guns, plus anti tank mines and handgrenades. of the "Erzseky" group 30% has submachine guns, 30% rifles, the "Alston" region is well armed with submachine guns, pistols and unknown amount of pistols. Source does not claim to be well oriented on the equipment of the White Guard.

Training: all White Guard units have continuous training under the supervision of ~~excellent~~ skilled former army officers. Members either belong to

S E C R E T

GEP

S E C R E T
-13-

1st July, 1951

communist dominated paramilitary organisations and take armed training there they receive training from their own officers in groups of 5 in the hills.

CONCLUSION:

After over one hundred hours of deliberation this agent reached the final conclusion that in the light of the personality of source and the psychological changes that have become apparent during the past 2 weeks, he is unable to evaluate the incomplete, unreliable material.

SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO.	DOC ID	DATE OF DOCUMENT	INITIALS	DATE
6-6-1-1567	CIA-64552 NY-2953	29 Jul 51	[]	
Step-Up of Vienna Station Hungarian Efforts				25 Aug 53
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>The following are the principle individual leads to the Hungarian target which we are currently attempting to follow down: Ferenc Kalman FARKAS: A self-styled member of Christian Socialist resistance movement in Hungary, whose story of widespread organized resistance is too good to be true. After () has finished interrogating him and we have the results of a carriage test, we will decide on his disposition.</p> <p>This document is classified Top Secret. For further information, see RI/TS.</p> <p align="center">REFERENCE TO INCLUDE IN DECLASSIFIED BY CIV: 08/18 DATE 07/11</p> <p align="center">SECRET</p>				
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
				NS

FORM NO. 59-38
DEC 1952

(35)

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

Atch B to MAVA 8958

29 July 1951

FIM

Vienna

Step-Up of Vienna Station Hungarian Efforts

Summary of principal leads to Hungarian target currently being followed
down includes *F.K. Farkas*

Filed: Hmg Ops Wien

C
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

SECRET
Security Information

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 27-0-0-119	SOURCE WFO-111	DATE OF DOCUMENT 1 Aug 51	[]
SUBJECT OF THIS Report			DATE 27 AUG 1953
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>"...LO. - Le Gen. Paul FARKAS Ferenc, chef du Magyar Szabadsag Mozgalom, est arrive le 13 Juin en Angleterre, sur l'invitation du president de la Ligue Ecossaise, Mr. J. STEWART. Le 23 Juin, il a tenu une conference a Londres, dans son organisation. Selon le journal anglais uj Magyarasag, il a rencontre egalement des personnages militaires anglais dont il avait fait la connaissance a la conference militaire du Local Rearmement, l'annee derniere, a Caux. Il a vu egalement le general polonais ANDRUS..."</p> <p>THIS IS ALL THE INFO. RELEVANT TO THE SUBJECT OF THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p>SECRET</p> <p>aug 1 Sept 53 WB/A/S</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.
			[]

FORM NO. 89-34
DEC 1952

(38)

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
		1. RI FILE NO.	
		2. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	3. DATE
		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO.
5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN	11. DATE
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
14.			
<p>KISBARNAKI-FARKAS, FERENC</p> <p>SEX M DOB ?</p> <p>CIT ? OCC ?</p> <p>WAS 6-6-2-3845</p> <p>MAYA-08973A01 03 AUG 51</p> <p>R 6908250400</p> <p>FILE IN</p>			
15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		➔	

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.
6-57

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(7-46)

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SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

~~NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION~~ **SECRET**

PAGE No.

FROM: VIENNA ROUTINE
TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 3 AUGUST 51
ACTION: FDM (1-2-3) IN 18924
INFORMATION:

~~IR (1-5), AD/SO (6), OPS (7), PLANS (3), S/C (10-11),
DDP (12)~~
Particulars Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) GSA AR-300-5

CITE
VIEN 5873

7
A 11 12

TO: WASHF INFO: PULF CITE: VIENF

1. ADMINISTERED CARRIAGE TEST TO FARKAS 31 JULY 51 IN EIGHT HOUR SESSION, INTERPRETING.
2. FARKAS STUCK TO STORY RE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY BUT ADMITTED PARTY LOOSE ORGANIZATION AND WHITE GUARDS ONLY TENUOUSLY CONNECTED. CLAIMED HE MADE UP PARTY THEORY WHILE CSIZMADIA DID ALL ORGANIZING. IMPORTANT ADMISSION WAS UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO COMMUNICATE CSIZMADIA THROUGH MARLUS AND MEETINGS PAST FEW WEEKS WITH STEFAN PAKH, MARLA WUELLER, JANCOS TOTH (COMMENT: IDENTIFIED AS ZIPPER SOURCE IN X.O.R. 2152, 4 JUNE 5), POSSIBLY OTHER PAKH ENTOURAGE.
3. FEELS FARKAS CONCEALING TRUE REASON FLIGHT FROM HUNGARY. NOT LIKELY HE COMMUNIST OR PENETRATION, ACCORDING CARRIAGE RESULTS WHICH CONSIDERS RELIABLE. LIKELY HE FABRICATING EXTENSIVELY.
4. IMPOSSIBLE BREAK FARKAS COMPLETELY WITHOUT PHYSICAL COERCION. HIS ADMISSIONS COUPLED WITH DIAGNOSIS HIS UNRELIABILITY LEAVES US NO CHOICE EXCEPT EVACUATION FARKAS. SEE NO VALUE REENTERING PAKH COMPLEX.

RECLASSIFIED INFORMATION TO INCLUDE IN		INTELLIGENCE	
RI/AN	RI/MIS	AUG 8 1951	
3 AUG 51 Files		INTEGRATION DIVISION	
CS COPY SECRET		ABSTRACT	INDEX

IT IS FORGOTTEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS FILE

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

Ferenc K.L. FARKAS

FORM NO.
DEC. 1947 35-5

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SECRET

PAGE No.

FROM:	PULLACH	ROUTINE
TO:	SPECIAL OPERATIONS	8 AUGUST 1951
ACTION:	FDM (1-2-3)	IN 19965
INFORMATION:	IR (4-5), AD/SO (6), OPS (7), PLANS (8), STC (9), S/C (10-11-12)	

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (I) 69A AR-300-5

PULL 2499.

TO: KARLF, VIENF, WASHF CITE: PULLF

RE: VIEN 5779 (IN 14677)

ZIPPERS FERENC FARKAS BORN 21 DECEMBER 1914 IN VEP, HUNGARY.
NOW RESIDES SALZBURG AND REGISTERED WITH IRO THERE. HAS BEEN OUT OF
HUNGARY SINCE LONG BEFORE APRIL 51 AND HAS LARGELY OFFICE JOB AS CI/CE
ASSISTANT. BELIEVE QUITE UNLIKELY HE IDENTICAL SUBJECT REF.

TOR: 2053Z 8 AUG 51

SECRET

COPY No. 1

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

~~SECRET~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 6-6-1-1510	SOURCE MAVA-9061	DATE OF DOCUMENT 15 Aug 51	ANALYST []
SUBJECT [] - Progress Report for July 1951			DATE 25 Aug 53
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>"During the reporting period, [] has been active in the conduct of the Ferenc FARKAS interrogation, a final report of which was forwarded as MAVA-8393. As stated in VIE: 5373, [] on 31 July 1951 carried out a carriage test on FARKAS through [] acting as interpreter. While FARKAS largely persisted in his story, [] established to his own satisfaction that FARKAS was a fabricator. FARKAS himself admitted to having had contact with Stefan PACE, the ill-famed quarterback of the [] We shall get rid of FARKAS in the near future but are still studying how this may best be done..."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECRET THIS IS NOT TO BE DISCLOSED TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[] DATE: 1953 DATE 21/</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. []	

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

(35)

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SOURCES/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

OFFICIAL DISPATCH 1p

VIA: AIR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. WV-3713

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief of Station, Vienna

DATE: 21 August 1951

FROM : Chief, FBI
SUBJECT: GENERAL

SPECIFIC: Operational
Ferenc K. P. FARKAS

MICROFILMED
JUN 20 1963
DCC. MICRO. SER.

Reference: WAVA 33

1. Although the results of his debriefing and carriage test have eliminated any plans for the operational use of Subject, the following trace, the only one available for those individuals mentioned in reference dispatch, may prove of some interest to you:

2-10-49, 2 June 1949, evaluated Cas: A Sender RATH
is described as an AVH operative in Vienna, Austria
CIT Hungary CIA - INTEL AGENT

RECLASSIFIED
RI/AN
RI/AN
RI/Files

PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN
DATED BY
DATE

INTELLIGENCE
SEP 4 1951
INTEGRATION DIVISION

CS COPY

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICER

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

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CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-29
JUN 1949

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

(788)

VIA: AIR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MAVA-9118

CLASSIFICATION

Sensitive Attachment

TO : Chief, FDM
FROM : Chief of Station, Vienna WFO
SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational
 SPECIFIC - Ferenc Farkas

DATE: 21 August 1951
Attention: []

PERENC K. L. FARKAS

Reference: MAVA-8533

Forwarded herewith is a photograph of subject in one copy only.

[]

Dist:
2-FDM (w/att)
1-Farkas 200 (w/att)
1-Chrono

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

CLASSIFICATION

[]

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR 1949

SECRET (When Filled In)

PHOTO MOUNTING SHEET

SEE 201 FOLDER FOR ORIGINAL PHOTO(S)

*set to 11A in 201
21 Aug 51*



FORM 3768 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET (When Filled In)

E-2 IMPDET CL. BY: 011245

1041

VIA: AIR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. 9149

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, [redacted]

DATE: 25 August 1951

FROM : Chief of Station, Vienna [redacted]

Attention: [redacted]

SUBJECT: GENERAL: Operational
SPECIFIC: [redacted]

1000 KIL FARKAS

1. On 17 August 1951 Ferenc FARKAS was evacuated to Salzburg through LIS facilities. We do not consider that he presents any danger to station security, since he knows only [redacted] description and an operational apartment that we shall exchange immediately. There is the small additional factor that FARKAS met two or three times with Stefan PAKH of the [redacted] complex, though FARKAS claimed to have given PAKH no details of his story; since we shall not exploit the story further, it makes no great difference how much FARKAS may have revealed to PAKH. We cannot be sure, but it is not likely that PAKH was able to learn of [redacted] identity.

2. We are advising Salzburg separately to alert all the intelligence agencies in their area that FARKAS will be circulating among them, probably with a view to peddling the services of the alleged Christian Socialist Party.

3. While the results of the carriage test make it likely that FARKAS was at least exaggerating the magnitude of the Hungarian resistance group he professed to represent, we are by no means confident that we have attained to full understanding of this complex personality. [redacted] felt that FARKAS was probably not on an espionage mission, thus bearing out the impressions of [redacted] and [redacted]. On the other hand, [redacted] was confident that FARKAS was fabricating, perhaps under the dictate of some obscure psychological drive. This seems reasonable, but leaves us still with a sneaking suspicion that there was a germ of truth in FARKAS' story. By this time, so many parallel cases have turned up in Austria, as cited in previous memoranda, that we believe FARKAS could not have invented all the names. Lately, still another resistance group was reported in USFA G-2 Bi-Weekly 1/9, dated 3 August 1951, Part II, page 42.

Dist:
2-FBI
1-Salz
1-K
1-Farkas 200
1-C
1-Chrono

IR COPY

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR 1949

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SC/1132

Chief, Salzburg Base

25 August 1951

Chief of Station, Vienna

Operational

Ferenc Kalman Lorand FARKAS

1. Ferenc FARKAS, on whom data was furnished you in VIEN 5779, MAVA-8325, and other references, was evacuated to Salzburg on 17 August 1951 via the MIS ratline. He will be circulating in your area and probably will attempt to sell himself to some of the local intelligence agencies.

2. As you know, FARKAS failed to survive a carriage test and is probably a fabricator, perhaps also a little touched in the head. He claims to be the emissary of a phantom Hungarian resistance group, though we are reasonably sure that under severe interrogation he would retract more and more of his statements. He was secretly in touch in Vienna with Stefan PAKH of the [] at the same time that he was being interrogated by [] He tends to give himself certain airs, in his chosen role of "emissary of the Christian Socialist Party", and is given to issuing long statements on the ideology of the alleged party. We had assumed that there was a small nugget of truth in his story, and perhaps there is, but under the circumstances we think it is not possible or even worth while to dig it out.

3. It would save the time of all concerned if you were to alert all the agencies in Salzburg to the possibility that FARKAS will attempt to sell himself. In addition to CIC, Detachment 35, WOB, ZACACTUS, ZIPPEE, and other primarily intelligence organizations, Radio Free Europe might also be warned, in view of the possibility that PAKH might have steered FARKAS in that direction.

Digt:
2-Salz
1-Farkas 200
1-[]
1-Chronic []

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 200-7-71-57y	SOURCE IB #2070	DATE OF DOCUMENT 27 Aug 51	ANALYST
SUBJECT Weekly Digest of News from Hungary		DATE	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>Communist propaganda never misses a chance to taunt with the extreme rightist Hungarian military leaders, who fled in 1945 with the German Army, and uses this fact as another propaganda device for its anti-American campaign:</p> <p>"The American imperialists dare speak of their willingness to cooperate and of friendship?... What they mean by friendship is to aid and abet murderers of the Hungarian workers, Nazi scoundrels like Ferenc K. Szabados, to keep in arms terror-squads under the leadership of similar blackguards, to help the preparation of diabolical, bloody, adventurous plans of aggression levelled against Hungary." (Szabad Nep, August 10, 1951).</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.
			<div style="text-align: center;"> C J </div>

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

(35)

DECLASSIFIED
Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL105-246

By: MSP Date: 10/5/06

Exec Info

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 32-8-1-66	SOURCE MGLA-5756bb	DATE OF DOCUMENT 30 Aug 51	ANALYST C J
SUBJECT Ungarndeutsche Landsmannschaft			DATE 25 Aug 53
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>"... Dr. LEBER lehnte ebenso nach dem Kriege eine Resolution der Ungarndeutschen Lander-Landsmannschaften ab, die auf gesamtdeutscher Basis eine Zusammenarbeit aller Ungarndeutschen im Bundesgebiet anstrebte. Folgende Vorfalle sind kennzeichnend: 1. Diejenigen, die auch in der Heimat eine negative Einstellung gegen das Deutschland hatten, grundeten hier wiederum ihre madjarische 'Treuebewegung Ungarn' unter dem Protektorat des madjarischen Exilgenerals Kisbarnaki Ferenc FARKAS. Dr. LEBER verhandelte wiederholt mit den fuhrenden Personallichkeiten dieser Bewegung, General FARKAS und General HENNYEY un sich schliesslich HENNYEY zuzuwenden, der in in der inneren Auseinandersetzung innerhalb der madjarischen Emigration die Oberhand gewann. Diese madjarischen Emigrantenkreise sind daran interessiert, die Ungarndeutschen in Deutschland nicht sesshaft werden zu lassen..."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Information</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. C J

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

1351

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 6-1-1-1303	SOURCE []	DATE OF DOCUMENT 7 Sept 53	[]
TITLE []			DATE []
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>"...The following are the most important cases on which subject has been working:</p> <p>a. Ferenc Kalmán Lorand FARKAS</p> <p>Although FARKAS was for the most part interrogated by [] we procured the body from KEO, remained in contact, and provided some administrative servicing during the extended period of [] interrogation. Upon conclusion of the [] interrogation, [] arranged for FARKAS to be evacuated from Vienna via the C.C./IS ratline..."</p>			
<p>THIS IS THE ONLY REFERENCE TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="right">[]</p> <p align="right">CIVIL SERVICE DATE []</p>			
<p align="center">SECRET</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
[]		[]	

FORM NO. 89-24
DEC 1952

(33)

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SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

Filing H. L. FARKAS

AIR

DATE 3780

11 September 1961

Chief of Station, Vienna

Chief, FBI

Operational

The Christian Socialist Party

1. The following information, for what it may be worth, has been gleaned from a recent report received through the [redacted]. The source of this report is an Italian who lived in Hungary from 1929 until October 1980 when he was ordered to leave the country at the request of Hungarian authorities -- or so he alleges. The date of this report is 16 December 1980:

In April 1980 a plot organized by the Christian Socialist Party to overthrow the Hungarian Government was uncovered in Budapest. About 300 persons were arrested in connection with this plot and condemned to the most severe penalties. All those throughout Hungary who had taken part were also arrested. The Christian Socialist Party reports that it had about 700,000 members (sic). A former colonel in the republican guard, Dr. Aurelio BUCSI, was the principal political figure in the plot. The military leader of the movement and the one who was to carry out the coup d'etat was the former general, Gen SARABAS, who was in touch with the American Legation in Budapest.

2. We find no reference to the names of BUCSI or SARABAS in the Ferenc K... FARKAS correspondence. Our files hold no traces on BUCSI, and the only possibly relevant traces on SARABAS are the following from KAMARIC days:

a. Information dated 27 April 1944: A Lt. Field Marshal (sic) Emil SARABAS was appointed head of the Hungarian Press Censorship Department.

b. Information dated 31 March 1948: A Lt. Gen. Endre SARABAS is described as a former section chief of the General Staff, well known for his pre-war opinions, who was retired by Admiral HERTZ because of his political activities.

Emil and Endre SARABAS may very well be identical.

CC: Salzberg and [redacted]

[Handwritten initials and marks]

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

MGLA-34489

MICROFILMED
MAY 16 1963
DOC. MICRO SER.

Chief, POB

8 November 1951

Chief of Station, Karlsruhe

BEINDEL et. al.

Ref: MGLA-8580

1. Karlsruhe files contained no traces on subject or other individuals mentioned in reference with the exception of Ferenc FARKAS.

2. We have the following traces on FARKAS:

a. 75 CHGFG, dated 10 May 1950, was an Information Biographic Request from ZAKO requesting traces on FARKAS de BATHAZI and his colleagues. MGLA-21379, dated 4 August 1950, was our reply to this request and attached is an extract from it giving the information on FARKAS.

b. MAT-1613, dated 5 Feb. 1946, states that General Ferenc FISZBARNAY FARKAS, former director of the Leonovics Academy in Budapest, was commanding general of the 6th Military District at Devrecen. He fled with Andras ZAKO from Hungary to Innsbruck where they started to organize a group of Hungarian emigres in Austria and Germany. In 1946 at the convocation of Hungarian emigres at Landshut, Germany, subject proclaimed himself Prime Minister and Minister of Defense of the Hungarian Government-in-exile. He assigned ZAKO the task of organizing all former Hungarian officers in the occupation zones of Austria and Germany in an autonomous organization, which would be solely responsible to ZAKO. This organization is known as the Brotherhood of Comrades-in-Arms. Subject is the leader of the Hungarian Liberation Movement.

c. MUSA-3643, dated 12 April 1951 listed Ferenc FARKAS von KISBARNAY as a member of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, representing the Hungarian Anti-Bolshevik Front.

d. MGLA-3736 states that Ferenc FISZBARNAY FARKAS attended a convention in Edinburgh, Scotland, as a representative of Hungary, one of the 14 member nations of the ABN.

Dist:
3 - POB w/2 att.
1 - FDM
1 - COS Zipper

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3020
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

[Handwritten signature and scribbles]

SECRET

Chief, POP
Attn: []

13 November 1951

Chief of Station, Karlsruhe

Operational

Traces - KISBARNI-PARKAS, Ferenc - et al.

Ref: MGLA-2430

1. CIA Central Registry files contain the following traces on Subject:

a. Agent Report Region III, dated 15 November 1950 (C-3) mentions one Ferenc TARKAS KISBARNAKI, no identifying data, who is the Hungarian Boy Scout leader in Germany and Austria. He was allegedly visited by Laszlo ALLAI, a possible Hungarian Intelligence agent.

b. Agent Report, Region IV, dated 5 July 1950 (B-2) mentions one Ferenc TARKAS KISBARNAK whose residence during July 1950 was Miesing, Germany and who was a former General in the Hungarian Army; member of the ABN Central Committee and spoke on the "military potentiality of the nations oppressed by Russia in case of war".

c. KISBARNAK, residence April 1951, Arnderf, Stadtplatz 1, is presently the head of the military Commission of the ASK, and is looked upon by many Hungarians as the leader of the Antibelchevic Hungarian Refugees throughout the western world. KISBARNAK maintains contact with Hungarians in nearly all parts of the world.

2. A check of the remaining names listed revealed no information.

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1-7DM
1-COC/Zip

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DATE 2006

60
37-111-3532
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Security Information

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 32-9-2-6492	NO. OF ...VA-9210	DATE OF DOCUMENT 15 Nov 51	ANALYST
SUBJECT Attached CDC Intercept			DATE 20 Feb 1955
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>"...The intercept is a circular letter regarding the establishment of a military commission for Eastern States & Western Germany. The sender is Dr. Oskar FUCHS, Post Box 21, Stuttgart-Hohenheim, Germany, and the recipient is Anton HILF, 47 Auroldgasse, Bezirk Ried, Innsbruck, Upper Austria. Hungarian General Ferenc KISS-BAKI-PARKAS is among the persons mentioned in the text."</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="right">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p>PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN</p>			
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FORM NO. 89-24
DEC 1952

(38)

~~SECRET~~
Secret

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 200-6-12-53	SOURCE 50-553	DATE OF DOCUMENT 27 Nov 51	ANALYST C J
SUBJECT Ferenc KOVACS			DATE 21 Nov 53
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>In discussions (during late 45 or early 46) between Ferencz Tasnadi KOVACS and Hungarian military men, the subject of which were to contact the Western Allied Powers as quickly as possible to rescue part of Hungary's military potentiality against the Soviets, it was decided that a military person must be selected whose name guaranteed that he is not a Hungarianized German but a person who truly represents the Hungarian military organizations.</p> <p>KOVACS recommended for this Col. General Ferenc FARAS (KISBARNAKI - his noble name) because "he was a Hussar officer extremely well equipped. He was pensioned, and as chief of Hungary's Boy Scout Organization, he had very close personal ties with British circles. I also knew him very well and personally because he was one of my father's associates."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>			
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FORM NO. 69-54
DEC 1952

(35)

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: AIR

SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO.

MAVA-4002

SECRET
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief of Station, Vienna

DATE: 30 November 1951

FROM : Chief, FDM

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational

SPECIFIC - Ferenc K. L. FARKAS

F K L FARKAS

References: MAVA-9149; MGMA-6757; MAVA-9414

In order that Headquarters files on FARKAS may be complete, we shall appreciate your forwarding to us a copy of detailed report on the carriage test of FARKAS, a summary of which being submitted as MGMA-6757.

COPIES

2014-78-11-17

PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN
CLASSIFIED BY

DIV: 8874 DATE: 7/14

INTELLIGENCE
DEC 12 1951
RECORDS
INDEX

RELEASING OFFICER
Chief, FDM

COORDINATING OFFICER
CLASSIFICATION

ADMINISTRATING OFFICER
Bronson Tweed

FORM NO. 51-29
JUN 1949

(789)

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED		CROSS FILED BY
32-60-4133	12-11-39	
Ferenc KISBANKI-Padaw - Descrip.		2013 1988
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>T.S. DI-KOVACS stated:</p> <p>"At the end of the summer of 1947, I received an invitation from General Ferenc KISBANKI-Padaw to confer with him in Munich. Gen. FARAS told me that certain German circles had asked him to name a trustworthy former Hungarian General Staff officer who would evaluate Hungarian military information for the U.S. Army. FARAS explained that he had recommended me for this assignment. He also informed me that I would act as liaison officer between the German group and the Kojac movement of General Andras ZAKO..."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p>EXEMPTION TO INCLUDE IN CROSS REFERENCE FORM</p>		
CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.
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DDM NO. 89-34
EC 1952

(35)

SECRET

Document Information

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 200-7-33-107y	SOURCE State F	DATE OF DOCUMENT 10 Dec 51	ANALYST C [handwritten mark]
TRANSMITTING INFORMATION CONCERNING: Verzoe-Front, Hungarian Socialist Organization			2 13 2 1951
PERTINENT INFORMATION <p>"...The secretariat had a series of discussions with General Farkas de KISKASZAK, the head of the Hungarian Liberation Movement, on the question of the possibility of cooperation outside of the ARI. If agreement can be reached it would facilitate the work of the resistance movement in connection with the dissemination of pro-Allied propaganda inside Hungary..."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
			45

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

1331

S E C R E T

77-10248

TO :
FROM :
SUBJECT : NIKOWITZ, Eduard.

11 December 1951

1. Subject was an acquaintance of Ferenc FARKAS. Informant met Nikowitz through Johann TOTH, Hungarian teacher, Wien XVIII, Michaeler Str. 10.
2. Eduard NIKOWITZ, nickname "OCSE" is a Hungarian citizen, 22 years of age, single, father was Hungarian Army colonel during the war. Last know address of subject: Wien XVII. Wurlitzer G. 89.
3. According to informant, Nikowitz escaped to Vienna from Hungary in 1948. Since then, presumably in 1949, he made an illegal trip back to Hungary. Farkas planned to use Nikowitz to make contact with his associates in Hungary. Nikowitz, according to informant agreed to make a trip ~~back~~ to Hungary. Subject was described as a patriotic Hungarian and devoted catholic. He had no steady income.
4. No further information is available on Nikowitz. It is requested to have subject traced in order to determine his possible usefulness.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

11 C.

S E C R E T

AIR

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

MAVA-10095

Chief, Foreign Division M

Chief of Station, Vienna

Operational

Ferenc K. L. TARKAS

18 December 1951

Attention: []

REFERENCE:

MAVW-4002

1. A search of our files reveals the attached document dated 2 August 1951 which contains a more detailed account of the carriage test of Ferenc TARKAS.

2. We have not disseminated this report because of the statement in its first paragraph and because of the subsequent receipt of WDMA-6757. This is our only copy of the attachment.

3. [] has been reading over the TARKAS material and has pointed out one or two leads which might be worth following up despite the unreliability of TARKAS' testimony. This will be discussed in a separate memorandum.

[]

Distribution:

- 2 - FIAM w/Att.
- 1 - TARKAS 200
- 1 - []
- 1 - Hung. Target
- 1 - Chrono

[]

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

JPY

T.---

Did you leave Hungary to protect a relative or some other person? No.
Are you a Communist? No.
Do you know Pak & Toth? Yes.
Do you believe in God? Yes.

4. questions (these have been reduced to singletons, as they were put in a great variety of ways) to which the subject appears to be lying:

Have you lied to me about Zoltan C.? No.
Have you lied about this Christian Socialist Party? No.
Did Zoltan C order you to contact the Americans? Yes.
Did you write a letter to Z C from Vienna in April 1951? Yes.
Did you write to someone you don't want to tell me about? No.
Is Zoltan C chief of the Christian Socialist Party? Yes.
Are you sure there is such a Christian Soc. Party as you described to me? Yes.
Have you told us all this because you were told to do so by ZC? Yes.
Have you told us all this, because, among other things, you want to save mankind from "communism"? Yes.
Have you told us all this for a reason you yourself don't understand? No.
Have you told me the real reason you are in contact with us? Yes.
Is your story about this Christian Socialist Party mainly an invention of yours? No.
Is the story about Bela Keleny, Laszlo Balazsi, and Laszlo Takar all true? Yes.
Is it all false? No. (The sensitivity was relatively weak to this one, and there may have been grains of truth)
Have you greatly changed the story about Keleny, Balazsi and Takar from the real truth? No.
Are you trying to work together with some other people to deceive us? No.
Are you a Titoist? No. (Some sensitivity, not much).
Did you, Pak and Toth, make some other secret plan? No.
Have you now (much later; 2 wk) told the truth about the people in this with you? Yes.
Did you leave Hungary because the Catholic Church wanted to get rid of you? No.
Did you leave Hungary because the Christian Socialist Party wanted to get rid of you? No.
Did you leave Hungary for some other reason you are trying to hide? No.
Did you ever have sex difficulties with other men? No. (A damn lie; subject made various admissions later).
Is there such a Christian Socialist organization in Hungary as you described to me? Yes.
Have you ever stolen party funds? No. (Maybe from some other party???)
Are you willing to return to Hungary to contact the party in person? Yes. (I doubt it).

NOTE: Subject made substantial admissions which were recorded by Interpreter/Interrogator below for evaluation of results.

(continued next sheet)

MAJA-10075

To SGT FARKAS

SECRET August 1951

To: Fr: D. L. rring
Obj: Carriage Test of FILP, 31 July -1 August 1951. Flash report

1. This report is sent to you in minimum of time and covers the essential questions put and the results. It is not for dissemination but may be dizzied in part or summarized, etc. A formal report will eventually reach you.

2. Estimated reliability of results: Subject was a good reactor and the results are believed to be "reliable" in the scale of "reliable", "fairly reliable" and "unreliable".

3. Questions to which the subject appeared to answer truthfully as shown:

- (Identity questions OK.)
- Do you speak Hungarian? Yes.
- Do you know what the NVH is? Yes.
- Did you ever commit a serious criminal crime? No.
- Do you remember what you told me about Zoltan Csizmadia? Yes.
- Were you ever in Hungary? Yes.
- Have you ever been a student? Yes.
- Do you want help drive the Communists out of Hungary? Yes.
- Were you ever in Spain? No.
- Are you a loyal Catholic? Yes.
- Do you recall the big report you wrote for me? Yes.
- Is the Christian Socialist Party you describe against the Communists? Yes Y
- Have you told us all this (the general story) because you have to make conversation? No.
- Have you told us all this because you want to get money out of us? No.
- Have you told us all this because you are a Hungarian Communist spy against us? No.
- Have you told us all this because you like to tell stories? No.
- Have you told us all this because you are bored? No.
- Were you instructed to tell us this story by others whose identity you want to conceal from us? No.
- Do you actually know how much of this story is true? Yes.
- Are you trying to hide something important about your career? No.
- Are you a Russian? No.
- Are you a spy of some kind? No.
- Are you a Communist? No.
- Did you leave Hungary in 1951? Yes.
- Did you leave Hungary because the Criminal Police were after you? No.
- Did you leave Hungary because your health was bad? No.
- Did you leave Hungary because the Church was against you? No.
- Did you leave Hungary because you were afraid to stay? No.
- Did you leave Hungary because you had sex difficulties? No.
- Did you leave Hungary so you could put your political program into effect? Yes
- Did you leave Hungary because the Communists ordered you to? No.
- Did you leave Hungary because the Christian Socialist Party ~~ordered~~ ~~thought~~ ~~did not~~ trust you any more? No.
- Did you leave Hungary because the Christian Socialist Party thought you had betrayed their secrets? No.
- Did you leave Hungary to work on your program? Yes.
- Did you leave Hungary because you are insane? No.

(Over)

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ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	
200-7-33-126	IL-65	16 Apr 52	[]
Detailed reports on run Brian Tolson			21 AUG 69

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Pertinent information on Gen. MARKS attached.

IL-65

PERTINENT
INFORMATION

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DATE 2006

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FORM NO. 89-24
1962

(38)

Magyar Országos Bizottság - (Hungarian Council)

Extreme Rightist and former Arrow Crossist politicians
"Council" published in February a Bulletin (Edited in
Leipzig, No. 11). Movement is grouping Rightist
opponents of actual Hungarian National Council in New York
and is composed by smaller Rightist groups: as Országtanács
(County Council) remnants of the Arrow Crossist SZALASI
Government, The "Hungarian Liberty Movement" of (General)
Ferenc PÁRKAS, Magyar Nemzeti Erők Gyűlése (Rally of
Hungarian National Forces) (Never heard about this movement)
Hungarista Mozgalom (former Arrow Crossists under the leader-
ship of Arpád HENNYI), Hungarian Unity Committees of Graz
and Salzburg, (local organizations) the Independent Hungarian
Socialist Movement (István ANDREANSZKY, a new man, who emigra-
ted in 1948, worked with PEIER, but left his group). The
main leaders of the Group are: Gábor BARCSS (former
member of the Hungarian Parliament 1935/44, now in France)
(General) Ferenc PÁRKAS (as he lost backing of Military Group)
Lajos BILLYAY (member of the former Hungarian Upper House,
close aide of General PÁRKAS, István BILLOTAY (a
former Arrow Crossist now living in Regenz, Austria)
Lajos BILLYAY (member of the former Hungarian Upper House,
close aide of General PÁRKAS, István BILLOTAY (a
former Arrow Crossist now living in Regenz, Austria)

Slovaks + Ruthenians).
the loyalty movement of Slo
reports) of local German or Austrian importance

SECRET
Security Information

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 6-6-2-4781	SOURCE L-158-390	DATE OF DOCUMENT 22 APR 58	AN []
SUBJECT Karl Gustav L. ENI			DATE 11 DEC 1958

PERTINENT INFORMATION

ENI met General HUBERMANI-FARKS whenever the latter visited Austria during April, May and June of 1948.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT
TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

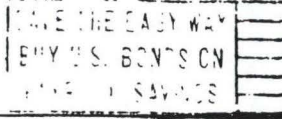
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DATE 2006

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N. NO. 88-34
1982

(38)



Mr. L. Cordinger
c/o D. T. Viduan
PO Box 1657
Washington, D.C.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

PC/H file
"Gen Farkas"

FOR JUSTICE AND FREEDOM! — FREEDOM TO ENSLAVED NATIONS!
FREEDOM TO INDIVIDUALS!

For security of America and for just peace of the world!

WHO ARE

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS
of A.B.N., Inc.?



They are the Americans
who profess that every nation and every
individual is created by Almighty God
and has an equal right to live freely
and fearlessly.

who strive to contribute in gaining a real
peace for the American people as well
as in attaining true freedom for all
nations subjugated by Bolshevist-
Russian dictatorial curtailment;

who are ready to fight Communism-Bolshe-
vism, the number one enemy of the
U.S.A. and mankind.

who therefore promote the ideas of ABN on
American soil and support its deter-
mined fight against Bolshevism.

COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS TO THE:

ANTIBOLSHEVIST MANIFESTATION

Sunday, May 4, 1952 -- 1:30 P.M.

● MANHATTAN CENTER, — 34th Street & 8th Avenue, N.Y. City
Color Guard by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of USA, N. Y. County Council.
Prominent speakers: Admission Free !!

Congressman RALPH GWINN of New York State

Congressman O. K. ARMSTRONG of Missouri

His Excellency DR. EARL JAMES, of Toronto, Canada

Special Guests: Hon. JAROSLAV STETSKO, President of ABN. Spokesman
for 25 nations behind the Iron Curtain and the Fighting Underground,
arriving specially for this manifestation from abroad. —

General Ferenc Farkas de Kisbanak, chief of Military
Commission of ABN., who will speak about suffering
of Cardinal Mindszenty and other martyrs behind the
iron curtain. —

Also representatives of the following 15 enslaved nations:

AZERBAIDJAN — BULGARIA — BYELORUSSIA — CHINA (national)
COSACKIA — ESTONIA — GEORGIA — HUNGARY — IDEL-URAL
LATVIA — LITHUANIA — NORTH CAUCASUS — SLOVAKIA
— TURKISTAN — UKRAINE —

Foremost Artists of Exiled National Groups will perform:

STEPAN HANUSHEVSKYJ, Leader of "Bandurysty" will sing
Ukrainian UPA (underground) songs. —

MARIA ANTOS, most famous Hungarian piano artist. —

IRMA KALVET Soprano of the Opera of the Estonian Republic. —

INGUS NARUNS, Latvian Celloist. —

Miss LYDIA GLUVNA, 5 year young Slovak Violinist. —

— Flags of 15 nations will be displayed. —

— Girls of 15 nations in native costumes will greet you! —

Make it a date for ● May 4th at 1:30 ● at the Manhattan Center.

For further information write to: American Friends of ABN, Inc.

P.O. Box 346, Cooper Sta., New York 3, N.Y.

or call PRescott 9-9111 — GRegory 3-6716 — ORegon 3-2459

COME TO HEAR THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIAN IMPERIALISM
FROM THOSE WHO KNOW THE TRUTH! —

SECRET

6 May 1953

SECURITY INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Chief, International Organizations

SUBJECT:

Ferenc Farkas

1. At the oral request of [redacted] [redacted] submitting herewith information concerning Ferenc Farkas. This information is to be found in the Department of State Office of Intelligence Research Report No. 5522, dated August 13, 1951;

General Farkas' name appeared on several War Criminal lists issued by the post-war coalition non-Communist government in Hungary, and despite his protestations to the contrary, he appears to have been a confidant of Szalasi, the Arrow Cross dictator. During the final phases of the war, he was in command not only of Hungarian but also German units. Reliable reports indicate that he was a member of a military court which ordered the execution of a number of anti-Nazi officers and civilians at the end of 1944. Some of the executions were prevented because the Russians reached Sopron, one of the last centers of Arrow-Cross resistance; Farkas and his troops escaped to the West.

Since his arrival in Germany in 1945, Farkas has been extremely active in organizing military and civilian exiles, as well as promoting himself. In 1948 he established the Anti-Bolshevik Hungarian Freedom Movement.

While considered a very able professional soldier, Farkas has been regarded as an almost morbidly ambitious man, an authoritarian who regards himself as the born savior of his nation. Not adverse to accepting conciliation as a temporary tactic, Farkas nevertheless is reportedly determined to undermine whatever prestige other exile military leaders possess. He is supposed to have good French contacts and has been able to send representatives into many countries in Europe and South America.

2. The foregoing reflects the type of man he is. For a full report on Farkas OSO should be consulted.

16174
25/4

26/8/53 [redacted]

ABSTRACT INDEX
DATE 28 AUG 1953

EE/PC/H/OW/P

- Distribution: 1 - Addressee
2 - [redacted]
3 - [redacted]
4 - EE/PC/H
5, 6 - RI/PI

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

MAY 1952
OFC REGISTRY
58/29/11
DATE 6 May 52

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

AMERICAN HUNGARIAN FEDERATION
1624 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

*Miss Ste. C. L.
In mine
Lillian
je*

May 7, 1952

Honorable Dean Acheson
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

According to press and radio reports, brought to our attention, the American Friends of Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations, Inc., held a mass rally in New York City on May 4, 1952. Among the speakers at this event a former general of the Hungarian Army, László de Kisbarnak, also addressed the mass meeting.

The "New York Times" (p. 40), dated May 5, 1952, quoted General László de Kisbarnak in saying:

"The West will only be able to conclude its war victoriously if it will not delay in establishing a powerful Western second front."

The speaker's firm assumption of the inevitable European war and the militant tone of his remark quoted by the "New York Times" would not concern us had he spoken as a private person or a visiting European guest speaker. He represented himself to be the Chief of the Military Commission of the Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations. This European group professes to represent 250,000,000 persons in twenty-five countries.

In view of the fact that members of the United States Congress lend their personal prestige to the mass meeting by personally participating in the program or endorsing it by their published messages and because of the wide-range publicity given to this New York meeting addressed by General László de Kisbarnak, I feel compelled to invite your attention to the following:

1. Applicable provisions of our 1951 Internal Security Act should preclude the admission to the United States of a controversial political exponent like General László de Kisbarnak. Information received about his political activities and European associations convince us that he is identified with such political ideologies and actions which are in opposition of the general conception of our United States foreign policies. His presence in the United States

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

Honorable Dean Acheson 2.

not only negates the validity of our officially expressed position relative to the European problems, but gravely confuses our sincere friends behind the Iron Curtain. In the eyes of the suffering millions, presently subjected to the police rules of the Kremlin-lackeys, General Ierka and his closest associates represent the type of reaction they never hope to exchange for their present misery. Anti-Bolshevist standing will not rectify anyone's anti-democratic ideas and actions.

2. The victims of communist totalitarianism are at a loss to reconcile the straight forward messages of the President of the United States and your own, repeatedly expressed encouragements offered to them, if we permit that European exponents of equally dangerous totalitarianism undermine the credibility of our American foreign policy. The voice of such foreign visitors broadcasted from an American rostrum destroys the good faith of many of our European friends; it damages the activities of the National Committees of the political exiles; it discredits the efforts of our own Federation, which represents the true democratic principles of our free and loyal American citizens of Hungarian origin; and finally, it gives unnecessary weapons into the hands of the bolshevik propaganda-leaders, both inside and outside of the Iron Curtain, when they are able to assimilate the name of our great country with spokesmen of extreme reactionism.

In closing, I wish to quote from a recent letter received today from Salzburg, Austria. The writer is a reputable, outstanding and sincere leader of proven, democratic-minded Hungarian refugees:

"those of us, who still cherish, defend and preserve the truly democratic Kossuth-traditions, are compelled by ever present need to fight and struggle, because the United States only respects and supports today the strong nations."

Respectfully yours,

Stephen S. Balogh
Executive Secretary

SEB/ka

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, Operations Division, ^{OPD} DATE: 14 May 1952
 ATTN : *[Handwritten initials]* for *[Handwritten initials]*
 FROM : Chief, Contact Division, OO

SUBJECT: General Ferenc Farkas - ABN (Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations)

REFERENCE : Our Memorandum of 24 April 1952, Subject: Jaroslav Stetsko

1. A reliable source advises that an article favorable to Jaroslav Stetsko, Ukrainian ABN leader presently in Toronto, Canada, appeared in the 1 May issue of MacLean, a publication presumably published in Toronto. The article was written by one MacKenzie Porter.

2. Our source further advises that General Ferenc Farkas, aka: Farkas de Kisbarnak, chief of the Military Commission of the ABN and leader of the Hungarian Freedom Movement and next in rank to Stetsko, is presently in the US for a short visit. General Farkas was present at the 4 May 1952 meeting of the American Friends of the ABN, Inc., held at the Manhattan Center, 55th Avenue and 34th Street, New York. General Farkas is presently in Washington at the specific request of Congressman O. K. Armstrong of Missouri, who was also present at the above-mentioned rally. Our source adds that General Farkas will shortly leave for Portugal for an undetermined reason. Source further adds that the presence of General Farkas has created considerable uncomplimentary comment on the part of other Hungarian emigre leaders presently in the US.

3. Source also states that one Pavel Jozef Olas, 201 East or West 82nd Street, New York, waiter in the University Club, One West 47th Street, New York, is attempting to visit Toronto, Canada, then Cuba by way of Munich Germany. Despite his present menial position, Mr. Olas is reported to have donated \$40,000 to one Father Sullivan in the mid-1940's. According to source, Father Sullivan was a representative of the NCWA (perhaps National Catholic Welfare Alliance). In the event that Mr. Olas obtains a re-entry permit to the US, he will make the projected trip. Source's opinion is that if Olas leaves the US, he will not return. Source also adds that Olas desires to have one John Sciranka, editor of the Slovak-Amerike, published in New York, accompany him on this trip. Our files reveal no additional information on Mr. Olas. There is some information on Sciranka.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY **SECRET**
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACTIVITY INFORMATION
 DATE 2006

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Chief, Operations Division, OPC ^{SECRET} -2- 14 May 1952

4. Source of the above information is expected in Washington in the near future. In the event that he contacts this Division, it is hoped that additional information concerning Ulas, Sciranka and Farkas will be obtained.

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Security Information

23 MAY 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. ROBERT P. JOYCE
Policy Planning Staff
Department of State

SUBJECT: Presence of General Ferenc Farkas in the United States

1. Representatives of this office have discussed with Messrs. Barbour, Vedeler and Campbell the recent arrival in the United States of General Ferenc Farkas. The officials of the Department were as astonished at Farkas' presence here as the members of this organization.

2. You undoubtedly know that General Farkas is a most controversial individual whose conduct during and since the War has been anything but honorable and democratic. In this connection, the information contained in the Office of Intelligence Research Report No. 5522, dated 12 August 1951, indicates that the Department of State shares our views regarding General Farkas' character.

3. It is further recalled that this Agency furnished a report, No. SOMB-37646, dated 16 May 1951, on the subject under discussion at the request of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The circumstances under which subject managed to enter the United States are unknown to this office.

4. General Farkas' presence in the United States has already created disturbances among emigre circles. His arrival is especially unfortunate since others more deserving than he have had their entry held up owing to visa difficulties. The American Hungarian newspaper "Hepssava" has published an editorial protesting the denial of a visa to General Hennyey and it is to be expected that this matter will receive increasingly more attention in the near future.

5. In view of the serious implications which will arise from General Farkas' presence in the United States, you may wish to bring this matter to the attention of the appropriate officers in the Department to establish 1) how the General managed to obtain a valid visa to enter this country and 2) what steps, if any, may be taken to bring about his expulsion. We should very much appreciate your keeping us informed on this matter.

REFLECTION TO INTEREST IN

IO/C JES:bw
Retyped EXD/WEL/mtn 20 May 52
Distr:

- Addressee - Orig & 1
- DD/P - 1
- EE/PC/SO - 1
- IO/C - 1
- RI - 2

Kilbourne Johnston

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KILBOURNE JOHNSTON DATE		AUG 1953
Assistant Director for		1952
Policy Coordination		

OFF REVISION		
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MAY 23 1952		

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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ULC 6020

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, Cover Division / Plans / CS

FROM : Chief, Contact Division, CS

SUBJECT: General Ferenc Farkas

MICROFILMED	DATE: 26 May 1952
MAY 10 1952	
DOC. MICRO SER.	

REFERENCES: Telephone Conversations: 26 May 1952

1. A source of this division advises that he met General Farkas in Pittsburgh on Friday, 18 May 1952. This source was a personal friend of Farkas' in Budapest prior to and during World War II. Our source submitted the following background data on Farkas:

a. Farkas was the commander of the Hungarian West Point, Lu'ovika Akademia, for three or four years from 1940 to 1943 or 1944. He was the national leader of the Hungarian Boy Scouts and organized the Boy Scouts' International Jamboree in Budapest in 1954 or 1955; he was at that time a colonel on the Hungarian General Staff. Farkas also was a prime mover in the Bucharest Congress held in Budapest in 1938, the administrator of which was Cardinal Pacelli, now the present Pope. Farkas is an intimate of and very close friend of the Pope. In 1944 Farkas became a division and later a corps commander on the Russian front and was at that time made a Colonel-General. He left Hungary before the Russians, going to Austria, and Germany (Bavaria) near Landau, where he now lives in an old castle, the exact location of which is unknown to our source.

b. Farkas was one of the founders of the Hungarian War Veterans Assn., and on 20 August 1947 also founded the Hungarian Freedom Movement of which he is the president. Farkas' right-hand man in the Hungarian War Veterans Assn., is Andrew Zako, who is now in Innsbruck, Austria. Zako is a former major general in the Hungarian Army; former Chief of Defensive Branch, G-2, Hungarian Army and Assistant Chief of the Hungarian G-2. Farkas told our source that there are approximately 15,000 members in the Hungarian War Veterans Assn., located in Germany, Austria, the US, Australia, Canada, the UK, etc. Farkas was in Pittsburgh speaking on behalf of the Veterans Assn., and the ABN (Anti-Bolshevist Nations), of which there are three sections - youth section, military section, and diplomatic or foreign affairs section. Farkas is the head of the military section. The head of the diplomatic section of the ABN is located in London and is a former Russian prince, an ex-Czar's ambassador to Constantinople. Our source did not give the Russian prince's name.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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Chief, Cover Division/PLANS/OSO

-2-

26 May 1952

c. Parkas has been on a tour of the US making speeches in connection with the Hungarian War Veterans Assn., and the AMV, speaking to Hungarian groups throughout the country. He also has visited New York and Washington, among other cities, and our source believes that he spoke to someone - who, he did not know - connected with intelligence while he was in Washington.

2. Our representative asked source where General Parkas was getting his funds and our source stated that it was his personal belief that "Uncle Sam" furnished the greatest percentage of the money. He did not, however, state his reasons for believing this.

3. Another source of this office has submitted the press release by the AMV concerning their meeting in New York on 4 May 1952. At this meeting General Parkas made a speech in Hungarian, an English translation of which, is also attached for your information.

4. For further information on this subject, contact []
CIA extension 2775. []

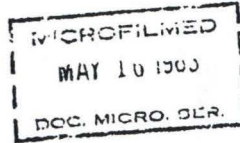
ATTACHMENTS: As listed above. []
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English translation of the speech of General
FARKAS de KISBARNAK, Chief of Military Commission
of A.B.N.,

"The psychological and military principles of a
second front behind the Soviet in case of a war."

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Ladies and Gentlemen:

When, in the spring of the year 1944 the Soviet Armies had broken through the German lines and their spearheads approached the Hungarian borders, I received orders from the Hungarian High Command to march with the already mobilized units of the 6th Hungarian Army Corps into the Carpathian Mountains, and to defend the country against invasion by the Bolshevick forces.

A few days after the receipt of this order, detachments of the 6th Army Corps were already marching up through the dense forests of the wooded Carpathian Mountains.

Besides the difficulties caused by the roughness of the ground and unfavorable weather conditions, the advance of the Hungarian detachments was hindered by the activities of the partisans who kept them under continuous fire from 1,500-2,000 meter high mountain ranges.

These partisan activities behind the entire front line of the Army Corps did not cease after the advance and after the building of defense positions had been completed.

The partisans carried out thirty-six surprise attacks, mostly at night, against supply units, H.Q. and artillery positions. Important bridges were blown up in some places, and the partisans employed not only machine guns, but even mortars in these skirmishes, in consequence of which, life there became a living hell.

Against surprise attacks of this nature, not only military institutions behind the front-line, but even reserve units were helpless, as the climbing of mountain peaks occupied by partisans would have taken 4-5 hours and, during that time, the partisans would already have moved off elsewhere.

To return the partisan's firing with artillery or infantry fire was rarely possible as one could not definitely ascertain the direction of their surprise attacks which were carried out in a matter of minutes. It was unthinkable to withdraw troops from the rather thinly occupied first front-line, thus exposing them to the danger of being annihilated in the fight with the partisans, as the guarding and safe-guarding of bridges, depots, railway lines, and important junctions behind the front lines needed, in any case, considerable forces.

Thus, came into existence, behind the front line of the 6th Army Corps, a second front-line, about 100 kms. in depth and width, which completely transformed the character of the warfare, and caused great anxiety and heavy losses. It happened sometimes that even the artillery and air force of the enemy joined in the partisan attacks and, on one occasion, even paratroops were dropped behind the frontlines in order to carry out demolitions and perform other harassing activities.

The same activities were experienced in the Korean war where General McArthur was compelled to use one-third of the U.N. forces to defeat the Red partisans. We may assume that the battles of the second front line in the anticipated Third World War will be of great importance.

To return to the fighting of my Army Corps on two front lines, I have to mention that this ghastly struggle did not last long as we discovered, fortunately, in a fairly shorttime, that the partisan groups fighting in the mountains did not recruit

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Red partisans or soldiers of the Red Army who managed to infiltrate through our sparsely occupied first line, but recruited mostly members of the units of the Ukrainian Insurrection Forces /U.P.A./ who fought at the same time against the Soviets, as well as against the German Army, both of whom spelt danger to their country. These partisans did not realize that the Hungarian Forces were employed on the front in order to defend their country against Bolshevism, without intending to endanger the best possible friendly relations with their Ukrainian neighbors.

These insurrection forces did not know anything of the wish of the Hungarian Army to cooperate closely in the spirit of complete understanding and support with the Ukrainian fighters for freedom, which was to the mutual interest of both parties.

After the Hungarian Command had succeeded in clarifying the situation between the Hungarians and Ukrainians, a meeting was arranged between the two parties. As a result of the discussions, we succeeded in establishing the fundamental principles of future cooperation.

After this agreement the Hungarian units had, in fact, to fight against the Soviet Russian Army only, while the task of the U.P.A. groups was the fighting of the Red partisans and infiltrating groups, the maintenance of close communications with other U.P.A. groups acting behind the the Soviet Russian lines, the notifying of the Hungarian Army of every movement of the Russians and, if need be, attacking the Russians in conjunction with the Hungarian units. The provision of arms, ammunition, wireless sets, food and medical treatment was the task of the Hungarian Army. Thus the activities of the Ukrainians and the Hungarians were coordinated.

Only the most needed detachments of the U.P.A. units remained up in the mountains, the greater part of the fighters - mostly the older men - moved down into the villages, in order to cultivate their farmlands in peace, with their families, and to see to it that strangers appearing in their villages should be handed over to the military police.

Thus we succeeded in ensuring that peace prevailed in the Western valleys of the Carpathian Mountains and that cooperation of great value was established.

My experiences on the battlefield provide a characteristic example of warfare on two fronts. Those experiences of an Army Corps on a front line, on a comparatively small scale, point a moral applicable to the war of the future, the main characteristics of which will be fighting on two fronts.

This war is already in progress. We learn from the papers daily that behind the present front line - in Korea and Indo-China only, for the time being - there exists and fights a second front line in the form of the Fifth Column, which is expanding throughout the whole world. I need mention here only the struggle for atomic energy supremacy, the spy trials, the underground activities of the Communists, the political murders etc., which take place, and are directed beyond a doubt from a common central organization.

This means a veritable war, but only the Soviet Union exploits the main weapons of this war; she alone endeavours to cause confusion everywhere in order to penetrate to places where could not yet do so without the Red Army, or where she - for the time being - does not intend to penetrate.

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The Soviet Union is conscious of the weaknesses of her own Bolshevik regime, and is aware of the fact that she has to reckon with the hatred of the millions of subjugated masses living beyond the Iron Curtains and with the contempt of the free world. This is the reason for her developing her underground strategy which is carried out by her in the knowledge that the chief condition upon which her success depends is the incitement to internal dissatisfaction. There are dissatisfied elements in every system of government, and these are her best allies. She has only to direct these with promises and to incite to revolution the passion of the masses.

During the past decades the Soviet Union, through her own experiences, has had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the far reaching significance of the internal destroying forces. These forces were the cause of the catastrophic outcome of the Russian-Japanese war, and the collapse and dissolution of the Russian Empire after the First World War, right on the threshold of Russian victory. In this case, however, the earthquake of revolution was not caused by subversive element organized and directed centrally by the enemy, but at the desire for freedom of the oppressed nations and of millions of people living in the Russian Empire.

In the light of the above mentioned facts, the Soviet Union deemed it necessary to organize before the Second War thousands of Red partisans in order to use them in the event of a future war, against the people, should it occur to them to demand freedom and independence as is written in the book entitled "Soviet Marshals" by the Russian Colonel Kalinov.

These desperate millions constitute the second front of the West a Great Power in itself, created by the tyranny of the Soviet Union which tramples on all that is good and beautiful.

Wallace Carroll, an expert in the psychology of warfare, director of the US F.B.I. in the European theatre of the Second World War states in one of his works that there is a hitherto unwritten paragraph of the history of the war recent years which must be studied by the Americans, without delay, and most profoundly, with the aid of the abundant material provided by the German Military Archives.

It is quite clear to Wallace that the Soviet Union is a country inhabited by many nationalities who, for centuries, have fought for their freedom and independence.

This question has placed all Nations who are at war with Russia in a dilemma, but today there is no doubt that the support or neglect of these peoples striving for their freedom may mean an ally, or enemy of 100 million people. Faults and mistakes committed in this respect in the course of the last war led to fatal consequences.

The German assault against the East proved that, although millions of people were ready to fight on the German side when they discovered that they had been disappointed in their hopes, they turned against the Germans. In case of war, says Wallace, we have to do all that lies in our power to use these peoples in a struggle against their oppressor. In the East, one has to operate with ideals of freedom instead of atomic bombs; one has to set free the energy of peoples demanding independence so as to enable them to crash tyranny and to organize their own way of life in accordance with their needs.

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Finally, Wallace says that the ways and means of the use of the Air Force will decide whether the millions of peoples oppressed by the Soviet Union will become our friend or the defenders of Moscow.

Wallace fully realised the strength and significance of the second, international front.

Major General J.F.C. Fuller's opinion of this question is rather similar. In his book "How to Defeat Russia" he states that the Third World War is already in progress. He demands the support by every means of the Resistance Movements and that of the partisan forces beyond the Iron Curtain and the opening of a "Moral Offensive".

Major General Fuller refers to the importance of the insurgents of the Second World War and points out that these anti-bolshevik forces were able to harrass permanently the Russian supplies and lines of communication, which fact may be of far-reaching significance in a future war. The mightier these revolutionary forces are, the weaker will be the will to fight, and the slower the advance of the Soviet Union.

These are the weaknesses of the Soviet Union, in spite of the fact that its arms are powerful and the country itself is pretty invulnerable. During the years of oppression, people and nations behind the Iron Curtain proved many times that they detest the Communist system. This fact is corroborated by reports from Soviet forces which complain about revolts, conspiracies and even guerrilla warfare. Those millions are the best anti-Communists and most reliable allies of the Western World. When those suffering masses, victims of Bolshevism will undermine and annihilate the system in the given hour, it will only save the Western World from the mortal danger of Communism. In the hand of the Western world the coordination of internal resistance movements would constitute an atomic time-bomb which would explode only when it gets proper consideration and respect.

This is a real atomic bomb which cannot be constructed either by the use of enormous sums and great efforts or by dropping it from above: this deadly weapon full of psychological explosives is already at our disposal. It is a product of horrors of the past years. Without using this very weapon, there is no victory. If it is exhausted, freedom is lost. This psychological atomic bomb in the throat of the Soviet Union constitutes the greatest weakness, at the same time it is the most valuable asset of the West without the use of which victory is quite unthinkable.

To attain liberation, it is not sufficient to carry on with anti-bolshevik propaganda. It is essential on the eve of the great day of reckoning, to set against the devilish Bolshevick ideology, a positive strategic object and a so-called "Western ideology" which, in my opinion, can only be the ideals of the "Cross of Freedom." The Bolshevick danger to the world must be tackled from every possible angle. In this respect, the most substantial factor of ensuring victory can be expected from the subjugated peoples. It is of great importance to win over the soldier serving under pressure in the Soviet Army, and cooperation with the above mentioned revolutionary forces, which can decisively influence the outcome of the war. But we must not forget that these could also hinder the operations should they not be provided with adequate instructions - and these forces deserve

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the greatest possible support of the West, as they could save the lives of thousands of Western soldiers, if need be.

By means of the Iron Curtain, the Soviet Union shuts itself away from the West and stops the West obtaining any knowledge of the horrible regime of the Soviet. But it is possible for Soviet propaganda to agitate and lie and to inform the world according to its own needs and to make even the West believe that its assertions are true indeed.

Against this, the West will only be able to conclude its war victoriously if it will not delay in establishing a powerful Western second front, to coordinate with the oppressed peoples for the achievement of political and strategic ends, to proclaim the ideal of freedom and to attack the foundation of the Bolshevik world danger of Moscow.

In all parts of the Soviet Union, great masses of the opponent of the hated regime - many in the Red Army and even in the terror organizations - await the great moment when they can take up arms against tyranny. The future will show how significant this internal resistance - the second front of the West - will be.

The key to victory is still in the hand of the West today. Bolshevism works hard with most cruel weapons and does not procrastinate. It uproots its real and imaginary enemies according to plan.

There is resistance today: it is possible to win souls, therefore, now is the time to make the necessary arrangements, because further delay may lead to the ruin of the entire world.

We, representative of the peoples subjugated in their home countries, we who have joined forces under the slogan "Librius Unitis" prepare in spirit for the great day when the sun of liberty will rise again. This day has to come at last, and it will come the more surely for the darkness and hopelessness of our present night.

The memories of our glorious past haunt the burnt out ruins of our homes: those memories which live on in our hearts, as well as in the mountains and woods of our countries. We have serious obligations towards our people at home, towards those who still suffer in prisons, or in concentration camps or fight in mountains and forests. The justice of history is more powerful than the strength of the Devil's disciples on earth. We may rest assured that the day of the triumph of justice will dawn. In this firm belief, we pray to the Almighty for His Blessing on our work, our countries, and our swords.

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MICROFILMED
MAY 16 1952
DOC. MICRO. SER.

Press Release

Please release May 4th, 1952
at 4:00 P. M.

By the American Friends of AEN (Antibolshevist Block of Nations)
Inc.

Antibolshevist Manifestation, Sunday, May 4th, 1952 at the
Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

New York, N. Y., May 4th. Over 100 representatives of 15 nationality groups, united in the American Friends of AEN (Antibolshevist Block of Nations, Inc.) held their Antibolshevist Manifestation at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, and recommended to "instruct our US delegates to the United Nations to propose a plan for peaceful solution of today's world crisis by urging Soviet Russia to return freedom to the subjugated nations now under Soviet domination and retiring all Russian forces from the non-Russian territories and by giving these peoples the opportunity under the supervision of the United Nations to choose their national and democratic governments on their ethnic territories. "Only thus the threatening war can be avoided." The resolution continued, "should the Soviet Russia refuse this plan we urge all freedom loving nations in the UN to take immediate steps and expell Soviet Russia and its satellite delegates from the UN Organization and break all diplomatic and commercial treaties with the said Soviet Union and its satellite countries"

Another resolution called on the UN to grant permission to the true representatives of oppressed nations and have them seated in the UN, and give them an opportunity to speak for the enslaved nations. It was also recommended that the AEN Organization representing over 250 millions enslaved peoples of 25 nations should be consulted by the UN as a qualified body in order to see that justice prevails..."

Representatives of 15 enslaved nations namely Azerbaydjan, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, China, (national), Cosackia, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Idel-Ural, Latvia, Lithuania, North Caucasus, Slovakia, Turkistan, Ukraine., voiced their opinions condemning the Bolshevist regime. Congressman Ralph V. Gwinn (Republican of Westchester) and Congressman O.E. Armstrong (Republican of Missouri) were principal speakers. Both are great foes of Communism.

Girls and women in colorful costumes representing 15 enslaved nations served as escorts to visiting guests. A huge replica of Liberty Bell with slogans for freedom of 15 nations were a center of attraction on a large stage of the Manhattan Center where the demonstration was held.

Message of President Harry S. Truman to the enslaved nations was read wherein the President stated "...Today the aggressive policies of your rulers are forcing us to arm to defend ourselves. But we cannot find in our hearts any hate against you. We know that you are suffering under the oppression and persecution. We know that if you were free to say that you really believe you would join with us to banish the fear of war and bring peace to the earth... I want you to know that our highest aim is peace and friendship and to end to the horrors of war..."

United States senator, namely Robert A. Taft, candidate for Presidency in his message said that "we must marshal the forces of freedom, particularly those to whom freedom means the most -- those who have recently lost freedom. America sold the whole world on liberty after the Revolutionary war which inspired the French Revolution and similar uprisings of free men through Europe and Latin-America. America must and will do the same job now."

US Senator Irving M. Ives of New York said "with many freedom loving countries subjugated to the merciless bondage imposed by the Bolshevist tyranny, it devolves upon the free nations of the world continually to

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strive for the liberation of their gallant people. The conscience of the free world cannot permit their plight to go unheeded. "Let us all", called Senator Ives, "who still enjoy the blessings of freedom join together and work together to secure the ultimate triumph of freedom over despotism or yokeless Communism..."

Former U.S. Minister to Hungary, John Flornoy Montgomery, endorsed the objects of the Organization.

Governor John Lodge of Connecticut said his message to us, "that the manifestation will encourage and inspire all the victims of Soviet tyranny in their resistance to the freedom-hating forces, by which they have been temporarily enslaved."

The Honorable John F. Stuart, Chairman of the Scottish League for European Freedom sent a long message from Edinburgh, Scotland, describing his experiences with Russia and demanding "a complete disintegration of any kind of Russian Empire. There should be no support given to the idea of 'Holy Mother Russia, my and indivisible'" wrote Stuart, and continued "for which so much glory is obtained from the soft-hearted and seltzer-headed liberals. The Russian empires who lead this movement only want to cast Stalin and step into his shoes. They want freedom for themselves, but will deny it to any of the condemned countries. That is not justice... It must be recognized that Russia, Marxist, Korunkist, Bolshevik, or anything else, has always aimed at the world conquest, and that no scheme will stop her which does not take from her control of all the non-Russian states in the Empire or USSR..."

General Ferenc Farkas de Klaburnak, an exile in Germany from his native Hungary since 1948 came to the manifestation on a visitor's visa from Germany. He is chief of the Military Commission of the well known world movement ABN (Anti-Bolshevik Block of Nations) whose President, Jaroslav Stetsko is present. Writing Stetko, General Farkas is 60 years of age and received his education in Hungarian Military School, in the World War I he fought against the Russians as a captain. General Farkas addressed the audience in Hungarian.

Messages were read from the embassies of representatives of nations living in France, Germany, Canada, and South America.

Stepan Karmachovskij led the "Buryavyy" in singing Ukrainian UPA (Underground Army) songs. Maria Laska most famous Hungarian piano artist, Irma Kalvet, soprano and choral opera of the "Lithuanian Republic, Inga Marans, Latvian soloist and Lydia Gureva, 5 year young Slovak violinist rendered musical selections of their native countries. Veterans of Foreign Wars of U.S., New York County Council presented colors and acted as color guards. Besides the Americans, there were 15 native flags of subjugated nations on display.

Rev. Adolph Kivirand, President of the Estonian Relief Committee, Inc., said the invocation. Josa Brynyi, President of American Friends of ABN explained the aims and objects of the organization. Dr. Nestor Procyk, Secretary General read messages and resolutions.

The manifestations called for the establishment of an independent "Voice of Subjugated Nations" in order to make more effective our psychological warfare policies.

John G. Sedronka, American - Slovak journalist presided.

By: MRP Date: 9/19/06

FORM No. 88-8
April 1962

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE No.

FROM: FRANKFORT SECURITY INFORMATION PRIORITY

To: DEPARTMENT OF STATE 26 MAY 52

ACTION: DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN S 46834

INFORMATION: AD/SO (1), RI (2-3), OPS (-), P-ANS (5), STC (5), EE (7-8-9)
~~PI (1), RCM (1-1), O/C (1-1)~~

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as CONFIDENTIAL Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) GSA AR-380-2.

NR: 6289

CONTROL: 12151

SENT DEPT 6289, RPTD INFO MUNICH 68

CONSULAR OFFICES GER REPORT NO (RPT NO) RECORD ISSUANCE ANY
TYPE VISA TO FORMER HUNG GEN FERENC FARKAS DE KISBARNAK (DEPT.
4406, MAY 16, 52 - CONTROL 6452 MAILED TO EE). CONGEN MUNICH
ADVISES SEC 3(2) VISITOR'S VISA ISSUED APRIL 28, '52 TO
GEN FRANCIS DE FARKAS TO ATTEND ANTI-BOLSHEVIST GEN ASSEMBLY
NEW YORK CITY MAY 4. THIS PROBABLY IS SAME PERSON AS SUBJ
DEPT REFTEL. CONGEN MUNICH HAS BEEN REQUESTED TELEGRAPH DEPT
DIRECT RE CIRCUMSTANCES ISSUANCE VISA GENERAL DE FARKAS.
SGD DOYLE.

MCCLOY

ABSTRACT	INDEX	2
DATE AUG 13 1952		

ACTION: EUR

INFO : GER, OLI, CIA, ARMY, VD, DGR, DORM

TOR: 1246Z 28 MAY 52

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy No.

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE

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

FOR COORDINATION WITH State

DECLASSIFIED
Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL105-246

By: MSP Date: 9/9/06

Form No. 88-8
April 1960

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE No.

FROM:	MUNICH	SECURITY INFORMATION	ROUTINE
TO:	DEPARTMENT OF STATE		28 MAY 52
ACTION:	DEPARTMENT OF STATE		IN 8 47200
INFORMATION:	AT'SC (1), RI (2-3), OPS (4), PLAYS (5), STC (1), EE (7-8), PT (1), PAM (1-7), 8/4 (1-2)		

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as CONFIDENTIAL Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) 60A AR-300-5.

NR: 730

CONTROL: 13261

REF DEPTTEL 4406 (CONTROL 6452. MAILED TO EE), TO FRANKFORT GEF
MAY 16, 52.

VISA ISSUE: FARKAS DE KISBARNAK FRANZ AFTER NEGATIVE REPORTS
FROM SECURITY AGENCIES AND NEGATIVE REPORT FROM CONSULATE GENERAL'S
CLASSIFIED FILES MADE IN ERROR BY AMERICAN CLERK WHO FAILED TO
ASSOCIATE HUNGARIAN SPELLING OF NAME WITH GERMAN SPELLING AS
USED BY APPLICANT. THEREFORE, INFO CONTAINED IN CLASSIFIED FILES
WAS NOT AVAILABLE TO INTERVIEWING OFFICER. OM FOLLOWS.

PEARSON

[Handwritten signature/initials]

ACTION: EUR

INFO : GER, OLI, CIA, RWI, VD, IOR, DORM

TOR: 1617Z 29 MAY 52

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy No.

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE

(44)

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

FOR COORDINATION WITH State

DECLASSIFIED
Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL105-246

By: NBP Date: 9/9/06

Form No. 28-5
April 1960

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE No.

FROM: DEPARTMENT OF STATE SECURITY INFORMATION PRIORITY
TO: MUNICH 29 MAY 52
ACTION: DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN S 47543
INFORMATION: AD/SO (1), RI (2-3), OPS (4), PLANS (5), STC (6), EE (7-8-9),
PY (10), RQM (11-12), S/C (13)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as CONFIDENTIAL Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) EOA AR-380-5.

NR: 665

CONTROL: 11777

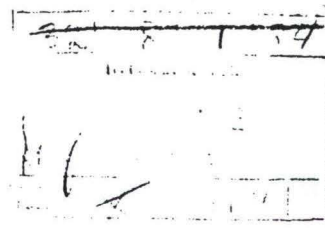
SENT TO: AMCONSUL MUNICH

TELE URGENTLY (UR 730 - IN S 47200) SUMMARY INFO RE FARKAS' CASE BEING REPORTED BY OM. ALSO ADVISE WHETHER, IN LIGHT DATA SUBSEQUENTLY FOUND CLASSIFIED FILES CONSULATE OR OTHER AGENCIES, SUBJ'S VISA APPLICATION CONTAINS ANY FALSE STATEMENTS OR MISREPRESENTATIONS.

BRUCE

[Handwritten mark]

ORIGIN: EUR
INFO : GER, OLI, CIA, ARMY, DCR, DCRM



TOR: 2018Z 30 MAY 52

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

FOR COORDINATION WITH State

DECLASSIFIED
Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL105-246

By: _____ Date: _____

Form No. 86-6
April 1950

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SECRET

PAGE No.

FROM: _____
TO: MUNICH SECURITY INFORMATION PRIORITY
ACTION: DEPARTMENT OF STATE 1 JUNE 52
INFORMATION: DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN S 47763

AD/SO (1), RA (2-3), OPS (4), PLANS (5), SIC (6), EE (7-8-9),
PY (10), RQM (11-12), S/C (13)

NR: 736

CONTROL: 57

REF URTEL 665 (IN S 47543) MAY 29, 52 CIC REPORT DATED 10 NOV. 1947, LISTS FARKAS, FERENC AS PROMINENT FIGURE IN ATTEMPTED FORMATION HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE AUG 20, 1947 IN US ZONE, GERMANY. PROCEEDINGS KNOWN AT TIME TO BUDAPEST AND MOSCOW AND WERE ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN SUPPORTED BY "HIGH AMERICAN AGENCIES" IN BAVARIA. REPORT ALLEGED THAT FARKAS WAS ORGANIZING ALL FORMER HUNGARIAN NAZIS WHO HAD FLED TO GERMANY. EVALUATION B 6.

ONLY OTHER CLASSIFIED INFO ON FARKAS IS CONTAINED IN SECRET AIRGRAM A-28 JAN 10, 1949 FROM USPOLAD, BERLIN TO DEPT, GIVING INFO ON HUNGARIAN REFUGEE ORGANIZATIONS IN US ZONE, GERMANY, WHOSE ANTI-BOLSHEVIST SENTIMENTS ONLY COMMON TIE FARKAS LISTED THEREIN AS ALLEGED FORMER MEMBER HUNGARIAN NAZI PARTY, PROTEGE OF WARTIME NAZI PUPPET-PREMIER, SZALASSI, AND CURRENT LEADER OF ANTI-COMMUNIST HUNGARIAN LIBERTY MOVEMENT.

NO MISREPRESENTATION OR FALSE STATEMENTS WERE MADE IN VISA APPLICATION OR INTERVIEW.

PEARSON

ACTION: EUR

INFO : GER, R, OLI, CIA, ARMY, VD, DCR, DCRM

TOR:

SECRET

COPY No. 3

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1412Z 2 JUN 52

U S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-52232-2

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

FOR COORDINATION WITH State

SECRET
SECURITY INFO

JUN 2 52

TO: Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Attention: Mr. R. E. Farrell

FROM: Lyman B. Kirkpatrick
Assistant Director

SUBJECT: Francis FERENC DE KISSAKAK

1. Reference is made to your telephone request of 28 May 1952, Immigration file number V-1601632.

2. The files of OSC/CIA reveal the following information on subject, who is listed in our records as Ferenc FERENC or Frans Kisbarnaki FERENC: Subject was born in Kiszarton, Hungary in 1892. He was a graduate of the Ludovica Military Academy and the General Staff School. He was commissioned 2nd Lt. in 1912; 1st Lt. in 1914; Capt. in 1917; Major in 1928; Lt. Col. in 1933; Col. in 1936; Brig. General in 1940; Major General in 1943 and culminated his military career with the rank of Colonel General in 1945. From 1938 through 1943 he was Commanding Officer of the Hungarian Military Academy. Subject was appointed Governor Commissioner for Evacuation in 1944 by SZALASI, who had been appointed Premier by the Germans. His non-military activities included organizing the Eucharistic Congress in Budapest in 1938 and the office of Chief Scout of Hungarian Boy Scout Movement. He speaks German well, French fairly well and English moderately.

3. Subject was known to be very pro-Nazi, an ardent supporter of SZALASI and the Arrow Cross Party. He opposed the Horthy regime, particularly its move to break off relations with Germany and conclude a separate armistice with the Allied powers. Subject was awarded the Iron Cross for bravery by Hitler in 1944 for leading the struggle in the Carpathian foot-hills as the commander of the Debrecen Army Corps.

4. Several reliable reports indicate that subject was a member of a military court which ordered the execution of a number of anti-Nazi officers and civilians at the end of 1944. A 1948 report stated that the Cominform pointed out to the

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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SECURITY INFORMATION

Hungarians that the US authorities were aiding Hungarian Nazi conspirators and used FINKA as an example in that he should have been returned to Hungary for trial or at least tried by allied courts as a war criminal.

5. In August 1947 subject started the Anti-Bolshevist Hungarian Liberation Movement, a group with extreme nationalist, anti-Semitic, pro-German, anti-Communist, anti-Slav leanings. Subject was described in this report as being vain, politically ambitious and intensely disliked by some members of other Hungarian resistance movements. Subject, while considered an able soldier, is reported to be an almost morbidly ambitious man who regards himself as the born savior of his nation.

6. It is suggested that the Department of State and the Department of the Army be queried for further information regarding subject.

SC DB-53749

STC []ml 2 June 1952

Distribution:

- Orig & 1 - Addressee
- 1 - EE/SC/P
- 2 - IR
- 1 - RC
- 2 - STC

SECRET
- 2 -

SECRET
Security Information

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST
101-10187-1	DC-5754	16 Jul 52	
<p>Interrogation of Dr. Andrew Hahn: HANCOCK, a Hungarian Emigre</p>			20 JUNE 1969
<p>PERTINENT INFORMATION</p> <p>"... The BMS (anti-Bolshevik) organization, unlike the B.K., is a political instrument of the Hungarian emigration. It is primarily a movement concerned with ideological persuasion and has received support from the French Socialists. The HQs of this organization is also in Innsbruck and the chief is Lartor S.L. General Ferenc KISBARKAK FARKAS of this organization was recently in New York City..."</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="right">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2E NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.
			NS

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
		2. RI FILE NO.	
		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	4. DATE
5. ANALYST		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO. 9. EVALUATION
6. DATE PROCESSED		10. DISSEMINATED IN	11. DATE
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
14.			
<p>KTERADANAK-FARKAS, FERENC /GEN/</p> <p>SEX M DOB ?</p> <p>CIT ?</p> <p>OCC ?</p> <p>ACCORDING TO ANTAL DALLOS AND THE AVH, WAS AND STILL IS ONE OF SALZBURGS CICS MOST IMPORTANT INTELL OPERATIVES. -</p> <p>SUBJ KNOWN BY ANTAL DALLOS</p> <p>CAR -04451</p> <p>25 JUL 52</p> <p>ARMY</p> <p>P17</p> <p>7/.</p>			
MAS CICS-14350 38-8-1-85Y		R 6506300603	
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE AC DATE 2006			
18. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		C 7	

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

(7-46)



IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: July 31, 1952
To: Mr. Donald L. Nicholson
Chief, Division of Security
Office of Security and Consular Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.
From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: HUNGARIAN ACTIVITIES IN
INTERNAL SECURITY - R A HU

MICROFILMED
JUL 13 1966
DOC. MICRO. SER.

Attached for your information and interest is a copy of a memorandum dated July 14, 1952, containing information concerning the activities of former Hungarian General Ferenc Farkas-Kisbarnaki, who recently visited the United States.

The visit of Farkas-Kisbarnaki was the subject of considerable newspaper publicity.

This is furnished to you in confidence and it is requested that no dissemination of it be made by your Department.

Attachment

✓ cc - 1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 F Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
Attention: Mr. Lyman R. Kirkpatrick
Assistant Director for
Special Operations

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER
(Attachment)

1 att H/W

DECLASSIFIED BY 60309UC/TAM/KSE/PK
ON 3-23-07

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

United States
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

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INFORMATION CONCERNING

MICROFILMED
JUL 13 1966
DOC. MICRO. SER.

GEORGE F. K. BORSHY, Executive Secretary of the Hungarian Reformed Federation of America, advised the FBI that General FERENC FARKAS-KISBARNAKI, known to be a Fascist, was in Washington, D. C., on May 5, 1952. BORSHY stated, "the United States Hungarians are quite upset that a man of such Fascist background should be allowed to enter these United States."

Upon being further questioned BORSHY advised that one BEN SOLOMON (phonetic) was on May 5, 1952, awaiting the arrival of General FARKAS-KISBARNAKI at the Washington National Airport and they apparently missed each other. Whereupon said BEN SOLOMON telephoned MR. LASZLO ESZENYI and asked ESZENYI if the General had called him, ESZENYI. It is to be noted that ESZENYI is the receptionist at the Kossuth Building at the Hungarian Reformed Federation of America located at 1801 P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. According to BORSHY, ESZENYI personally knew FARKAS-KISBARNAKI during World War II, during which ESZENYI was also a member of the Hungarian Army. BEN SOLOMON apparently knew of this acquaintance and thus contacted ESZENYI in the hope that General FARKAS-KISBARNAKI would call ESZENYI in the event they failed to meet at the airport. BEN SOLOMON gave his own address and telephone number to ESZENYI as follows: 120 C Street, Northeast, Apartment 108, Trinity 2119.

BORSHY further advised that SOLOMON sponsored FARKAS-KISBARNAKI's daughter's emigration to the United States as a displaced person. The name of his daughter is MRS. LASZLO POPYONDI, nee EVA FARKAS, and she is believed to be presently engaged as an agent or a saleslady for some cosmetic firm in Cincinnati, Ohio. BORSHY strongly inferred that there was more than just friendship between BEN SOLOMON and MRS. LASZLO POPYONDI.

BORSHY advised that FARKAS-KISBARNAKI came to the United States to attend a meeting of the "Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations" which was meeting in New York City. BORSHY further advised that FARKAS-KISBARNAKI is allegedly in the United States on a transit visa and presumably on his way to Argentina. BORSHY further advised that FARKAS-KISBARNAKI was General of the Hungarian Army during the governorship of Admiral NICHOLAS HORNYI which generalship continued after Nazi-leader FERENC SZALASI took over the rule of Hungary. After the so-called liberation of Hungary, FARKAS-KISBARNAKI found refuge in Germany where he and other Hungarian compatriots held a meeting at

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Att # 3 DFB-50024

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WFO 100-10332

Albott and there FARKAS-KISBARNAKI had himself proclaimed as the "lawful Governor of Hungary." ECKSHY further stated that FARKAS-KISBARNAKI is presently active in the "Collegial Society of Hungarian Veterans," (MHBK).

STEPHEN F. BALOGH, Executive Secretary of the American Hungarian Federation, 1624 I Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., advised the FBI that he, BALOGH, is quite disturbed over the fact "that such a Fascist as FARKAS-KISBARNAKI should be allowed to enter the United States and to participate like he did at that New York meeting." BALOGH submitted a clipping from the New York Times of May 5, 1952.

"Anti-Bolshevist Rally Here Calls on U.N.
To Demand Soviet Free Satellite States"

"The American Friends of Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations, Inc., which operates through underground movements in Iron Curtain countries, recommended yesterday to the United Nations that Soviet Russia be called upon to free subjugated nations or face expulsion from the organization.

"The recommendation was made in resolutions adopted at a mass meeting in Manhattan Center, Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, attended by 2,000 persons including representatives of fifteen enslaved nations. The group also asked that the United Nations seat representatives of oppressed nations.

"The Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations, which was formed in Europe in 1942, when thirteen nations had been subjugated, professes to represent 250,000,000 persons in twenty-five countries.

"Representative Ralph W. O'winn of Westchester and Representative O. K. Armstrong of Missouri spoke at the rally. Messages of encouragement were received from Senator Irving H. Ives of New York, Gov. John Lodge of Connecticut, and Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio. Excerpts from a (Voice of America) speech made by President Truman on April 30 to the People of the Soviet Union and the satellite nations was read.

"Gen. Farkas de Kisbarnak, chief of the military commission of the anti-Bolshevist group and leader of the Hungarian Freedom Movement, declared 'the West will only be

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able to conclude its war victoriously if it will not delay in establishing a powerful Western second front."

"He said, this second front, or underground movement, would coordinate with the oppressed people for the achievement of political and strategic ends, to proclaim ideal of freedom and to attack the foundation of the Bolshevik world danger in Moscow'.

"Geza Erenyi, chairman of the executive council and also a refugee from Hungary, warned against compromising with Communism through 'Titoism'."

BELOCH also submitted a letter under the date of May 7, 1952, which he had written to the Honorable DEAN ACHESON, Secretary of State, which follows:

"Honorable Dean Acheson
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"According to press and radio reports, brought to our attention, the American Friends of Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations, Inc., held a mass rally in New York City on May 4, 1952. Among the speakers of this event a former general of the Hungarian Army, Farkas de Kisbarnak, also addressed the mass meeting.

"The New York Times (p.4 C, dated May 5, 1952) quoted General Farkas in saying:

"The West will only be able to conclude its war victoriously if it will not delay in establishing a powerful Western second front.'

"The speaker's firm assumption of the inevitable European war and the militant tone of his remark quoted by the "New York Times" would not concern us had he spoken as a private person or a visiting European guest speaker. He represented himself to be the Chief of the Military Commission of the Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations. This European group professes to represent 250,000,000 persons in twenty-five countries.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"In view of the fact that members of the United States Congress lended their personal prestige to the mass meeting by personally participating in the program or endorsing it by their published messages and because of the wide-range publicity given to this New York meeting addressed by General Farkas de Kisbarnak, I feel compelled to invite your attention to the following:

"1. Applicable provisions of our 1951 Internal Security Act should preclude the admission to the United States of a controversial political exponent like General Farkas. Information received about his political activities and European associations convince us that he is identified with such political ideologies and actions which are in opposition of the general conception of our United States' foreign policies. His presence in the United States not only negates the validity of our officially expressed position relative to the European problems, but gravely confuses our sincere friends behind the Iron Curtain. In the eyes of the suffering millions, presently subjected to the police rule of the Kremlin-lackeys, General Farkas and his closest associates represent the type of reaction they never hope to exchange for their present misery. Anti-Bolshevist standing; will not rectify anyone's anti-democratic ideas and actions.

"2. The victims of Communist totalitarianism are at a loss to reconcile the straightforward messages of the President of the United States and your own, repeatedly expressed encouragements offered to them, if we permit that European exponents of equally dangerous totalitarianism undermine the credibility of our American foreign policy. The voice of such foreign visitors broadcasted from an American rostrum destroys the good faith of many of our European friends; it damages the activities of the National Committees of the political exiles; it discredits the efforts of our own Federation, which represents the true democratic principles of our free and loyal American citizens of Hungarian origin; and finally, it gives unnecessary weapons into the hands of the Bolshevik propaganda-leaders, both inside and outside of the Iron Curtain, when they are able to assimilate the name of our great country with spokesmen of extreme reactionism.

"In closing I wish to quote from a recent letter received today from Salzburg, Austria. The writer is a reputable, outstanding and sincere leader of proven, democratic-minded Hungarian refugees:

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"Those of us, who still cherish, defend and preserve the truly democratic Kossuth-traditions, are compelled by ever present need to fight and struggle, because the United States only respects and supports today the strong nations."

"Respectfully yours,

"Stephen E. Balogh
Executive Secretary"

"SEB/km"

BALOGH also submitted a letter in the Hungarian language under the date of May 7, 1952, stamped "Confidential" and addressed to the following three newspapermen: MR. ZOLTAN COMBOS, 1736 East Twenty-second Street, Cleveland 11, Ohio; MR. ANDREW FAY-FISHER, Hotel Fort Pitt, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania; MR. COLMAN KALDOR, 228 North Taylor Street, St. Louis 8, Missouri, in which letter STEPHEN BALOGH as Executive Secretary of the American Hungarian Federation calls their attention to the fact that FARKAS-KISBARNAKI was making a public speech in New York City. In this letter BALOGH said that one of the sponsors of the meeting of the Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations was GEZA FRENKI of New York City, who is editor of a semi-monthly mimeograph sheet entitled "American Hungarian Voice". In this letter BALOGH also states that he has written a protesting letter to the Honorable Dean Acheson, Secretary of State. BALOGH calls upon his addressees to act because these Nazis are meddling in Republican Party politics in the United States. BALOGH concludes his letter by asking the addressees for their opinion in this matter.

Besides the enclosure of BALOGH's letter to ACHESON, he also included a report on FERENC FARKAS-KISBARNAKI in the Hungarian language which will appear below in translation.

It is to be noted that MR. ZOLTAN COMBOS is the editor and owner of the Hungarian Daily Liberty (Szabadsag) published in Cleveland, Ohio.

MR. ANDREW FAY-FISHER, now residing in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has been associated with Hungarian Weeklys and "The Hungarian Miners Journal" and is also acknowledged as a popular Columnist. MR. COLMAN

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KALDCR has usually been highly respected in Hungarian newspaper circles and publishes his own weekly newspaper in St. Louis, Missouri.

The following report in the Hungarian language was submitted to the American Hungarian Federation and STEPHEN BALOGH, its Executive Secretary, made it available to the FBI:

"Report Concerning FERENC FARKAS-KISBENNAKI

"His Military activities: As a Colonel in the Chiefs of Staff he was the organizer of the Eucharistic Congress held in Budapest, Hungary. Thus, he is on good terms with the Vatican. He was also one of the principal leaders of the Boy Scout Jamboree held in Hungary and through which he gained the sympathies of a number of British and American Scout Leaders. For four years he was the Commander of the Ludovika Academy (Translator's Note: The Hungarian West Point). Later he became the Commander of the Army at Debrecen; and commanded the Sixth Hungarian Army in its engagements in the Carpathian Mountains. In the summer of 1944, when the Russians broke through, he temporarily took over complete command in place of General BEREGFY, who had lost his head. In the meantime, preceding the Nazi Putsch, the Governor (HORTHY) saw in him the most trustworthy Hungarian General and conferred with him. After the October 15 Nazi-Arrow Putsch he somehow maintained his position as General and was entrusted with the protection of the retreating Government leaders as well as the Army, and it is during this period that we see him in a most lamentable role. He was a member of that general staff court which sentenced to death and/or long imprisonment anti-German Hungarian members of the underground; among them LAJOS VERES (presently held in life imprisonment by the Russians for participating in the 1947 treason); KALMAN HARDY who is presently somewhere in America since he was successful in escaping the German Concentration Camp. In this connection, when he had escaped westward he issued a pamphlet in which he defended himself by maintaining that he was not the President of this Court Committee but only a member and that he, allegedly, was always against capital punishment. It is a fact that capital punishment was never administered, because the Chief of Staff, which signature was to have been that of BEREGFY, was never executed. Thus all the accused reached a concentration camp in Germany. FARKAS escaped westward with the remnants of the Hungarian Army and when he neared the

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advancing Americans he surrendered himself to the first American General. For a while he was well received and they conferred with him; it is alleged that EISENHOWER received him personally, but a few weeks later when his person was re-checked he soon found himself in a prisoner of war camp. He was there for several months and then was a member of a group of prisoners returning to Hungary at the end of 1945 and beginning of 1946. His colleagues in Passau warned him of the fate that would await him on his return, but he insisted that he should return and said "The place of every respectable Hungarian man is at home." It seems that this enthusiasm diminished as he proceeded through the Russian Zone of Austria towards the Hungarian Border, and by the time he reached Vienna his desire to return had completely vanished. In Vienna he was very grateful to BELA MADAY, the Hungarian representative of the Red Cross who with the aid of an American Officer succeeded in getting him off the POW train and smuggled him over into the American Zone of Germany into the little Bavarian town of Johanneskirchen. It was probably MADAY's merciful action that unbalanced his modesty for since that time he felt himself an "important personage" upon whom the Americans want to build.

"His political activities: The beginnings of Hungarian Neo-Fascist movements began to appear as soon as he settled down in Johanneskirchen. The fallen heroes of the Szalasi parliament found it opportune to come out from the mountains and the woods and from behind their allies, but they were all afraid to accept real leadership of the movement, for the American occupation was at its height and they were afraid that if they yelled too loudly they might find themselves to be among those who were being forcibly returned to Hungary. The most noted members of this party were: LAJOS LIPAY; JOZSEF NYILKO (the writer) LAJOS ROSTA (former Nazi representative and presently in America as displaced person) and secretary and righthand of FERENC FARKAS and a small official of the railroad who later became an important official in the Szalasi era by the name of PINKA PATAKFALVY, the latter gaining favor from the egotistical FARKAS by extremely and absurdly humbling himself. For example, when they occupied a hotel room having twin beds, PATAKFALVY would not sleep in the other bed but slept on the floor at the foot of FARKAS' bed because he did not deem himself to

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be worthy of sleeping in the same manner as his leader. These parliamentary leaders organized what they called "The Hungarian Freedom Movement" with FARKAS as its leader, but in truth the real leaders were the above mentioned persons. About the middle of 1947 in Altotting, Bavaria, with the financial and moral support of the German Papal delegate they called a meeting, "a parliamentary meeting", on St. Stephen's day and proclaimed themselves to be the regular Hungarian Parliament and proceeded to elect FARKAS as Governor. This extreme right wing "parliament" had an unhappy ending because it was meeting without a permit and because it was a political gathering. FARKAS and Prince JOSEPH (confessed fealty to the Communists in 1919; was a General under HORNY; and in 1945 via radio swore allegiance to SZALASI) were arrested. Later they were released when their group succeeded in getting the whole affair to be accepted as a mistake on the part of small men, and convinced the CIC that they were in the services of official American politics.

"FARKAS is the real organizer of the Collegial Society of Hungarian Veterans (MHEK). It was his idea that the "Freedom Movement" should be under-girded by a military organization. He supported ANDRAS ZAKO morally, financially, and with his influences in the establishment of this organization, but when ZAKO found himself and his organization to be strong enough to stand alone, they deserted the Freedom Movement and became independent.

"This Freedom Movement is still active with FARKAS as its leader and it is characteristic that this is the most typical Neo-Fascist organization in Hungarian emigration. FARKAS is very active, he travels a great deal, talks with many, and at present is covering his shady past with his present anti-Bolshevist activities.

"Regarding his person: He is a well trained soldier and an excellent organizer. He is not stable in politics. He is fanatical, envious, and unusually vain and seeks prestige. He loves theatrical poses and theatrical appearances. He has no brotherly love. Many of those who were around him originally have deserted him for they found out that he is not willing to rake their chestnuts from the fire as they believed he would do.

WFO 100-10332

"His present activities are apparently known to the French Deuxieme Bureau. He should be carefully watched because of his dictatorship desires."

STEPHEN BALOGH submitted the May 5, 1952 issue of the American Hungarian Voice to the FBI and pointed out the article appearing on Page 6 written in the Hungarian language: "FERENC FARKAS in America," translation of which follows:

"The most outstanding Hungarian exile is none other than FERENC FARKAS-KISBARNAKI who since May 2 is in transit through America and for the time being staying in the vicinity of New York.

"FERENC FARKAS as the European Military Leader of the AEN (Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations which represents 200 million souls behind the Iron Curtain) was invited as the principal speaker for the AF AEN (American Friends of Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations) which is sponsoring an Anti-Bolshevist mass meeting on May 4, in Manhattan Center of New York City.

"FERENC FARKAS, who with his wife lives in Schloss Amstorf, Bavaria, left Munich via the Belgian-Sabena Air Lines and after a 26 hour trip via Frankfurt, Brussels, Ireland, and Canada, arrived in America in the forenoon of May 2 at the Idlewild Airport.

"The extremely healthy, FERENC FARKAS was awaited at the Airport by his daughter, EVA, who lives in America (LASZLO POTTYONDY, her husband lost his life in an airplane accident in America, about which we have already written); GEZA ERENYI, President of the Central Executive Committee of the AFAEN; JOSEPH JAMBOR, President of the Hungarian Chapter of the AFAEN; and ALEXANDER BALOGH, President and ZOLTAN VASVARY, Secretary of the New York Hungarian Chapter of the AFAEN.

"It was the wish of FERENC FARKAS who had not seen his daughter the last three years to spend a few days with his daughter in the vicinity of New York with some of his friends.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 100-10332

"In the forenoon of May 4, FERENC PARKAS participated in the mass of St. Stephens Roman Catholic Church on 82nd Street and in the afternoon participated in the mass meeting of the AF&EN held in Manhattan Center and about which we will write a separate report.

"FERENC PARKAS plans to spend four weeks in America: part of it with his daughter (his son died and thus his daughter is now his only living child) and the remainder of the time to visit his friends all over America.

"The New York Hungarian Chapter of the AF&EN will sponsor a banquet and a special meeting on May 10 in the honor of FERENC PARKAS (the invitation can be found in this issue).

"The General will be going to Canada at the end of May and, after a few days there, will leave by boat for London to participate in the A&EN conference to be held there in June."

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 10 -

RI ROUTING SLIP

DATE 28 Aug 52

FILE NO. 201

TO: RI
FROM: EE FI H
SUBJECT: Ferenc K. L. FARKAS
REMARKS:

- INDEX AS MARKED
 REFILE IN FILE INDICATED
 OPEN NEW FILE AS INDICATED
 COPY RETAINED IN DIVISION
- RESTRICTED TO
EE FI H

FORM NO. 35-40
FEB 1952

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

~~SECRET~~
Security Information

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 200-7-2-177	SOURCE DFB-22833	DATE OF DOCUMENT 2 Dec 52	ANALYST []
SUBJECT Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN)			DATE 25 AUG 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>"...Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, who is familiar with Hungarian activities in the United States, advised that in his opinion Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations was originally created in England by high intelligence officers and has as its purpose the destruction of Russia as a power. This would enable Britain to regain her position as a world power.</p> <p>T-2 stated that General FARKAS was picked to head Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations because of his excellent war record prior to the SALASI Regime in Hungary. He had also been a prominent Catholic, a leader in the Boy Scout movement, and head of a military academy. T-2 said that during the SALASI Regime, FARKAS was elevated to the rank of a three-star general, and as such served on a tribunal wherein certain members of the Jewish population were persecuted. T-2 stated that FARKAS, who has many friends throughout Europe, had been bought by British money and is a British agent..."</p> <p align="center">THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.</p> <p align="center">DECLASSIFIED BY <u>60309 uc/7AM/KSR/DT</u> ON <u>3-23-07</u></p> <p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p> <p align="center">SECRET Security Information</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. []

FORM NO. 50-34
DEC 1952

(35)

SECRET
Security Information

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 100-12-05	SOURCE DCS-8102	DATE OF DOCUMENT 5 Jan. 53	ANALYST
SUBJECT List of Active Members Presently in the United States			DATE 21 AUG 1953
PERTINENT INFORMATION KISBARNAKI, Parkas is on subject list. THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT. REF ID IN 10 INCLUDE IN C [] REATED BY: DATE 2/27/03			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.
			115

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

(35)

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SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

Effective Date: 5 Jan 53

[JAR

Location of additional material on this subject

[]
EE/PP/Hungary

[]
FARKAS, Ferenc

Additional material on FARKAS, Ferenc is on file in EE/PP/Hungary, and has been indexed by EE/PP/Hungary and the cards filed in RI/Service and Correspondence Section.

MICROFILMED

DEC 12 1956

----- record and maybe obtained

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DATE 2006

10/10/53

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. 200-7-231-1	SOURCE DFB-26326	DATE OF DOCUMENT 29 Apr 53	ANALYST C J
SUBJECT Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN)		DATE 26 Aug 53	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
<p>Geza ERENYI, 1387 York Avenue, Apartment 15, editor and publisher of "Amerikai Magyar Hang", was interviewed on 9 Apr 53. ERENYI said that for many years he has been a close personal friend of General PARKAS de KISBARNAK, military advisor for ABN, and corresponds with him quite frequently. ERENYI advised that when PARKAS visited in New York City during the latter part of 1952 he had the opportunity to renew acquaintances with him, and being an old friend, spent much time with the general. ERENYI said however, that while he may agree and sympathize with the aims of ABN, he is^{he is} not now and has never been the American representative of ABN in either an official or unofficial capacity.</p>			
CROSS REFERENCE FORM			FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.
			C J

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SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

(35)

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED		CROSS FILED BY
3-10-51	CONF	[]
General Ferenc Farkas		21 Jan 53
PERTINENT INFORMATION		
<p>1. On 31 April a memorandum was sent to you requesting that appropriate security checks be conducted on the above named individual for the purpose of facilitating the issuance of a visa to subject for entrance to the United States.</p> <p>2. In view of the recent arrival in the United States of General Ferenc Farkas, this matter has taken on a new degree of urgency. General Farkas is a most controversial figure whose conduct during and since the war has been anything but honorable and democratic. His name appeared on several war Criminal lists issued by the post-war coalition non-communist government in Hungary, and he appears to have been a confidant of Szalasi, the Arrow Cross dictator. During the final phases of the war he was in command not only of Hungarian but also German units. Since his arrival in the United States, General Farkas has appeared at a rally of the anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, which was formed in Europe in 1942 and professes to represent 250,000,000 persons in twenty-five countries. He is reportedly in possession of a large sum of money and has the intention of buying out a Hungarian newspaper in New York, the "Hepesava".</p> <p>3. General Farkas' presence in the United States has already created serious disturbances among the emigre groups. His entry here is especially unfortunate since others more deserving than he have had their entry held up owing to visa difficulties. The American Hungarian newspaper "Hepesava" has already published an editorial protesting the denial to General Henyezy. It is to be expected that this matter will receive increasingly more attention in the near future.</p>		
<p>CONFIDENTIAL</p> <p>3-10-51</p> <p>6</p> <p>21-11-51</p>		<p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3 B 2 B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006</p>
CROSS REFERENCE FORM		FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. []

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

135

AIR

SECRET

EGQA-25087

Chief of Mission, Vienna

15 Sept. 1953

Chief of Mission, Frankfurt

Operational

FARKAS, Francz de Kisbarnak

For your information, we are enclosing EGSA-1869 which is self-explanatory.

14 September 1953

Distribution:

3 - COM, Vienna w/att
3 - EE, w/o att.

[]

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

RI COPY

[]

By: MBP Date: 2/14/06

FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

SECURITY: **RESTRICTED** *RETURN TO SY* *NOT ID as FARKAS, Ferenc K.L.*

TO : Department of State OMV No. 00169

SEP 18 1952

FROM : AMCONGEN, Munich, Germany
Rept's tel. 4406 to Frankfurt, May 16, 1952; Our tel. to Dept., May 28,
REF : ~~AMCONGEN~~ No. 028 dated April 18, 1951, 1952, and our classified OMV No. 1506,
dated June 3, 1952.

SUBJECT : VISAS: Request for Security Advisory Opinion.

1. Name: **Franz FARKAS de Kisbarnak, aka Ferenc FARKAS (Non-immigrant)**

2. Birthplace: **Kismarton, Hungary** 3. Date: **May 27, 1892**

4. Occupation: **Retired General** 5. Sex: **Male**

6. Nationality: **Hungarian (Stateless)**

7. Identifying: **Wears glasses**

8. Past residences:
1920-1943 Budapest, Hungary
1943-1944 Debrecen, Hungary
1944-1945 Nagycenk, Hungary
1945-1951 Johanniskirchen, Germany
1951-present Arnstorf, Germany

MEMORANDUM COORDINATION	
Date <u>7 Dec 52</u>	INITIALS
RI ANALYST	<u>Wm</u>
DIV. BRANCH	
<u>EE</u> <u>NAV</u>	<u>C</u> <u>J</u>
<u>EE</u> <u>FIG</u>	<u>R</u> <u>J</u>
RI EDITOR	<u>ARP</u>
RI TYPIST	<u>BP</u>

Memo Attached

9. Affiliations: **President, Hungarian Freedom Movement.
Chief of Military Commission, Anti-Bolshevik Front of
Hungary**

10. Names of parents: **Francis Farkas de Kisbarnak and Gisela, nee POWYRONY**

11. Name of spouse: **Jolan Farkas, nee RIMMER**

12. Destination: **Chicago, Illinois**

13. Reference: **Mr. Josef JAMBOR, 122 Lanza Avenue, Garfield, New Jersey.**

RESTRICTED

A TRUE COPY OF
THE SIGNED ORIGINAL

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

FOR COORDINATION WITH State

DECLASSIFIED
Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL105-246

By: MBP Date: 9/4/06

RESTRICTED

OMV No.

-2-

14. Accompanied by: None

REMARKS:

The subject, Chief of the Military Commission of the A.S.N. (Anti-Bolshevist Block of Nations), and his wife submitted recently application for non-immigrant visas for the purpose of visiting their daughter in the United States.

Mrs. Parkas was found eligible and her visa was issued September 9, 1955. The subject decided to postpone his departure until early 1956.

The subject was issued a visa and visited the United States in 1952. During his visit there apparently was some question raised as to whether his visa had been acquired by fraudulent means, that is, by misrepresentation of a material fact. Subsequent investigations conducted by this office as well as a thorough interrogation of the subject failed to reveal anything which would justify this suspicion.

It is not felt that the information contained in the files of the Consulate General constitutes sufficient grounds for the denial of a non-immigrant visa, nor does it appear that his entrance would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States. However, since the Department obviously has information in its files not available to this office it is respectfully requested that the Department render an opinion in this case.

211 PARKAS, Franz
TAB:Kart:bb

RESTRICTED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



201	10/1/53
ABSTRACT	INDEX
ENCLOSURE	1585g
DATE 28 DEC 1953	

~~SECRET~~

October 1, 1953

TO: Department of State,
Room 601, 6th Building,
Central Intelligence Agency

FROM: [Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

If you are unable to find this available information concerning the sheets:

It could be furnished to any individuals listed on the attached sheets.

Attachments:

- 37
36
Memo - ALDOR, Peter Adolf
NP11 - AMADO, Angelina Cipriano
NP11 - ARNOLD, Ernst Edwin Gerhard
NP11 - ARONOVICI, Itshak
NP11 - BOCK, Helmut Johann
~~MEMO~~
Memo - CALDERON, Aurea PROCEL
NP11 - CHALY, Tetianan
NP11 - CHOUB, Alexandre
Memo - DATSHKOROSKY, Joseph
Beiss de Deutch, Helena
NP11 - DOLINSKY, Aharon
~~MEMO~~
Memo - FARKAS de Kisbarnak, Frans
NSA 7 Dec 53
PEKETERUTY, Lasso Isivan Mark
NP11 - FROSTIG, Adam
NP11 - DAVID, CYML

- MEMO - LATTES, Cesare Mansueto Giulio
NA - Han, Tai-dong
NP11 - HOLLAN, Tomas
NP11 - FRANK, Hilde
NP11 - NOZAWA, Minoru
NP11 - KUMASAKI, Kanekichi
~~MEMO~~
NP11 - KEWITSCH, Kurt Walter
NP11 - LANGER, Paul Adolf
NP11 - MELAMED, David
NP11 - ORRO, Heino
NA - SAGI, Elisabeth
NP11 - SANDOR, Hazy, Maria
NP11 - SANDOR - HAZY, Louis
NP11 - JOHANNES, SAUM
NP11 - SAUM, Valve
NP11 - SHULMAN, Sally-Salomon
NP11 - SOLOVJEV, Nikolaj
NP11 - SOLODKEF, Tetianan
NP11 - ULLMAN, Gershon Gesa
NP11 - WILL, Friedrich Wilhelm Karl
NP11 - WITTMANN, Josef
NP11 - ORRA, Toba.

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DATE 2006

FOR COORDINATION WITH State

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CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

015

CIA OO-A 22544

DATE October 2, 1953

COUNTRY Hungary

SUBJECT: General Ferenc Farkas

PLACE ACQUIRED Hungary and Italy
(BY SOURCE)

DATE ACQUIRED 1934 - 1950
(BY SOURCE)

DATE (OF INFO) 1934 - 1950

Supplement to:

Responsive to:

This UNEVALUATED INFORMATION is supplied for the possible interest of your analysts. It does not warrant dissemination by OO-B report.

Source of Clarifying Statement: A Hungarian DP who arrived in the US from Germany in 1950.

Source, who graduated from Joseph Technical University, attained a responsible engineering position with the Hungarian State Railways where he served as an official until 1945. From 1945 to 1950 he worked in the Western Zone of Germany as a hydroelectric power station engineer. During his years in Hungary, source had occasion to attend scientific meetings where he met scientific and semi-scientific personnel including subject. Source became acquainted not only with subject but a number of people who knew him.

1. General Ferenc Farkas: I knew General Ferenc Farkas quite well in Hungary. As I recall, he was the top man in the Hungarian Boy Scout movement up to 1945. Farkas should be approximately 62 years of age now. He is a tall man of heavy build, is very pleasant and, I think, extremely bright. Although he was opposed to the Nazis, I am certain that his hatred for the USSR and the Communists was, and perhaps still is, much greater than his attitude toward Hitlerism and the Nazis. Farkas, a graduate of Ludovica Military Academy, was branded a war criminal by forces of the USSR when they occupied Hungary in 1945. That same year Farkas fled to Italy. I honestly believe that Farkas, who is married, source doesn't know if Farkas has any children, would love to return to a Hungary free from Communism and Fascism. The feeling of the people towards General Farkas is one of trust. I am inclined to agree and state that in my estimation he is honest and sincere. I assume that most of the Hungarian people who were in Europe in the days during World War II and since would far prefer Farkas as a leader than Horthy or any of the subsequent successors to Horthy.
2. General Ferenc Farkas who speaks Hungarian, German and Italian is now residing somewhere in Rome, Italy. Source last heard of Farkas in 1950 when source resided in Germany.

- end -

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DATE 2006

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Only is supplied for the possible interest of
your analysts. It does not warrant dissemination
by OO-B report.

SECRET
Security Information

DEC 16 1950

53

TO: The Secretary of State
Attention: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director, Office of Security

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: PARKAS de KISBARNAK, Franz aka FARKAS, Ferenc

1. Reference is made to your SY memorandum AMU/3, dated 1 October 1953, subject as above, whose name you desired checked against the files of this office.

2. The files of this office contain voluminous information concerning the subject of your request. The following is a brief summary of Subject's activities.

3. In a report dated 11 June 1945, a usually reliable source stated that General Ferenc FARKAS, born in Kismarton, Hungary, in 1892, was a professional Hungarian Army officer who was commissioned in 1912 and promoted to a General Staff Officer in 1924. From 1938 to 1943, Subject was the Commanding Officer of the Hungarian Military Academy. During World War II, Subject was a Corps Commander fighting against the Russians in the Carpathians. Subject was promoted to the rank of General and was slated to be the Hungarian Prime Minister at the time of the Hungarian crisis in October 1944. Thereafter he was relieved of active duty by the new anti-German Hungarian Government because of political unreliability.

4. Information dated 20 September 1950 from a source of unknown reliability indicated that after the Hungarian national uprising against the Germans, Subject declared his good faith towards the new movement but did nothing to support its activities. He did break off his relations with the Nazi leaders but not until the greater part of the Hungarian Army had been disarmed. Subject did not return to Hungary after the war and consequently did not participate in the struggle of his country against Soviet domination. He permitted himself to be elected 'Fuehrer' by a fragment of the parliament abroad and for some time Subject was active as a leader of Hungarians in the western zones of Germany.

5. Several reports from reliable sources indicated that Subject was a member of a military court which ordered the execution of a number of anti-Nazi officers and civilians at the end of 1944. In August 1947 Subject started the anti-Bolshevist Hungarian Liberation Movement, a group with extreme nationalist, anti-Semitic, pro-German,

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DATE 2008

SECRET
Security Information

anti-Communist, anti-Slav leanings. Subject was described in one report as being vain, politically ambitious and intensely disliked by some members of other Hungarian resistance movements. Subject, while considered an able soldier, was reported to be an almost morbidly ambitious man who regarded himself as the born savior of his nation. According to a 1948 report, the Cominform had pointed out to the Hungarians that the United States authorities were aiding Hungarian Nazi conspirators and had used Subject as an example, indicating that he should have been returned to Hungary for trial or at least tried by the Allied courts as a war criminal.

6. It is noted that the files of the Department of State contain numerous reports which reveal further information regarding Subject.

7. For additional information concerning Subject, it is suggested that the Federal Bureau of Investigation be contacted.

CS DB-11585g

Encl: 1 name check

RI/SC: AMJ/WM/bkp

Based On: QZ-261 C

JC J

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R1
SEP 19 1955

6 SEP 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. L. Randolph Egan
Deputy Operations Planner
Department of State

ATTENTION: Mr. Francis B. Stevens

SUBJECT: General Ferenc Farkas

1. Pursuant to our recent telephone conversation concerning General Ferenc Farkas, head of the Hungarian National Military Association in Germany called the Hungarian Freedom Movement, we have been informed by the Fund that he is presently in Canada in connection with the Bay Street Conference.

2. Magr. Bela Varga, President of the Hungarian National Council, is concerned lest he take this opportunity to enter the United States. The message is of the opinion, which is shared by the responsible officials of the Fund, that Farkas' presence in this country would be most undesirable and could only cause trouble.

FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY, STATE

[Redacted]

10/11 (6 September 1955)

- Distribution:
- 2 - Adm. Serv.
 - 1 - Chief, EP
 - 1 - SI
 - 1 - G/10
 - 1 - IO/Chrono
 - 1 - IO/1

MICROFILMED

NOV 23 1955

[Redacted]

SEP 6 1955

SECRET

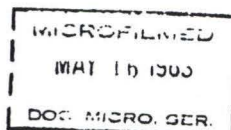
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

LD-1416

Vály
4902
692
FR: Lindenberg/Allgaeu:
1 Otto Keckstrasse,
Dr Liptay LAJOS

TO: Arnstorf:
Arnstorf Schloss,
Ferenc FARKAS



Letter Date:
22 Jan 57

(In Hungarian)

. . . I have sent notices regarding the meeting of 9 Feb 57 to the following: ZAKO, HAENDEL, ZAYZON, Gabor VARGHA, BAKY STROEHR, Gyula DOBOS, Tivadar KOVATS and SZENTMIKLOSSY.

Yesterday I received a letter from Vargha GABOR. He wrote that he had to postpone the Nuernberg meeting until March, because he insisted on meeting with us. I wrote him to come to Munich on 9 February -- that you would be there, etc. I cautiously suggested that, if he could not come and wanted us to visit him before March, he write to you or me, and thus we could leave from Munich on 10 or 11 February. Our meeting is also important from his point of view.

SZENTMIKLOSSY has not yet written to me. I asked him to come to Munich if only to offer aid because most of our friends live in that area. I am sure we can count on him to be there. . . .

Actually it is necessary for us to discuss our functions again . . .

It is possible that what they are saying about General KIRALY is ture. However, I don't think any trouble will arise because I have written to him. The letter was limited to strict generalities and I mentioned the time of our meeting. Aside from that I felt that with these generalities I had to attempt to establish our contact. If he does not answer or if he fails to take the initiative, it will not be our responsibility for not getting together. I am not surprised that many, such as Ferenc NAGY and Pal AWER, are joining him -- these would! However, if we don't support him, we will have to protect our independence. Aside from our liberation, we also see other objectives in the distance and we must struggle for these. It is very natural however, that we work together with them in the case of liberation, if at all possible. If it is impossible it will not be our fault.

I am not surprised at the number of scoundrels among those who have emigrated. There is also a multitude that the Communists have sent out. But we cannot judge the whole group by these. Naturally there are many still at home and like the 1945 emigration, the young emigrants are the important ones. There are many, many problems, but we must teach these young people what the true Hungarian's objective is, etc. . . .

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DATE 2006

SECRET

- 2 -

LD-1416 Continued

I am enclosing BOKOR's and HORVATH's letters. I don't understand what BOKOR wants with the silly KLOTZ organization. I actually don't know who KLOTZ's enemy is and I am not interested. I do not wish to write to Geza HORVATH. I have no use for his political wisdom

SECRET

C -]

SECRET

MICROFILMED
MAY 10 1963
DOC. MICRO. SER.

LD-1417

Suby
FR: Arnstorf:
K. 711 Arnstorf Schloss,
261 Ferenc FARKAS

Letter Date:
24 Jan 57

TO: Santiago, Chile:
121 Carmen
(Hungarian Freedom Movement
Chilean Department),
Andor MATHIS

(In Hungarian)

Many thanks for your check for \$203.60. We are able to help many of our young comrades and are now having some very good propaganda leaflets printed, too.

I noticed that you also received a few of the Freedom Fighters. The first group to come out was composed of Communists and Jews. The second was the real group of anti-Bolshevist fighters and then came a mixed group of soldiers of fortune and instigators. . . .

It is very unfortunate that the money collected in other places has been poured into the receptacles of the Austrian Red Cross administration or, when directed to Hungary, ended up in Moscow. . . .

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DATE 2006

SECRET

MICROFILMED
MAY 16 1963
DOC. MICRO. SER.

LD-1418

July

FR: Arnstorf:
**ADD* Arnstorf Schloss,
& Co. Ferenc FARKAS

Letter Date:
24 Jan 57

TO: *ADD - SAAD*
Paris:
2 Scribe Street,
Hotel Scribe,
Francois SAAD

(In Hungarian)

. . . . It is wonderful that you are here in Europe and I hope
we will be able to meet one another. . . .

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RI COPY

[. . .]

SECRET

LD-1420

John
10.1.57
FR: (Arnos Grove, London:
64 Seafield RD)
Lajos VERESS)

Letter Date:
29 Jan 57

TO: Arnstorf:
Arnstorf Schloss,
Ferenc FARKAS

(In Hungarian)

If I don't have trouble with my ship and train reservations, I will be in Munich on 9 Feb 1957. We can meet there in the Pension Clara at 25 Wilhelmstrasse.

MICROFILMED

MAR 10 1957

DOC. MICRO. SER.

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DATE 2006

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BY COPY

C]

SECRET

LD-1421

copy
FR: Vienna:
23 Kaiserstrasse,
Tihauer ARMY

Letter Date:
30 Jan 57

TO: Arnstorf:
Arnstorf Schloss,
Ferenc FARKAS

(In Hungarian)

Now after my arrival from Hungary, permit me to honor you once more as I used to in the past, when you were my commander. . . .

Now I would like to know if I can possible work for your cause, and be in your service once again. . . .

MICROFILMED
MAY 10 1957
DOC MICRO. SER.

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3020
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

1 COPY []

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MICROFILMED
MAY 10 1957
DOC. MICRO. SER.

FR: ~~Arnstorf~~ - EG
Arnstorf:
Arnstorf Schloss,
Ferenc FARKAS

LD-1422

(In Hungarian)

Letter Date:
31 Jan 57

TO: Planegg/Munich:
5 Roackstrasse:
Gyoergy ~~SZEBENY~~ *u. G. i.*

....My discussion with (Dr. LAJOS) LIPTAY will be held in Munich on 9 and 10 February. I will stay in Munich until Monday and you and I could meet at that time. I will stay at the Wolff (Hotel)...

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SECRET
RI G. i.

C J

12 Nov 58

Air

RRW-5817

58-6-66/3

[]

Chief of Base, Munich

Chief, XI

Info: C S/G

Operations / R/SAY / LAMP / C J

Persons: FARKAS (born 21 December 1914, Fer, Hungary) et al.

REF: ROMA 11279. Attachment A, 10 February 1958

1. Action requested: see para 3.

2. For file purposes, Headquarters would like to be able to distinguish between the several and various Ferenc FARKAS'. In connection with Subject, there are three separate individuals with the same name whose identity is often confusing:

a. Ferenc FARKAS (C J), born 21 December 1914 at Fer, Hungary) is the associate of General M. G. G. and has long been associated with O.S. 1279.

b. Ferenc Istvan Leland FARKAS (C J), born 2 December 1913 at Hosszfasz, Hungary) arrived from Budapest, in Vienna, on 19 April 1953 as an illegal border crosser.

c. Ferenc FARKAS (born in 1932 at Colmar, France) is the nephew of Ferenc FARKAS, the associate of General M. G. G. (see above). HITLER reported on this Ferenc FARKAS who attempted to penetrate his uncle for the AYK.

3. For reference, there is still some doubt as to the correct identity of the individual who visited [] in-laws at St. Wolfgang, Austria in October 1957 (ref. ROMA 29362, Att C, 12 November 1957).

G/EE/AH

EE/G/U

G/EE/AH/H

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If, as [] says, it was the Ferenc FINEAS who is the co-worker of
Gen. Al (LADANYI), then it is the individual who was born 21 December 1914
at Vas, Hungary. If, as the reference indicates, it was Ferenc Salma
Lernad FINEAS, then: (a) the proper birthdate is 2 December 1923 at
Mesezent, Hungary, and (b) Ferenc Salma Lernad FINEAS is now connected
with WP-199 (unknown to Headquarters). If Headquarters is confused as to
the separate identities of these two Ferenc FINEAS, please advise and the
proper information will be included in the files involved. If Headquarters
is correct in assuming that the St. Wolfgang visitor was actually Ferenc
FINEAS (21 December 1914, and not Ferenc Salma Lernad FINEAS (2 December 1923),
the proper corrections will be made to Para 29362 and reference was this
assumption is confirmed by []

12 March 1958

Distribution

2 - HR
2 - GCS

1 - II
1 - RR/AR Carons
1 - RR/AR/R
1 - RL/G/V

cc: [] [] []

SECRET

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(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
		1. RI FILE NO.	2. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.
ANALYST		3. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	4. DATE
		5. DATE OF INFO.	6. EVALUATION
7. DATE PROCESSED		8. DETERMINATED IN	9. DATE
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
10. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		11. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
14.			
FARKAS DE KISBARNAK, FERENC /GEN./			
SEX M DOB ?		200-010-008	PAZR
CIT HUNGARY		D3F -48752	
		16 MAY 60	
Δ ARNSTORF CASTLE NEAR EGGENFELDEN FOUNDED THE RIGHTIST 'HUNGARIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT'. LEADER OF THE 'MILITARY COUN- CIL' OF THE ABN.			
*			
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15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		➔	

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

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(7-46)

SECRET

1957

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: PARKAS, Ferenc

1. Reference is made to your name check request, file No. 105-21045, dated 26 June 1957, subject as above, whose name you desired checked against the files of this office. The files indicate that the only information obtainable prior to 1952 concerning Ferenc KISSAKI-PARKAS was furnished to the Department of the Army in a published report (reference: SO-3647, dated 10 March 1950, subject: Hungarian Exile Groups), a copy of which is attached.
2. The subject of your request has never been employed by this Agency.

CS CI-3,746,637

encl. 1 (copy of SO-3647)

RI/CE: AJL/RB/lc

Based on: Reference to paragraph two, above (check made with SO files, 16 September 1957, with negative results).

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RECORD CHECK REQUEST

WFO-8

ROUTE TO

AGENCY

DATE 6/26

FILE # 105-21045

RETURN TO

GROOM

DATE CHECKED

DEADLINE

jlh

NAME

LAST

FIRST

MIDDLE

ALIAS

FARKAS, FERENC

BORN

before 1892 PLACE

SEX Male

OTHER DESCRIPTION

CITIZENSHIP

Hungarian

NATURALIZED

FOREIGN TRAVEL, INCLUDING DATES

IDENTIFICATION NOS.

ADDRESSES

MEMORANDUM COORDINATION		
Date 12-7-57	INITIALS	
ANALYST	AB	
DIV.	BRANCH	
EE	AB	AB
IN STAFF	RAC	
IN TYPE		

DATES

EMPLOYMENTS AND OCCUPATION

DATES

Farkas employed in Hungarian Army up until approximately 1945 and discharged as Lt. General.

Ferenc Farkas
FARKAS FERENC

IMMEDIATE RELATIVES

RELATIONSHIP

ADDRESSES

NOTE:

Investigation conducted in 1951 by SIC on basis of information furnished by CIA. - would like to know what this is and if Farkas ever employed by CIA.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION DESIRED

FILE IN

(OVER)

~~SECRET~~

DBF 73833



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-92041

JUN 1 1961

Date: April 19, 1961
To: Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army
Attention: Chief, Security Division
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: ~~VICTOR BOTA~~, also known as
Gyozo Bota
INTERNAL SECURITY - HU

DECLASSIFIED BY 60309uc/ram/ksr/pdk
ON 3-23-07

The captioned individual, born April 2, 1937,
Budapest, Hungary, entered the United States under the
Hungarian Emergency Refugee Program on September 10, 1957.

During a recent interview, Bota advised that following an unsuccessful effort to escape from Hungary during February, 1957, he was arrested, imprisoned, and subsequently interrogated by the AVH (Hungarian Intelligence). As a result of the interrogation and allegedly under threat, Bota was recruited by the AVH and eventually dispatched to Austria to obtain information concerning other Hungarian refugees at Camp Roeder, Salzburg, Austria. He was also specifically assigned to develop information concerning one Ferenc Farkas known to subject as head of the National Catholic Welfare Conference at Camp Roeder. Farkas was described to subject by his AVH superiors as one of several army traitors who had fled Hungary shortly after World War II and was currently engaged in espionage activities against Hungary.

Shortly after arriving at Camp Roeder, subject was allegedly approached by Farkas who expressed awareness that subject was in contact with the AVH. Farkas ordered subject to divulge the extent of his relationship with the AVH. He later agreed to do so after being advised by a fellow

CS 25.4

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23833

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence

refugee that Farkas was probably working as an agent for either British or United States intelligence. Thereafter, Farkas allegedly supervised and screened all of subject's contacts with the AVH until the subject left Austria for the United States.

It is possible that the Farkas referred to is Ferenc Kisbarnaki-Farkas, identified in our files as a former Hungarian Army general who fled from Hungary to Austria after World War II and who has been active in various Hungarian emigre groups in Austria since that time. There are indications in our files that the latter individual has been utilized by various Western intelligence agencies as a source of information concerning Hungarian matters. However, we have no information indicating he was operating agents in Austria on behalf of the West.

In order to determine the accuracy of information which has been related to us by the subject, we would appreciate being advised if the subject is known to recipients and further, as alleged, that the subject was operated by Ferenc Farkas as a double agent against the AVH.

No dissemination of the information supplied by the subject should be made.

- ① - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

(3)
- 2 -
~~SECRET~~

