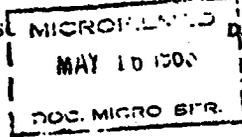


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ULF 6020

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, Cover Division /E-113/CS
 FROM : J. Lee, Contact Division, CS
 SUBJECT: General Ferenc Farkas



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 1934 or 1935; he was at that time a colonel on the Hungarian General Staff. Farkas also was a prime mover in the Eucharistic 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 18,000 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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Chief, Cover Division/PLANS/OSO

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26 May 1952

c. Farkas has been on a tour of the US making speeches in connection with the Hung rian War Veterans Assn., and the IAF, 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 Farkas 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.

5. Another source of this office has submitted the press release by the ADJ concerning their meeting in New York on 4 May 1952. At this meeting General Farkas 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.

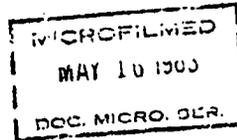
ATTACHMENTS: As listed above.

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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 harrassing 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 those 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 World 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 Malinov.

These desperate militias 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 Russian 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 crush 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 G.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 harass 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 "Inibus 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 darkest and hopelesseness 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 Devils 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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Press Release

Please release May 14th, 1952
at 4:00 P. M.

By the American Friends of ABN (Antibolshevist Block of Nations)
Inc.
Antibolshevist manifestation, Sunday, May 14th, 1952 at the
Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

New York, N. Y., May 14th. Over 100 representatives of 15 nationality groups, united in the American Friends of ABN (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 ABN 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 Azorbaydjan, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, China, (national), Cosackia, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Idel-Ural, Latvia, Lithuania, North Caucasus, Slovakia, Turkestan, Ukraine,, voiced their opinions condemning the Bolshevist regime. Congressman Ralph V. Swinn (Republican of Westchester) and Congressman O.K. 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 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 who have 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 yuccles Communism..."

Former U.S. Minister to Hungary, John Flornoy Montgomery, indicated 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 honor is obtained from the soft-hearted and seltzer-headed Americans. 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 oppressed countries. That is not justice.... It must be recognized that Russia, Feudalist, Korusnikist, Bolshevist, or anything else, has always aimed at the world conquest, and that no sane man 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 Kloburnak, an exile in Germany from his native Hungary since 1944 came to the manifestation on a visitor's visa from Germany. He is Chief of the Military Commission of the well known world movement AN (Anti-Bolshevist Front of Nations) whose President, Jaroslav Stetsko is present. Writing further, 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 exiled representatives of nations living in France, Germany, Austria, Canada, and South America.

Stepan Karmashovskiy led the "Barybar" in singing Ukrainian UPA (Underground Army) songs. Maria Luk's most famous Hungarian piano artist, Iren Kalvet, sang and led the choir of the Estonian Republic, Ingus Karuna, Latvian cellist and Lydia Gurev, 5 year young Slovak violinist reported musical association 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. Joan Brenzi, President of American Friends of AN explained the aims and objects of the organization. Dr. Nestor Procyk, Secretary General read the program 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. Seirenska, American - Slovak journalist presided.