

MICROFILMED

AGENT REPORT

DAR-5930

AUG 11 1970

DOC. MICRO. SER.

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

2. DATE SUBMITTED

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.

Hungarian Warrior's Comradeship Federation

12 April 1954

(MIBK)

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED

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Handwritten initials and marks

On 30 March 1954 Vilmos Bencsics (aka) Vilmos Bencoeffi, Hungarian refugee, born 22 November 1906 in Palesosatar, Hungary, currently employed as Secretary of the Hungarian Caritas in Salzburg, Land Salzburg, Austria, was interviewed by Laszlo Nagymaghy concerning his knowledge of the MIBK's (Magyar Harcosok Bajtarsi Kozossege) cooperation with the Yugoslavian intelligence authorities and substantially the following was revealed:

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a. Bencsics aka Bencoeffi, hereafter referred to as Source, stated that in February 1950 he was visited at his home in Graz, Land Steiermark, Austria, by his second cousin, one Maria Ohr, who was at that time employed as a school teacher in Zuberbach, Land Burgenland, Austria. During this visit Maria Ohr stated to Source that she had been undergoing treatment for a throat ailment at the Graz Medical Clinic and had been advised by the authorities at the clinic that she should take up residence in a place offering dry, salty air. In February 1951 Maria Ohr again visited Source in Graz and stated that she had spent the previous summer on the Dalmatian coast in Yugoslavia, during which time she had met and become engaged to marry one Engineer Mio Bosic, resident of Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

b. During the Easter season of 1951, Source was visited at his place of employment in Graz by one Milan Georgievic, Secretary of the Yugoslav Legation, Vienna, Austria. Georgievic, of Serbian origin, produced a letter of introduction to Source, written by Maria Ohr, wherein the latter urged Source to assist Georgievic, a close friend of Ohr's fiance, Mio Bosic. Source invited Georgievic to visit him that evening at his home in Graz, which the latter accepted. During Georgievic's visit with Source he discussed economic conditions in Yugoslavia and the personal liberties enjoyed by the peoples of Yugoslavia. Georgievic further stated that Yugoslavia was governed by its own people and was not subject to the whims of Moscow, as were the other People's Democracies in Eastern Europe. Georgievic promised to bring Source some literature, written in the Croatian language, on his next visit with Source in order that the latter would have a better understanding of the internal situation in Yugoslavia. Georgievic also stated that he always travelled in a diplomatic car when travelling in the Soviet Zone of Austria because he feared the Soviet authorities. Georgievic revealed that a few days prior to his visit with Source, he had visited Maria Ohr in Zuberbach, and on the following day,

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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY 784 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2E

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

FOR COORDINATION WITH

US Army

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DATE 2008

DATE 9 MAR 1955

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she had been ordered to report to Soviet Headquarters in Oberwart, Land Burgenland, Austria, where she was interrogated concerning Georgievic's visit. Georgievic promised to visit Source regularly in the future and then departed for Vienna, Austria.

c. During March 1951, Georgievic again visited Source at the latter's home in Graz and gave him some Croatian magazines and newspapers. Georgievic then discussed the former friendly relations between the governments of Hungary and Yugoslavia, and queried Source as to the latter's opinion of the current Hungarian government. Georgievic stated that the peoples of Hungary and Yugoslavia had the same problems and that Hungary should try to break away from Moscow as Yugoslavia had done. Georgievic further queried Source as to his opinion of the World War II Yugoslavian partisans, and stated that he was also a partisan leader during World War II, a nationalistic Communist, and would sacrifice his life for his country at any time. Georgievic then stated that the fate of Yugoslavia was in the balance since the Russians were unable to begin a military action against the country at any time. Georgievic further predicted that the Russians would strike at Yugoslavia through their satellites, possibly Hungary, since the Hungarian Army was maintaining large concentration of troops near the Yugoslavian border and were creating numerous border incidents in that area. Georgievic stated that because of the threat to Yugoslavia posed by the presence of Hungarian troops near the Yugoslavian border, the latter country was forced to maintain a large concentration of troops in that area, which was slowly undermining the economy of Yugoslavia. Georgievic stated that the Yugoslavian government was critically in need of Hungarian military information in order to prepare for any eventual attack upon Yugoslavia by Hungary, and that they had no means by which to obtain such information. According to Georgievic, all Yugoslavian intelligence agents sent into Hungary were being detected and imprisoned by the Hungarian authorities. Georgievic then proposed to Source that the latter contact personalities capable of collecting military information from Hungary, particularly MIBK personalities. At first Source declined, but after much persuasion on the part of Georgievic, he promised to aid the latter in contacting MIBK officials. Georgievic emphasized the necessity of such a contact by stating that the chief of the Yugoslav Legation in Vienna would personally meet with the MIBK officials if Source could arrange such a meeting.

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d. After Georgievic's departure, Source contacted former Hungarian (colonel) Pal Csoknyay, then residing at Graz - Andritz, and revealed to him Georgievic's desire to contact MHBK leaders. Csoknyay discussed the matter with Source and then decided that such a meeting could be arranged, and that the MHBK would supply the Yugoslavs with Hungarian military information provided an agreement could be worked out whereby the Yugoslavian government would promise better treatment for the Hungarian minority in Yugoslavia, and to aid all Hungarian escapees detained in Yugoslavia to reach Austrian soil. Csoknyay then wrote a letter to former Hungarian General Albin Kapitanyffy, leader of the MHBK in Innsbruck, Land Tyrol, Austria, and invited him to come to Graz for a conference.

In March 1951
e. Approximately 10 days later Kapitanyffy arrived in Graz and called on Dr. Gess Nagy, MHBK leader in Graz. Nagy invited Source to attend the conference with Kapitanyffy, during which time Source related Georgievic's request for Hungarian military information. Kapitanyffy stated that he was interested in the request and would report the matter to former Hungarian general Andreas Zako, leader of the MHBK in Austria and Germany. Kapitanyffy asked Source to treat their discussion as confidential and not to relate the results to Csoknyay, who was not present at the meeting. Kapitanyffy stated that Csoknyay lived with several relatives in Graz and that he might unintentionally reveal the results of the meeting to them. Source was instructed by Kapitanyffy that in case Georgievic should return to Graz, he should be brought in contact with Dr. Nagy.

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f. During early May 1951, Georgievic again visited Source in Graz, who introduced him to Dr. Gess Nagy. Georgievic reiterated to Nagy the necessity of obtaining exact Hungarian military information for the Yugoslavian government. Nagy stated that he was in the possession of some Hungarian military information and had access to additional information, and asked Georgievic with whom and where he wanted to discuss the matter of obtaining this information. Georgievic stated that he would return to Vienna and inform the chief of the Yugoslav Legation, who would arrange for the discussion to take place in Graz. Approximately two weeks later Source met Nagy in Graz, who stated that a high official from the Yugoslav Legation in Vienna had visited him and had left a bottle of brandy to be given to Source. Nagy informed Source that the discussion with the Yugoslav diplomat,

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whom he did not name, had proven to be very satisfactory. Nagy did not reveal to Source any details of his discussion with the Yugoslav diplomat.

6. During the latter part of July 1961, Source moved from Graz to Salzburg, and in August 1961, he was visited in Salzburg by Kapitanyffy, who offered Source the position as assistant to Dr. Geza Nagy in Graz, for a salary of 1500.00 Austrian schillings per month. Source declined the position, stating that he was already employed as secretary of the Hungarian Caritas in Salzburg. Source asked Kapitanyffy about the MIBK's activities with the Yugoslav Legation in Vienna, however, Kapitanyffy answered only that the outlook was favorable and that results would be obtained.

7. During the latter part of October 1961, Georgievic visited Source at the latter's office in Salzburg and informed him that Maria Ohr's wedding to Bozic would take place shortly in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, and that Source was invited to attend the wedding. Georgievic stated that the Yugoslav Legation in Vienna would issue Source a visitor's visa to Yugoslavia if he wished to attend the wedding. Source declined the offer, however, and Georgievic departed for Bregenz, Land Tyrol, Austria. Source stated that he had no knowledge of the reason for Georgievic's visit to Bregenz. Later, during November 1961, Kapitanyffy again visited Source in Salzburg and asked him to take the job in Graz as Nagy's assistant, and again Source declined the offer. Source attempted to find out from Kapitanyffy what progress had been made in the Yugoslav - MIBK discussions, however, Kapitanyffy was evasive and revealed no information to Source. During Christmas of 1961 Source visited Csoknyay in Graz and was informed by the latter that the Yugoslav - MIBK discussions were making very little progress. During the summer of 1962 Source received a letter from Maria Bozic nee Ohr, who invited Source to meet her in Graz as she was leaving permanently for Yugoslavia. Source went to Graz and met Maria and, during a conversation with her and Nagy, Source was told that an agreement had been reached between the Yugoslav authorities and the MIBK. According to Nagy, the MIBK was furnishing Hungarian military information to the Yugoslav Legation in Vienna, however, Pal Csoknyay had not been informed of this fact because Kapitanyffy considered Csoknyay to be a security risk for the MIBK. Source concluded by stating that since the summer of 1962 he has often received letters from Nagy in Graz, wherein the latter has stated that he has been visited regularly by Georgievic.

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Source is of the opinion that the MHBK has attempted to keep secret its dealings with the Jugoslav Legation in Vienna, in order not to offend the British, French and US intelligence agencies in Austria and Germany.

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On 12 April 1954 an examination of the files of the 430th CIC Detachment, Region A, concerning the personalities mentioned above revealed the following:

~~Albin Kapitanyffy~~ aka ~~Albin Kratier~~, identical to the Albin Kapitanyffy mentioned above, Hungarian, born 16 May 1908, address: Koschatweg 59, Kumpendorf am See, Germany (1949); US Informant dropped by a US intelligence agency in Germany for compromise, 1 June 1949; status: Involved in sale of false intelligence information, operating in Graz and Innsbruck.

Paul Csoknyai, Hungarian, identical to the Pal Csoknyay mentioned above, born 15 October 1892 in Egyhazkeresztur, Hungary, address: Graz-Andritz, Fedotthofstrasse 42; Screened by CIC USA on 19 October 1951 for Headquarters 7000 Storage Depot, Camp Run, Innsbruck, as a civilian guard; cleared for non-sensitive position on 3 December 1951.

Gesa Nagy, born 10 June 1914 in Budapest, Hungary, address: Graz, Koneillstrasse 25; Responsible for setting up Hungarian intelligence agency in the US and English Zones of Austria; involved in the sale of spurious intelligence information with Dr. Henrik Rathy; US visa applicant, Visa Number 592/54, issued 10 August 1949; Sponsor, Frank Tartar, 3012 Fairfield Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Andreas Zako, former major general in the Hungarian Army, address: Innsbruck; Status: Head of the MHBK.