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The conversations contained in this report are between the following personalities:

Secret No	Name	Appointment	Place and Date of Arrest
4/1/45	VASVARY, Josef	Lt Gen. COO 5 Hungarian Army Corps, formerly Chief of the Intelligence Branch of the Hungarian General Staff.	WEISSRUBIN nr VILLACH 21 May 45.
4/51/45	Von SILLER, Heinrich	Oberleutnant d.L. OO PAT 380.	KLAGENFURT 13 Jul 45.
4/57/45	MAUSCHINE, Stephan	Austrian Minister to BERLIN 1933-38.	KLAGENFURT 27 Sep 45.
4/45	KIRCHNER, Edmund	GIS Recruiter in GREECE.	GRAZ 4 Sep 45.
4/9/45	KOPS, Reinhard	Oberleutnant. OO PAT 274.	HEFENEGOR 27 May 45.
4/5/45	Von GOTTSTEIN, Ernst	Hauptbauleiter OT, Gausleiter fuer Technik Grp KAPFENTEN.	VILLACH 10 May 45.
4/52/45	HORAK, Eugen	Interpreter in Gruppe VI/C of the NSKK.	St VIT a/d GLAN 4 Oct 45.

If the information contained in this report is required for further distribution, prisoners' names should NOT be mentioned and the text so paraphrased as to give no indication of the methods by which it is obtained.

No 1 Sub Centre  
CSDIC  
10 Dec 45.

*E. H. Miller*  
E. H. MILLER, Major, I.O.  
CC No 1 Sub Centre CSDIC.

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Identified personalities mentioned in the conversations

REICHENBERG Former Yugoslav Minister in BERLIN.  
 REICH Former Hungarian Prime Minister.  
 GOTTSCHEWICZ Former Yugoslav Prime Minister.

<u>A.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>APPOINTMENT</u>	<u>Place and Date of Arrest</u>
	VASVARY, Josef	Lt Gen. GOC 5 Hungarian Army Corps, formerly Chief of the Intelligence Branch of the Hungarian General Staff.	WEISSENSTEIN nr VILLACH 21 May 45.
	Von SILLER, Heinrich	Oberleutnant d.R. OC PAT NO.	KLIMMENBURG 13 Jul 45.

Conversation held on 15 Nov 45.

1. A NEW AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY

VASVARY : The best solution for AUSTRIA as well as for HUNGARY is certainly a monarchy, and I don't think that it must necessarily be a HABSBURG monarchy.

Von SILLER: What else are you thinking of ?

VASVARY : Well, the Duke of WINDSOR for instance. He'd make an ideal King. The first thing in his favour is that he is a democrat, and secondly, he is very popular with us in HUNGARY. Everybody was simply mad about him when he was in BUDAPEST.

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VON SIEBER: Yes, his popularity in RUSSIA was also very great. But his chief disappointment is that he married a commoner.

WASVARY: Why should he be a King? In 1871 he would have been the King of Prussia when the King was married. Even in Prussia was a commoner, didn't automatically become Queen with full rights and a hereditary title to the King. How is that in RUSSIA?

VON SIEBER: I am not quite sure, but I think it is different. I remember the case of PRINCESS FEODORA, the daughter of the King, who had also married below his station, and she was not a commoner, but a Countess from an old and noble family. The marriage was regarded as non-canonic, and consequently she was not in possession of full rights. Their children were certainly not qualified to inherit their father's entitlements, at least not so far as the state was concerned.

WASVARY: No, it's quite different in my country. An archduke can marry whomever he likes. We're just a pure democratic nation. I am quite convinced that everybody would heartily welcome the Duke of WINDSOR as King.

VON SIEBER: But what will the Russians say to that?

WASVARY: It will be all the same to them, who became the head of the state once they find out that they cannot rule the country by themselves. And besides, a plebiscite could be held, and then I am quite sure that the large majority would vote for the Duke of WINDSOR. The Socialists will certainly vote for him, and probably also some of the Communists. And once he is King, then the country will always be able to count on ENGLAND's full support, because ENGLAND always backs up the monarchies, particularly when the King is an Englishman.

VON SIEBER: Perhaps you are right, General. It could also be better for AUSTRIA to have a monarchy. Then we could at least make a firm stand against RUSSIA.

WASVARY: Yes. The British always prefer a monarchy. Even in Yugoslavia they'd rather have PETAR than TITO. Do you really think that they like TITO? Not in the least. They needed him in the past to help them fighting the Germans, but now that the Germans are gone, they have no further use for TITO. But TITO doesn't want to go. He's become too strong, and why? Because he's being supported by the Russians. The Russians want TITO, and the British want PETAR. Today RUSSIA is strong, but one may not always remain so. Then TITO will be finished, and PETAR will come back. Once the British make up their mind to do a thing, they'll do it. But they've got plenty of time and plenty of patience. They never try to run their heads through the wall; they can wait. They're not as stupid as the Germans, who bang with their fists on the table thinking they've always won the battle when somebody starts to yield. But there they made a fatal mistake, as they did in the case of YUGOSLAVIA. I said so at the time to the German Ambassador in 1941, and he was deeply offended, for he was very proud of having arranged the treaty between YUGOSLAVIA and GERMANY. I said to him: "Your Excellency, you have no reason to be so pleased, for there's going to be another revolution in a few days' time." He was very angry with me and asked me where I got that information from. I said to him that I knew the Serbs extremely well on account of my good connections and also, because I had learnt their language. But he wouldn't believe me. Nevertheless, my prophecy turned out to be correct. The treaty was signed on the 25th, and in the early hours of the 27th the trouble started. Of course the Yugoslav Government knew quite well that after the conclusion of such a treaty a revolution was bound to come. But the German Ambassador was so stupid as to believe that with the conclusion of the treaty everything would be in order. He was bitterly disappointed. It isn't

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going to be too hasty in condemning them. You want to have  
difficulties and to be able to wait like the British. You see, at  
first JEMMY made a treaty with TITO-SLAVIA, and then she had to  
fight all the wars. So what did they mean the treaty for?  
EUROPE needs neither treaties nor war. They've got time. They  
can wait until the others are ready, and then they come along.  
And then TITO will come back one day, because TITO will wear  
himself out with the Chetniks and the Ustaasas. But then there was  
the revolution, and when everything is smoothed up, the British  
will come along and put everything in order. That won't only be  
the case in YUGOSLAVIA, but in HUNGARY as well.

And I hope in AUSTRIA too. We shall never get anywhere with all  
these political parties who are always at each other's throats.  
What we need is a firm hand to rule us. And there's no doubt  
that everybody would prefer the English to the Russians. The few  
Communists will just have to keep their mouths shut.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Place and Date of Arrest</u>
TANUSCHITZ, Stephen	Austrian Minister to BERLIN 1933-39.	KLONBERG 27 Sep 45.
VASVARY, Josef	Lt Gen. GOC 5 Hungarian Army Corps, formerly Chief of the Intelligence Branch of the Hungarian General Staff.	WEISSENSTEIN nr VILLACH 21 May 45.

Conversations held on 26-27 Nov 45.

1. HUNGARIAN POLITICS

- TANUSCHITZ: MIKLOS doesn't belong to any party, does he?
- VASVARY: He was HORTHY's adjutant. He certainly isn't a Communist.
- TANUSCHITZ: How did he become Prime Minister?
- VASVARY: That is the work of the Russians. The Minister for War, Gen  
VONERGES, one of the biggest Nazis, deserted to the Russians when  
the Germans wanted to arrest him, and then he became Minister for  
War. He was generally known as a leading Nazi.
- TANUSCHITZ: Have the Hungarians already claimed HORTHY?
- VASVARY: No, only the Yugoslavs as far as I know. But possibly .....
- TANUSCHITZ: When was the HORTHY revolt? In Oct 44?
- VASVARY: Yes, on 15 Oct 44. But KALLAY was a great coward. He was Prime  
Minister during the last two years. The trend of events actually  
suited him, but he was too much of a coward to carry out any project.  
He is alleged to have said - people who were interned together with  
him in CAIRO have told the story - that in March 44 the British  
had invited him to come to EGYPT and to form a new government. They  
were going to fetch him in a plane during an air raid, but he  
didn't have the courage to do it. He went to the Turkish Embassy  
in BUDAPEST and later on he gave himself up and was taken to DACHAU.

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WITZ: Then I was in BERLIN, I got to know PINZ. MARKOVIC who was Yugoslav Minister to BERLIN. He was a likeable character and was friendly disposed towards the Germans.

WILHELMY : Later on he became Foreign Minister in BELGRADE, he had a very smart wife who was a Greek.

WISCHNITZ: Yes, she had a very good reputation in diplomatic circles. MARKOVIC was the man who concluded the treaty with the Germans. At the time of STOJADINOVIC's fall I once met a Yugoslav, who very much resembled STOJADINOVIC in appearance. When I told him that, he replied: "It's a pity that I'm not STOJADINOVIC, otherwise I'd be a rich man. Now we're going to have CVETKOVIC, another thief!"

WISWARY : You've no idea of all the corruption and the almost Asiatic conditions prevailing in YUGOSLAVIA. When STOJADINOVIC was still Minister of Finance, he once purposely picked a quarrel with the opposition in Parliament by bribing a member of the opposition to ask him a question on the repayment of the war loan. STOJADINOVIC himself had to give the reply, and he declared that a repayment was altogether out of the question on account of the heavy public debts and the unfavourable economic situation in general. Afterwards STOJADINOVIC's henchmen bought up all these securities for a very cheap price, and having completed the deal, STOJADINOVIC announced in Parliament that the situation had improved and that the government would start to repay the loan. That of course sent the loan up again and then he sold the lot at an enormous profit. Later on his enemies discovered the whole business, but such things were so common in YUGOSLAVIA that it didn't stop him from becoming Prime Minister immediately afterwards. Parliament was like a theatre. The peasants were perhaps the most honest ones, at least they carried out their robberies in the open.

<u>C.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Appointment</u>	<u>Place and Date of Arrest</u>
	KIRCHNER, Edmund	CIS Recruiter in GREECE.	GRAZ 4 Sep 45.
	KOFS, Reinhard	Overlieutenant. OC PzB 214.	BERGSCHE 27 May 45.

Conversations held on 30 Nov 45.

1. SD METHODS

KOFS : Do you remember when HIMMLER, who has never been a soldier in his life, was made Commander in Chief of the Replacement Army?

WITZNER : Yes, I remember that very well.

WITZ : Well, shortly after that happened a secret order was sent to all company commanders to send in a nominal roll of all those serving in their ranks who were relatives of high ranking officers, of ministers and other prominent personalities. Should they desert or commit a similar act, their relatives would then be shot.

Now in my company there was a man called SCHLITZ. His father was a Colonel. The father, the son and also myself, we all knew about the plot of the 20th July. Naturally we didn't know the exact details but we knew that the ball had been set rolling. After the 20th July SCHLITZ's father was shot, and I received an order to send