

CONFIDENTIAL

AGENT REPORT

ACTIONAL
IBCCB

INFO
IB CIB

2. DATE SUBMITTED
28 March 1952

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO
L/25763

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF REPORT
Austria - Meetings of the "Hungarian Welfare Committee, Bezirks Gmunden"

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information was received from Informant (U) who received the information from Emil Jausz. Evaluation: Source "1" Sub-source "0"; Information "3".

On 5 January 1952 a meeting of the "Hungarian Welfare Committee of Bezirk Gmunden" was held at the Gasthaus Goldenes Schiff, Stiftergasse 3, Bad Ischl, Upper Austria.

Dr. Bela Hertelendy, chairman of the organization, residing in Ebensee, Upper Austria, and Josef Lackovits, Catholic priest, residing in Wels, Upper Austria, presided over the meeting.

Hertelendy talked of the death of Stalin, which he prophesied would be in 1952 and would bring such confusion and many political changes in Hungary. After the liberation of Hungary, Hertelendy suggested that People's Courts be established to bring the Communist co-operators to trial. Hertelendy charged the Jews and Freemasons with principal responsibility for the present situation in Hungary.

Lackovits gave a general survey of the present political and social conditions in Hungary, comparing them to the conditions that existed twenty years ago.

On 2 February 1952 a meeting of the "Hungarian Welfare Committee of Bezirk Gmunden" was held at the Gasthaus Goldenes Schiff, Stiftergasse 3, Bad Ischl, Upper Austria. Presiding over the meeting were Josef Lackovits, Catholic priest, residing in Wels, Upper Austria, and Jeno Porpacz, former Lt. Col. of the Hungarian Gendarmerie, residing at Rindbach 16, Ebensee, Upper Austria.

Lackovits opened the meeting by stating that he had sent a letter to "Radio Free Europe" addressed to a Mr. Jackson, stating that the program was not carrying out a forceful enough campaign against the East. Lackovits stated further that he was organizing an opposition group to the Hungarian Committee in New York headed by Ferenc Nagy, former Hungarian Premier. According to Lackovits, Nagy did not escape from Hungary but left with the aid of high ranking Communists. Nagy was also responsible for the many death and life imprisonment sentences of the Hungarian People's Courts. Lackovits further stated that Nagy receives a monthly sum of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000.00) from an unknown U.S. propaganda office for the benefit of the Hungarian Committee but uses the major part of the money for his own personal use.

INDEX

Porpacz in his speech stated that thousands of anti-Communist Gendarmes were killed or sentenced to life imprisonment when the Americans returned them to Hungary and the Communist Regime in 1945. The Americans are

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

DOMINIC NAVARRO JR., 430th CIC Det.
Sub-Dep. "H" (Info)

Dominic Navarro Jr.

WD 440 FORM 1 JUN 47 341

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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

FOR COORDINATION WITH US ARMY

Confidential
AGEND REPORT

Security Information

Austria - Meetings of the "Hungarian
Welfare Committee, Bezirk Gmunden"

28 March 1952

to blame for this mistake and it will be a difficult task to again build
up such a reliable anti-Communist force.

AGENT'S NOTES:

(See Audio)
Sub-source stated that Porpocz is the chief of the "Hungarian
Combat Soldiers Association" (Ungarischer Frontkämpfer Verband) for
Bezirk Gmunden. He collects political, military, and economical informa-
tion from Hungary and sends this information to (fwi) Zako, former Hungarian
General, chief at the association's headquarters in Innsbruck/Tyrol, who
reportedly forwards this information to the Eastern Powers.

FILE CHECK:

A check of the files of this Sub-Detachment on 17 March 1952 dis-
closed no information concerning Dr. Bela Hertelendy nor János Porpocz,
Josef Laczovits is mentioned in MOIC L/19059, dated 8 August 1950, Subject:
Guszar, Gustav, as a Catholic priest active in the work of the Committee for
Aid to Hungarians in Austria. (fwi) Zako is probably identical with Maj.
Gen. Andras Zako, formerly chief of a Hungarian General Staff Section, head
of Comrades Alliance. General Zako is mentioned in SOI L/12333, dated 12 May
1949, Subject: Comrades Alliance - Hungarian Anti-Communist Organization in
Austria.

APPROVED:

HAY A. NICHOLS
Major, Arty
CO, Sub-Det. "B" (Linz)

Distribution:
9- Hq. 430th CIC Det.
1- Sub-Det. "A" (Salzburg)
1- Sub-Det. "C" (Vienna)
1- Informant Control Officer
1- File

DOMINIC BAVARDO JR., 430th CIC Det.
Sub-Det. "B" (Linz)

2
Confidential

Dominic Bavardo Jr.
2
Security Information

SECRET/CONTROL - - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY France 28 JX-1503

SUBJECT Incident in the Hungarian Section of the French Radio (General Zako's Speech) NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE ACCURRED France, Paris

DATE OF INFO. 9 April 1952

ORIGIN OF SOURCE B

RECORDED
APR 10 1952
DOCUMENT DELIVERY SERVICE

SOURCE Frenchman with good connections among East European emigres in France.

1. Three weeks ago an incident occurred in the Hungarian section of the French Radio. The head of this section, Beynat (rou) authorized the Hungarian ex-General Andras Zako to make a radio speech in the name of the Hungarian Veterans Association of which the General is the chief. General Zako made a strong appeal to the Hungarians living in Hungary under Soviet occupation, to continue their resistance against the foreign oppressors and not to give aid to the Communists who are deporting the best Hungarians.
2. The Budapest Government immediately protested to Jean Belletunde, French Minister in Budapest, accusing the French Radio for allowing the Hungarian People's Republic be insulted by a former "war criminal". France-Soir published this incident.
3. The director of the Foreign Broadcasting division, Leon Rollin, summoned Beynat and asked for explanations. The head of the Hungarian section admitted the fact, but denied vigorously that General Zako ever was a "war criminal". But Rollin, who is a Left-wing Socialist, reproached Beynat for not asking his permission to allow this foreigner to speak on the French Radio. "I did not ask your permission," replied Beynat, "for I knew in advance that you would not accord it," and he attacked Rollin for his soft handling of Communism, and his neutralist attitude. This explanation aggravated the incident and Leon Rollin issued a circular order to all heads of sections prohibiting any foreign political personalities to speak over the microphone without his previous permission, or else he would be "obliged to take severe measures". At the same time he reported the Beynat case to Vladimir Froche.

SECRET/CONTROL - - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

③

JX-156

SECRET/CONTROL - - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

-2-

4. In the meantime Reynet did not remain inactive. He understood from the French Foreign Ministry that the letter did not attach much importance to the Budapest regime's protest, not only on general political considerations but, in particular because the Budapest regime is insulting France and the West daily in its broadcasts. The French Foreign Ministry did not demand any disciplinary action against Reynet.
5. Meanwhile, the foes of Reynet also did their best. On 5 April 1952, Vladimir Perche suspended Reynet from his functions. This measure seems to have been a compromise, for Rollin wanted Reynet's dismissal. The suspension means that there is hope that Reynet may return to the radio after a few weeks.
6. In the coming weeks the Rollin-Reynet fight will be carried on in the Ministry of Information, for all the adversaries of Rollin will grab this occasion to attack him before Under Secretary Raymond Marcellin. Due to the instability reigning in this Ministry, it is hard to predict which side will be supported by its present head. It is possible that this incident merely will strengthen the group of opponents of the foreign broadcasts in general, among them Tardas (fun), head of the administrative services of the French Radio, who believes that France should not compete with the Voice of America and the BBC, and that by economizing in this respect the radio's strained budget could be brought into equilibrium.
7. However, it seems highly improbable that the French Government, condemned as it is to severe economy, should decide to sacrifice the Voice of France altogether and accept defeat in the raging "battle of the waves".
8. Reynet, about 40 years old, is a very active anti-Communist. He is decorated with the Rosette of the Resistance, and was, from its very foundation, a member of the UDSR.

SECRET/CONTROL - - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

(S)

[]