

SECRET CONTROL

COMMENT: (Continued)

3. Source Connemara states that the messenger who carried HEBE's letter to Dr. UNGAR was George BAKO, an agent of the Hungarian Political Police, who has been arrested at the request of Connemara through SCI/A and is being held in Salzburg by the 430th CIC Detachment.

4. The KIKIN mentioned in the report is possibly Lace KISS who was formerly in the employ of this station.

5. The name PARDANI is unknown here, either as an OSS employee or in any other connection.

6. As an aid in evaluating the source of this report the curriculum vitae of Akos HEBS is attached as Appendix "A". In view of HEBS' long imprisonment and experiences at the hands of the Russians, the mere fact that he was released is cause for suspicion. His transfer to so many different prisons does not detract therefrom. Added is the fact that he apparently learned the names of all his interrogators, which is an unusual feature compared with other similar cases.

7. This station has abandoned its original plan to employ HEBS as a preliminary interrogator for screening refugees. See VIEN # 672 dated 6 November 1946.

8. The files of this station show the following traces:

AUSPITZ. Possibly identical with AUSPITZ, Ignac, of ISX 116. See also AUSPITZ of LVX 223.

RAMA, Rensdek. See JRX Report # 373.

BAKO. The following information is quoted from a SOI Report #1/1220, dated 24 June 1946, furnished us by the Counter Intelligence Corps, 430th Detachment, USFA: "BAKO (fnu) is a secretary in the Hungarian Foreign Office, last reported, 7 June, to be staying in Salzburg at the Hotel Goldener Loewe. This is his third trip from Hungary since the war's end. Travels on Diplomatic Passport. Aroused suspicion by his over friendly attitude and incessant questioning of all prominent Hungarians he meets in Austria. He is a politically unknown personality and the nature of his work in Austria is also unknown. Asks many questions to bring out political tendencies of DPs." See also ROME # 356 dated 12 October 1946.

BOEHM. Possibly identical with Fritz BOEHM. Interrogation Report ANDONATOS, BCIS, Athens, dated 26 Jan 46 reveals one BOEHM, SS H'Stuf. German. Member of IVB - S-D. Former Chief Greece IVB in Athens. 35, in 70-75, well built, light brown hair, big light blue eyes, round face, clean shaven, fat hands, quiet voice. Returned to Stapoleitstelle, Vienna, September 1944.

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COMMENT: (Continued)

ALGER, Jean-Paul Colonel. See JIX Report # 4176.

ALGER, Jean See JIX Reports # 3736 and 4176.

ALGERIA (MERSINI) Colonel. See JIX Reports # 3736 and 4176.

ALGERI, Abdur. See JIX Reports # 3736 and 4176.

ALGERI, YVONNE. See ISI 387.

ALGER, Othma Colonel. See ISIs 41 P. 54, 212 and 301. Also I-4593.

ALVAREZ, Emilio. JIX 4176 and ISI 446.

ALVAREZ, JESUS. ISIs 281 and 446.

ALVAREZ, Salvador. See JIX 4272.

ALVAREZ, Salvador. JIX (Veritas) # 219, BPTI 28 and ISI 422, 416.

ALVAREZ, JESUS. See ISI 112.

ALVAREZ, JOSEPHINE, STAFF Major. Possibly identical with

Colonel ALVAREZ of I-470 and I-493. See also IS-42218.

ALVAREZ, BRUNO COME. See BPTI I, ISI 18, I-8307.

ALVAREZ, SIMON. See ISI 228, 14, 341.

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Statement by Major Akos REES.

1. On 21 March 1946, Mr. Andor GELLEST, the Hungarian Government Representative in Salzburg entrusted me with the task of taking home to Hungary a group of Hungarian DPs. For this we had the permission of the Americans.

2. At the Erna Bridge the Russians' behavior was very strange, calling the Americans "Fascist Dogs". One of them expressed the hope that they would soon chase the Americans away easily, and stated that he, himself, wanted to shoot at least twenty of them.

3. In Vienna the head of the Hungarian Consulate ordered me to go to Hungary and bring back permission for the group to enter the country. On 23 March I arrived in Budapest where I went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I was told to call on MILK, Sandor - who gave me a letter to his deputy, TOMPE, Andras Colonel - who is the head of the Political Branch of the Rural Police in Budapest. TOMPE told me to return to Vienna and take the group of DPs to a camp in Komaron, Hungary. Before I could do so I was arrested, together with BAJA, Benedek with whom I stayed. We were taken to the Andrassy ut 60, the Political Branch of the Budapest Police. There, they examined my papers and while doing so spoke very unfavorably about GELLEST, Hungarian Consul in Salzburg. I was asked the reason for my trip home and for my trip in January 1946 when I made the preliminary arrangements for the repatriation of the DP group. They knew that I had carried a letter from FRIEDMANN, Zoltan to Dr. UNGAR, Andor and asked me about its contents. I told them that the letter contained only the instruction that I was to report in person. They asked me how often I spoke to Dr. UNGAR and when I told them, only once, the interrogator, Lt. SANDOR, produced a photo-copy of a letter written by Dr. UNGAR to FRIEDMANN, telling him that he had spoken to me several times. Later, I learned that this was a letter that UNGAR sent to FRIEDMANN through a member of the British Mission.

4. After three days detention I was released and started out to Vienna. At Szekesfehervar I learned that the group left Vienna and reached Nécs, where they were stopped by the Russians who would not let them pass unless they left one of the motorcycles behind. As they refused to do so, the Russians took the group to the Political Branch of the Hungarian Police who took their cars, opened their packages and took part of the contents from them. I was also taken to the Police who handed me over to the Russians. Two Russian Majors questioned me for several hours, mainly as to who had given me the permission and orders to take the DP group home. After that, I was taken back to Budapest to the Military Political Branch (Katonai Politikai Osztaly), the head of which is PALLEY-OSTERREICHER, Staff Major (veszerornagy). There, I was put up in a cell where I found 38 other officers, who were mostly former PWs returning from English, American and French captivity.

5. After three days detention they began my interrogation during which I was queried concerning the following Hungarians in Austria:

a. KONJATHY, Endre - who lived at Scheidham, between Voecklabruck and Schwanenstadt in Austria about a year ago. He was arrested by the Americans and sentenced to a year imprisonment for all sorts of irregular activities.

b. PAPP, Andras - about whom I could only say that he used to be GELLEST's driver.

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6. A week later FOLDI, Lt. Col. (alesredes) told me that I was free but since it was Saturday he requested me to return for my papers on Monday.

7. When I returned on Monday, KISS, Ernő from Captain (szazados) TOMPE's Branch called for me and asked that I go with him to the Political Branch of the Rural Police. I replied that I was awaiting my release papers, but was assured I would be back in a short time, so I went without protest. At the Bajsa ucca Police Station KISS questioned me mainly about the American officer who often visited me and my family. I refused to give the name of my American friend, saying that I had forgotten, which enraged KISS. I was kept there for five days during which time I was questioned another time by KRISZTES Major (ornagy) who also asked me about the American. From there, I was taken to the Political Branch of the Szekefehervar Police where I was questioned by URFFY Lt. Col. (alesredes) and VARNAY Captain (szazados). In the office of URFFY there were pictures of STALIN and LENIN but no pictures of Hungarians. Four days later I was taken to the internment camp where I spent two weeks. On 29 April 1946 I was ordered back to Budapest by BECZE Lt. Col. (csodras). I was taken to the Police and from the Police to the Russian headquarters at 33 Vilas kiralyne ut. I was accompanied by two men and a woman who warned me that if I tried to escape they would shoot me. I was kept four months at this place.

The Russian Kommandatura at the Vilas kiralyne ut 33.

8. There was a Russian guard in front of the villa. A civilian interpreter about 55 years old took me to the reception room. As I learned later, the interpreter spoke Hungarian, Rumanian, German and Russian. His name is PEEGOV; he and his wife live in the building where he deals with administrative matters. According to him, he comes from Nikolajev. In the reception room I was searched following which all my belongings were taken and I was put in a cell in the cellar. I found the following people there:

a. BEITO Janos, reserve officer, a former member of the Hungarian Intelligence Service, Hungarian General Staff Section II (known as the VEZELARI FONCKSEG II, generally abbreviated VFP II). He had been kept in arrest for six weeks once before; this time he had been there for seven weeks.

b. PADICHOV, Victor, Russian officer (Staff Major vezartari ornagy), 28 years old, speaks quite good Hungarian. During his stay in Hungary he married a Hungarian girl, Edith RAZ, the daughter of a musician. His father was a general in the Caarist army; his brother is also an officer. He stated that he had been arrested because of his marriage and his friendship with several American officers.

c. FEODOROVICS SZKOSZAREV, Ivan, Russian officer (Captain - szazados). He came from Moscow, had been stationed in Vienna and has a fiancee in Budapest.

d. A Russian officer by the name SZASZ, who had been the military supervisor in the workshop of the FORD factory in Budapest. He said the reason for his arrest was that he had supplied the Hungarian workers with food.

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e. KOTOV, Russian officer (Major-Ornag), arrested because of currency (dollar) speculation.

X f. GASZPAROVICS Haza, Russian officer (Major-Ornag), charged with illegal manipulations in live stock.

g. The driver of General BELKIN, for the embezzlement of 65 dollars.

9. My interrogation which started on 3 May 1946 was conducted by an officer named WABSTEIN. He began by inquiring about the DP transport, but at the end declared that this was really a matter of little interest compared with the much more important questions to be answered. On May 7, I was again questioned about Dr. KOMJATHY (Captain - szazados). According to the Russians, KOMJATHY recruited Hungarian gendarmerie for the English. They accused me of helping him in that. They seemed to know that the people allegedly recruited by us were sent to Braunau and from there to the British zone. I told them that nobody recruited anybody either for the British or for the Americans.

10. On 13 May they continued my interrogation. I was warned that they had enough evidence against me to send me to Siberia for seven years, therefore, it would be better if I told the truth. The questions were as follows:

a. Who are the Hungarians in Austria who direct the Hungarian immigration and with what purpose?

b. Who are the persons who are working against the present democratic Hungarian government?

c. Whether, I know that Hungarian troops are being recruited for the Americans and English in Austria and at what place they are being trained?

d. Where do the Americans train the partisans, whom they intend to drop by parachute into Hungary?

e. I should confess that I'm working for the CIC, because they know that anyhow, since I have been under observation for a year.

11. They were very much upset when I stated that I was unable to answer their questions since I dealt only with technical matters. I added that not only is there no training of Hungarian troops but there isn't even an Austrian Army. They did not believe this and declared that I was just as much their enemy as I used to be during the war.

12. In the meantime, two men were brought into my cell:

a. PADANYI Jenő (Staff Lt. Col. - vezerkari alezredes), who at present is the head of the Debrecen regiment.

b. CZIMMER Akos, radio engineer.

Both of them had been officers in the Hungarian VEF during the war and worked against the Russians. PADANYI told us that he had been taken from his flat under the pretext that the general wanted to see him. He was taken to Budapest and kept there for several weeks, before being returned to Debrecen. He said that

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he had been badly beaten during his interrogations which seriously affected his health. PARDANYI also mentioned that while in Budapest he was together with a certain PARDANYI who supposedly worked for HIMLER (Comment by DD 111: of SSU). PARDANYI was severely maltreated. It is rumored that he was released later, but this not known to be a certainty.

13. On 14 May 1946 I was taken into another call where I found the following people:

- a. KADAR Gyula, (Staff Major - vezerkari esredes) former head of Branch II of the VKF.
- b. SZIGETER (Major - esredes) deputy to the above.
- c. Dr. BARTOS Dezso (Major - esredes) University professor. Head of the Bacteriological Branch of the VKF. The Russians accused him of preparing a bacteriological war against Russia.
- d. Another man, also former VKF man.
- e. HEMETZ Sandor, European wrestling champion.
- f. Dr. WOLFSCHN Peter, because of the RADICHOV case (previously explained in this report). Russian paratroop-officer, Jewish.
- g. JEFFRON Andreas, Russian soldier of Lithuanian origin, charged with blackmarketing. His father, an engineer in Leningrad, and mother died of starvation during the siege of Leningrad. Andreas himself fought at Stalingrad and was wounded several times; he spoke German and English well. JEFFRON expected a severe sentence. He told us the following story:

During the fighting in Budapest he descended into an air raid shelter and asked the people for matches and valuables. They told him they had none. Thereupon he took one of the men into the other room and shot several times into the air, then repeated the same with another man. When he returned to the shelter the people gave him 30 matches and various valuables. He then released the two men who were thought to be dead. JEFFRON also related that human flesh had been served in all the restaurants during the siege in Leningrad. He was taken away at the end of May.

14. HEMETZ Sandor told us that he had been returned to Hungary from the Salzburg Camp Marcus Ort at the end of December 1945. He was accused of killing 12 Jews, but he claimed that upon his return to Hungary, it was revealed that the accusation had no foundation. For political reasons he was handed over to the Russians. He maintained that his delivery to Hungary was actually the revenge of the O.S.S. because he had seen through the dirty dealings of HIMLER, HERCEGH and ABOLT ARADI. He declared that he wanted to eliminate him, because he knew that the above mentioned people looted the Hungarian "gold train". He said he had an exact list of the items carried by that train, which he obtained when working for the CIC in Badgastein. He asserted that when he realized that he was being persecuted by the Americans, he fled to the British and asked them to put him under "protective arrest". His further story was that he had been taken back to Salzburg by a friend and from there he was sent to Hungary.

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While we were together in the jail NEMETH inquired as to whom I knew of the Hungarians in Austria. He branded as crooks, GELLETT and his friends, who were HIMLER's agents, and was wondering how an intelligent man like HIMLER could trust such people. NEMETH was under arrest by the Russians for about five months and received special treatment. He was given 20 cigarettes daily and sizable portions of food. At the beginning of June 1946, he was released and shortly thereafter I was asked the following questions:

- a. From where do I know the flyers NAJROS Janos and HADRAGY Demokos?
- b. What did I talk to them about in Salzburg?
- c. I should admit that I also was working for HIMLER.

The above questions were read to me from a statement which I noticed was signed by NEMETH.

15. SZOKOLOV (Major - Or Nagy) told me

- a. that since his return from the States HIMLER has been the head of counter-intelligence against the Russians;
- b. HERCEGH, ARADI and GELLETT group and myself were helping HIMLER;
- c. there is a large intelligence training centre in Salzburg, and
- d. the whole URRRA is nothing else but a net of spies.

They warned me to admit everything, because they had the information anyhow. When I told the interrogator that I was tired of all this questioning and would sign anything he put down, he told me not to challenge the Russian authorities. At the same time, he made a long speech telling me that the Russian five-year plan would expand production in Russia beyond that of America, where production is being ruined by the strikes anyhow; there were no strikes in Russia because the workers are happy there. He told me that Russia also has the atom bomb.

16. I was asked whether I knew if HADRAGY and NAJROS had been sent from Rome as the representatives of KALLAY, the former Minister President. SZOKOLOV also asked me to tell him everything I knew about KOVACS (Capt. Air Force Lieutenant. (Comment by DD III: Formerly employed by O.S.S. Austria as an interpreter). He did not put down what I told him about KOVACS, whereas he made exact notes on the other two.

17. Later SZOKOLOV told me that an agreement exists between the Americans and Russians, whereby intelligence agents are released after interrogation and in view of this I could tell him all about what I did without endangering my position.

18. From the middle of June until the day of my release on 21 August '46, they did not question me further. During the interrogations they never beat me, whereas other prisoners were badly beaten.

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19. I learned from the Russian officers that ELI IN (General - altabornagy) is the head of the NKVD. His office is in a different place. The head of the Vilnia Kiralyne ut kocsmentura is CSORAKSZTANY (Major - Ornagy); his deputy, SZOKOLOV. SZAMUZENKO deals with the cases of Russian officers. There are about 10 officers and interpreters. Among the officers were WANSTEIN and GRLOV (both Captains - szasados). The head of the guards is Lt. SZAVCSERKO. The time of interrogations is between 1100 - 1500 and 2300 - 0300 hours.

20. At the end of May the VKF officers were tried by a Russian Court and sentenced. The condemned asked how it was possible that Hungarian officers were sentenced by a Russian Court and were told by SZOKOLOV that an agreement was made with the MIKLOS Government whereby Hungarian officers who had worked against the Russians would be tried by the Russians and have to serve their sentences in Russia. The trials are public; there is no defence and no further appeal. KADAR was badly broken up about the sentences and seeing this, SZOKOLOV comforted him, saying that he need not worry because he would not be gone very long adding that he would be trained and sent back to Hungary. A few days later they were taken to another place which is supposed to be in the Central area. Our seals were brought from this place. The driver who brought them told the Russian guards, that three railroad cars full of prisoners, among them Hungarians, were taken to the railway station on 23 May 1945.

21. On 21 May the following three persons were brought into our cell:

a. ZADORSZKY Sandor, Sgt. (Kiev). Driver with the Russian Transportation Branch at Rádosszenté, near Budapest. Members of this branch control the trains carrying loot coming from Austria. If the train does not have the proper papers they detain it. After a brief period, if nobody claims the contents they sell it. Thus far, they had sold 40 cars of foodstuff and, quite recently, some "Wolfram" (tungsten) to an electric light bulb factory. Aside from ZADORSZKY, three officers of this branch had been arrested; ZADORSZKY was charged only with having known about the manipulations.

b. AMINOV Jussuf, Sgt. Turkestan, charged with stealing live-stock and salt.

c. PAZEROV János, Russian Greek-orthodox priest; a very dubious character; had been teaching at the Greek Orthodox Theological Institution, Budapest. He was accused of having denounced some of his colleagues to the Germans, who had subsequently been shot. He was released at the end of May 1945 but was brought back in July.

22. After the various transports had been taken away there were only 12 prisoners left in the building. They were:

- a. BAKAY Szilárd (Brig. Gen. - altabornagy)
- b. HERS Akos (Major - ornagy)
- c. BECK Istvan (Lt. - Frigyes)
- d. OZSVATH Istvan (Colonel - ezredes) former member of VKF.
- e. Father FARKAS Jozsef, monk from Hatvan
- f. KISS Szalás, teacher of theology, priest in Gyongyos.
- g. Count PALLAVICINI György
- h. BOTHFALUSSY (Lt)
- i. ZADORSZKY Sandor - Russian Sgt and two of his officers
- j. AMINOV Jussuf, (Russian Lt)
- k. TITTEL, Oszkár - high school student
- l. BAKAY Szilárd (Brig. Gen. - altabornagy)

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23. BAKAY Sallard, Brig. Gen. (alshornagy) (As related by himself)

BAKAY was known as a strongly anti-German officer. He was on the Kiev front from 1942 until the middle of 1943, when he was recalled by the Governor of Hungary, who first offered him the post of Minister of Internal Affairs. However, when BAKAY told him that he would prefer to remain in his military capacity, the Governor stated that he intended to gradually hand over to him the entire military authority. At the same time HORTHY had told him that he intended to get out of the war and instructed BAKAY to make the necessary arrangements. BAKAY started the preparations without telling anybody of their nature. However, the Germans must have suspected something, because on 9 October 1944 he was arrested, together with his adjutant, Capt. VERSENYI and brought to Vienna. From Vienna he was taken to Mauthausen where he remained until the arrival of the Americans. After the liberation, a Russian Committee offered to assist BAKAY in returning to Budapest. The Russians first took him to Graz, Austria, where he was held for three weeks and treated very well. On 11 April 1946 he was taken to the Vilma Kiralyne ut 33 Russian Headquarters in Budapest. His first hearing was conducted by Russian Major CSERNOSTANOV, but he was unable to charge BAKAY with anything. BAKAY was kept in prison until August 1946 when he was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in Russia. He was maltreated and his complaints to a Russian Court re had treatment as well as his request to call in witnesses were disregarded. The fact that the Russians had arrested BAKAY was kept secret. While he was in Budapest in Russian captivity this was accomplished by the newspapers publishing the news that he had been kidnapped by the Western powers, because of his anti-German attitude.

24. BECK Istvan, Lt.

Unreliable suspicious character. Used to spy on his fellow prisoners, reporting on them to the Russians. He stated that he was a former member of VKF II. Once, he told us that he had seen SZOKOLOV Colonel, and another Russian officer dressed in American uniforms, but all of his statements have to be regarded with reserve. He was released. Address: Pestszenterzsebet.

25. OZSVATH Istvan, Colonel.

Excellent intelligence officer, former member of the VKF. During the war he was stationed in Ungvar (Transylvania). He was often questioned by the Russians as to his methods in the intelligence service. Originally he had been arrested by the Americans who held him in Camp Marcus Orr, until they transported him back to Hungary.

26. FARKAS Jozsef, Roman Catholic Priest.

33 years old. Address Budapest, Erzed u. 40. He was accused of knowing about an anti-Russian organisation in connection with FISS Szales, priest. When questioning him, the Russians used third degree tactics. Under such pressure FARKAS Jozsef admitted things that he had never heard.

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27. KISS Szalás, Roman Catholic Priest.

In 1937 he went to America where he became the head of the Hungarian monastery in New Brunswick, New Jersey. In 1942 he returned to Hungary on the last diplomatic boat. Extremely pro-Anglo-Saxon, anti-Bolshevist. In 1945 he organized the Catholic youth to fight Communism. HIZMANN Otto and other members of KISS' organization killed Russians. KISS Szalás learned about the killing only in confession, so that he would not talk about this to the Russians. He was beaten all the time and was convinced that he would have to die.

28. PALLAVICINI György, Count.

He was arrested at the beginning of June 1946 and charged with having negotiated with Crown Prince OTTO in Belgium. He mentioned to me that before returning to Budapest he had met GELLEERT Andor in Vienna who told him that he (GELLEERT) was no longer the Hungarian Consul in Austria. I (SEES) asked him not to mention that to the Russians.

29. BOTHFALUSSY, Lt.

He was member of the "Bakony Brigade" which was an anti-Russian organization. They were charged with the killing of Russians. He and 15 other members of the organization were arrested and transported on 17 August 1946.

30. TIVEL Otokar, student.

Allegedly a member of the "Bakony Brigade" or some other anti-Russian organization.

31. Within a short period of time the number of prisoners reached 95 again. We could tell this from the number of meals, which the prisoners had to help distribute. While doing this we had a chance to talk to the prisoners in other cells. New arrivals were:

a. LUKACS Felbert and ZACHAR Robert. Both priests; they were charged with being accomplices of FARKAS Jozsef in the anti-Russian organization, about which he was supposed to have been informed.

b. ANDA Janos, farmer. Through a fatal mistake he gave the President of the local Communist Party some acid (frequently used in Hungarian households) to drink, which killed the man. The Russians tried to force him into admitting that the clergy induced him to kill the man.

c. Dr. HERRMANN and KOVACH Jozsef, Priests. They were accused of having made the plan which ANDA carried out.

d. KALLAY Andras, 1st Lt. The son of Minister President KALLAY. The Russians arrested him after his return from Italy; they asked him about the activities of his father. At the end of August 1946 he was released.

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e. ONDERK Jozsef, 1st Lt. Took part in anti-Russian activities. He promised KISS various weapons, which had been hidden in 1944.

f. LAJOS Ivan, PALNY György, ALMÁSY László. Probably held in connection with PALLAVICINI.

g. FILIP László, member of Parliament. He was charged with supplying the anti-Russian organization with weapons.

h. OLAFSON Placid, Priest. Anti-communist activity.

i. KIZVANH Otto. Anti-Russian activity; he had killed several Russians.

j. LONDON Lt., a paracetist. Russian Jew. Friend of RADICOR, Viktor; had many American friends. Suffered from VD; in spite of his serious condition he received no treatment.

k. HEMETH Irma and HAIDERER Istvan. 17 year old students. They were found in possession of an old gun. When questioned, they admitted that in case of another war they intended to go over to the English.

l. HALASZ György. Ministerial secretary. Address: Budapest, Szep. u. 3. He was charged with spying for the Anglo-Americans.

m. PASENOV Viktor. Greek Catholic priest from Ungvar. Offered the police to help find dollars. At one place he found 3000 dollars, which he kept for himself instead of turning them in to the Police.

n. GRUNSTEIN Erno. Hungarian Jew. PASENOV denounced him. His relatives in America paid him passage fare and he was about to immigrate to the States. The Russians maintain that he is a Russian citizen and intend to take him to Russia.

(Germany)

o. BOEMER Fritz. Pfor sheim, Frankstrasse 85, with a comrade. They were former German soldiers who had made their way from Greece to Hungary. There, they were arrested by the Russians, who were imprisoned in conditions in Greece. The two soldiers will be taken to Russia.

32. The Russians told most of the prisoners that they actually had been arrested by the Allied Control Commission, but later, at the trials, they sentenced the prisoners in the name of the Russian Military Authorities. When the Hungarians pointed out that the Russian military laws could not apply to them, the Russian replied that they had announced the laws in 1943 over the radio, so that by now everybody should know them. When friends and relatives inquire about prisoners, they generally receive the answer that the prisoners are looking for has either never been there, or is already released. The transportation of prisoners usually takes place at night, but if they have to be transported during the day, they are taken away, sitting on the bottom of a covered truck, with enough guards around them so that they cannot be seen. The prisoners receive one pound of bread and fed with soup twice daily. They have no beds, absolutely no sanitary installations and no possibility to wash or keep clean.

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33. The Hungarian Police work in close connection with the Russians. They hand over to the Russians automatically all the cases which might be of interest to them. This situation is natural, since the heads of all political departments are communists.

34. In addition to the prisoners already mentioned, there was an American soldier named, BARANY, whose rank, according to BAKAY, was Sergeant. He was from the Air Force and had come to Hungary on a visit from Lins, or more precisely from Horsching Airfield near Lins, when the Russians arrested him. He was in the same cell with BAKAY and PARDANYI and wore a uniform. At that time he was supposed to have already been there three months. Around 18 May he was taken away to an unknown place.

35. The following, concerning an American UNRRA lady, is also of interest:

On 1 May 1946 a man named SZUCSU was brought into our cell, who used to work as an interpreter. His father is dead; his mother lives in Belgrade. He told us that the Russians accused him of having helped an American UNRRA lady to escape. The lady was alleged to have been dropped by parachute into Yugoslavia to MIHAILOWITCH. She was travelling in Hungary when the Russians arrested her at Saaged. She was kept in one of the cells on the 2nd floor and made her exit from there into the garden out to the street. Later it was revealed that one of the Russian guards helped her. The next day General BELKIN, accompanied by three high ranking officers, visited the jail. He ordered all objects of comfort, even the most primitive, to be taken away. For instance they took away spoons, combs, etc. It is said that the lady was not found. SZUCSU was also accused of having given a partial plan (map) of Budapest to the lady, which designated the location of the American Mission. SZUCSU was taken away on 10 May; we never heard of him again. Before he left he promised to look up my relatives, but he has never been there.

36. They asked me about KELEMEN in connection with HALMAGY Drackos. I told them that I had once seen them together on the street.

37. When I was on my way home to Hungary, I received a telephone call in Voocklabruck (Austria) to the effect that AUSPITZ wanted me to go down to Lins to pick up three UNRRA officers who wanted to go to Hungary with me. I was to get 200 litres of gasoline for this. The men were the younger brother of AUSPITZ, BEVAL ESTVA and DR. SCHMIDT. BEVAL told me at that time that he was the only one actually attached to UNRRA. I noticed that BEVAL was very well informed about me, so that as the time to go approached (around 20 March 1946) I did not trust him and decided not to inform him of the date of my departure for Budapest. BEVAL from the Military Political Branch inquired about AUSPITZ. He told me to ask AUSPITZ whether he was not caught the last time he was in Budapest.

38. During one of the interrogations they asked me about several people. KELEMEN was among them. At the same time WANSTEIN (Capt) mentioned REVESZ. I told him that I knew REVESZ, who is in Innsbruck as the representative of the Hungarian Government. They made no notes of the information. They also asked me about OSZY Lorant, Lt. Colonel, whom I said was in Pocking as far as I knew. At this interrogation the Russians told me that they believed the letter from ANDOR to TOMPE Andras, Colonel, which I had carried was written in code which was in jail, EMERTH Sander had told me that he believed DURE brings the people to HIMLER but I was not questioned concerning this.

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20. There is close collaboration between the Vilma Kiralyne at 33 Russian jail and the Hungarian Police. Hungarian Police officers were often seen in the jail. He often saw the car of the Political Police Branch carrying prisoners. In most cases the prisoners are brought into the Russian jail by the Hungarian Police Lt. Col. FÜLDI who is assigned to the Military Political Branch told me that there is a Russian liaison man on each branch of the Hungarian Police. At the military Political Branch it is most probably Lt. Col. FÜLDI. It is significant that when I reported to Lt. Col. NEMSI after my release, he told me they wanted me to bring the DP cars back to Hungary. In my presence he phoned Lt. Col. FÜLDI and told him to ask the Russians about it. I do not know what the answer was, which came a few days later, but NEMSI told me that for the time being it was not necessary. Further collaboration between the Hungarian Police and the Russian jail is evidenced by the fact that statements taken by the Hungarian Police are used in interrogations at the Russian jail.

21. In spite of all this the Hungarians know very little about what is going on at the Russian jail (Vilma Kiralyne at 33) because at 33 there is coffee and at all the other branches of the Hungarian police the first thing I see when I go there is that I seem at the Russian jail? Officially the Hungarian Police deny any connection with the Russians.

22. In my case, my family inquired about me at the Hungarian Police and received the reply that I had been released by them, the police. I seem to have been the only one that I had been picked up by the car there. This, of course, is not true.

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APPENDIX "A"

Curriculum Vitae

1. Akos HEES, born 23 January 1904 at Arad, graduated in 1928 as engineer at the Jozsef Rador University, Budapest. During my college years I spent my spare time at sports and won several championships in rowing, running and table tennis. I was a member of the Hungarian team at the world championship matches for college students at Paris in 1928. Returning from Paris I learned that the Hungarian Air Office was looking for volunteers so I enlisted in September 1928 with the Hungarian Air Force. My training, which took one year was given to me at Budapest, Szeged and Szombathely. I graduated as number one of my class in practical and theoretical air navigation. The Commanding Officer of the Hungarian Air Force at that time, Lt. Gen. WASSEL invited me to join the Corps of Aviation Engineers. Thus, I was assigned on 1st October 1929 to the airport of Szekefehervar. I worked there for three months at the office of constructions, where I constructed wing-supporters for a new sport and training plane. After having finished this job I was appointed superintendent of the airplane assembly shop. As I was trained to pilot all types of planes used at that time in Hungary, I did all the test flying of planes repaired and/or assembled at the shop. I held that position up to 1941. During this period I was frequently sent on business trips by the Air Office as an aviation-expert. Thus I made brief visits to Genoa and Hamburg, where I had to buy wood for airplane construction. I visited the Caproni factory at Milan and the Fiat factory at Torino, the Junkers factory at Dessau, the Heinecke factory at Warnemunde near the East Sea and also the Schroeder and Heinecke parachute factories in Berlin.

2. While testing a three motored Italian model near Budapest in 1932, I crashed with my plane and was confined to hospital for several weeks. After being released I continued my occupation as test pilot. During 1936 while studying the stability of different types of parachutes, I designed several new models which were received abroad with interest. Also my articles were published in several trade papers abroad.

3. At the end of 1940 the American Military Attache, Major PATRICK, visited me in civilian clothing at my apartment at Szekefehervar and told me that he would be willing to buy my patent for the United States. He asked me to prepare pictures of these for his next visit. It was very hard for me to accept this proposition as the German war was already underway. At our next meeting I directed Major PATRICK with his car into a forest near the airport of Szekefehervar from where he could observe our trial drops. Following this performance he visited me again at my apartment, where he studied the films. He assured me that my plans would be forwarded through pouch to the United States which he did, but in the meantime Pearl Harbor occurred and he left Hungary.

4. The Hungarian Air Force used the parachutes I designed exclusively. They were known as type H.39; H.40; H.42. It was stated to me that they were preferred to foreign patents because of their better performance. From 1938 on I tested my parachutes in cooperation with Major Arpad BARTALAN, Commanding Officer of the Hungarian Parachute Regiment, and jumped several times over the airfields of Papa, Szekefehervar and Szombathely. My parachutes were patented in the U.S., Germany, Italy and Turkey.

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5. In 1940 I had difficulties in proving my "aryan" origin, because I was unable to prove that my grandfather on my father's side was not Jewish. For this reason I was registered as an officer of Jewish origin and was not promoted as scheduled. Because my superiors took a stand for me, I was not released from the Air Force, but was assigned to a mobile airplane repair shop on the Russian Front at the end of June 1941. My unit advanced with the Army in 1941 up to the Donets and during 1942 up to the Dnieper. During my stay on the Russian Front I got acquainted with the Russian population and with their living conditions. Returning from the front at the end of 1942 I was assigned to the Ministry of Defence in charge of technical supplies for the Air Force. On 1 May 1943 I was again assigned to the air field of Szekesfehervar as Commanding Officer of the repair shops. In December 1944 my unit was transferred to Paps, and shortly thereafter to Acsad and again to Gloggnitz. I had my family with me all the time. On 4 May 1945 my entire unit fell in the hands of an American Army unit.

6. Meanwhile in 1942 and 1943 I had been in Prague twice to check technical supplies delivered for the Hungarian Air Force and was invited to Rome once to show the performance of my parachutes. In 1944 I was commissioned to supervise the delivery of Heinkel type 111 airplanes. While I was flying one of these planes, I crashed in the swamps north of Warsaw because of motor failure. Luckily, I was not seriously hurt.

7. The Hungarian Air Force, following the German pattern, introduced a pigeon-shooting practice to intensify the training of pursuit-fighter pilots. In an Army wide competition I won the first prize in 1943 and was classified among the first six of the country's sharpshooters.

8. After I was released from the PW cage, I reported to Mr. Andor GELLERT's office, the Hungarian representative at that time in the U.S. Zone of Austria. He commissioned me to guard some abandoned Hungarian property and in the spring of 1946 asked me to take charge of a Hungarian convoy returning to Hungary. After my arrival at Budapest I was arrested first by the Hungarian police and then by the NKVD. I was released after some five months imprisonment. As I was unable to secure a passport and leave the country legitimately and was constantly under surveillance as an alleged "American agent", because of my connection with GELLERT, I fled the country and returned on 18 September 1946 to Austria where I immediately reported to the American authorities.

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