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Source: Stevens

According to Mr. Eckhardt, whom I have seen twice during the past six weeks, his group will buy the Hungarian Daily Népszava, published in New York. ^{Tibor} Eckhardt told that "his group" has already major part of the necessary funds to carry out such operation. This group of Eckhardt want to make an overall Hungarian Newspaper, possibly with a European Edition, and wants to change the whole editorial staff.

This writer was unable to find out which is Mr. Eckhardt's group. Eckhardt has a very low opinion on Ferenc Nagy, former Hungarian Premier, and said that Nagy is a political non entity. His Eckhardt's views on Mr. Szegedy Maszak, former Hungarian Minister in Washington are almost the same as on Mr. Nagy. Eckhardt got an invitation to reconciliation from Ferenc Gondör, editor of the Hungarian language paper Az Ember, and got word from Rusztem Vambery, former Hungarian Envoy in Washington too. All above information is from Eckhardt himself.

Mr. Eckhardt hopes that the US Government will continue on the "recently adapted" anticommunist attitude, but complained very bitterly against the remnants of the "Roosevelt Administration infested with Communists." Mr. Eckhardt told that during the war he contacted very few people from the State Dept. and nobody from OSS, because he / Eckhardt / knew that responsible people at the Central European Desks gave such information to the Russians which were not in the interests of the common warfare. Sometimes they were ordered to do so, but sometimes they did on their own.

/ Writers remark: I am able to write reports in such form as required. I am writing purposely in the present form, unless asked to do otherwise.

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General Ferenc FARKAS, the self appointed leader of the Hungarians in the Western Zones of Germany and Austria is the brother of Prof. ^{Gyula} Julius von FARKAS, former Professor for Hungarian language and literature on the University of Berlin. It is difficult to understand Ferenc Farkas without knowing about Julius /Gyula/ von Farkas. Gyula von Farkas was a professor in Budapest on the " (1924-1932) " Eötvös József Collegium which is the same in Hungary, as the "Ecole Normale Supérieure" in Paris, an Educational Institute for selected students who are becoming High School teachers. Gyula Farkas was a very enthusiastic young leader of Hungarian Progressiv students and boy scouts /progressiv but not on the left/, he is to be credited with the help given to Hungarian writers poets, journalists in Czechoslovakia, Transylvania and the SHS kingdom ^{in the years 1919-1932} Farkas formed with the help of a German Publisher, "Vogelreiter" a "Hungarian Branch" of Vogelreiter /I think in Berlin/, and the books published in Germany could be circulated in the countries of the Little Entente, otherwise during the first stormy months and years, ^{would have been} a greater Hungarian cultural activity ~~was~~ impossible (for obvious reasons/ in those countries. Gyula Farkas as a brilliant young man, got all the support from the Hungarian Universities and cultural leaders like Gyula Szekfü ^(his cousin; now emigrated in Moscow) ~~and~~ became in 1930 Director of the Collegium Hungaricum in Berlin. Since Farkas was a close friend of Professor Robert Gragger, a great German philologist, in charge of the faculty for Finno-Ugric /Hungarian too/ languages and literature ^{in the Berlin Univ.} Farkas was conferred in his job by the German Government too and after the death of Gragger, Gyula Farkas became his successor. ^(around 1932-33) Gyula Farkas adapted the German attitude after some years, when he had to renounce his Hungarian Citizenship. First he retained both Hungarian and German

He had to become a German Citizen, because according to the German Law, no alien could become a Professor of University. The Cultural Agreement between Hungary and Germany agreed with this practice, and released the men who were elected or appointed to a German University, tacitly giving them the Hungarian Passport too. Gyula Farkas later wrote such books which were bitterly criticized even by his former associates because of an excessive amount of pro-Germanic attitude at the evaluation of Hungarian history. Gyula Farkas slowly faded out from the Hungarian cultural life where he previously played a very important role. His second wife was German, his children became Germans.

a professional officer
Ferenc Farkas followed the steps of his brother ever since of the first successes of Gyula. Ferenc became a Boy Scout leader, and in 1929 he was already one of the Vice Presidents of the Association of Hungarian Boy Scouts. Like his brother, he was a progressive, unbiased decent soldier, who worked for years and years with the greatest enthusiasm for the Boy Scout Movement. This Movement was as important in Hungary as in Great Britain, not to be compared with the importance in this country. As long as Gyula Farkas was on the decent Hungarian line as far as politics concerned, Ferenc Farkas followed him. Of course ~~he~~ belonged to those officers who liked General Gombosi. This writer remembers that Ferenc Farkas saved once the Boy Scout Movement from Gombosi's interference who wanted to merge the Movement with the "Levente" Association the Compulsory Paramilitary Association for Youngsters. But he belonged always to those officers who advocated a strong Army in alliance with Germany. When his brother Gyula became more and more involved with the German instead of the Hungarian life, Ferenc Farkas followed that direction. There were information that General Ferenc Farkas, who during the war became the Commanding Officer of the "Ludovica Academia", / The Hungarian West Point, joined

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the Szalasi regime and was responsible for one of the massacres of the Jews in Budapest. This writer has no secure information to confirm or to deny above rumors. - Ferenc Farkas until 1940 was a tolerant man, unbiased as far as any Hungarian Army Officer could be. He definitely belonged to the nationalistic, pro German, pro Italian, pro Axis ~~the~~ circles and sympathized with National Socialism and with Fascism, *but at the beginning did not work for them.* General Ferenc Farkas was known as a good military expert and probably good soldier too - but at the same time as an extremely stupid politician, educated by outmoded military history textbooks and as enthusiastic as those Polish officers who run against the German tanks with their swords. He is certainly a man, like his brother who can fascinate great masses.

Since the end of the war General Ferenc Farkas is in Germany and is considered as the leader of all prewar politicians and soldiers. Many people will criticize him but in case of emergency the Hungarian emigrants in Europe, rather would follow Farkas than anybody else. These Hungarian Groups in Germany and in Austria, Italy etc. are living in a sort of a nebulous dreamland, hoping that the prewar situation in Hungary eventually will be reestablished. All these people gather around Farkas. These Hungarians, with few exceptions, believe in the restoration of a status quo ante, they believe that such a new regime will be inaugurated in the United States of America, *and they* will understand their griefs and their authoritarian, sometimes antisemitic, pro German attitude.

It is believed that General Farkas is the originator of a propaganda among the Hungarians in Europe, to resist emigration to South America ~~because~~ and he is the originator of the rumors that it's better to wait few years on European soil and after the US victory upon the Soviets, to return to Hungary immediately, having the advantage of the first echelon, capable to determine the future course of the country.