

Kricsfalussy-Hrabár Sándor
örgy.

1945.05.01.
/1915.évf./

I.cső.ker. Lovas tanaloszt.: Kiskunhalas pk-a
+ 1978.11.17. Szekszárd

1943.05.01. 1897.04.01. 1915. 1915.03.

379. SORSZ.: KAZINCBARCIKA

VORONYEJS

1921. V.KER. FHDGY.

M.KIR.CSŐ.TI. KÉPZŐ TANF. TANÁRA 1939-1940



*Kricsfalussy Hrabár Sándor
örnagy*



Kricsfalussy Hrabár Sándor
1897 — 1978

a volt kiskunhalasi lovas tanosztály parancsnoka.
Mehalt Szekszárdon 1978. XI. 17-én.
(B.L. 1979. 1. szám.)



*Kricsfalussy Hrabár Sándor
örnagy*



*Kricsfalussy Hrabár Sándor
örnagy*

Kriska Béla

zls.

1912 04.30.

Budapest, 1912. Budapest. 04. 30.

Kubai Oszkár
alez.

1942.04.01.
/1916.évf./

II.cső.ker. Székesfehérvár ea.ti.

1942.04.01. 1890.05.23. 1915.01.16. 1916-1915.03-i

F.: Naszluhác Ilona , + Buffalo /New Jersey/ USA 1986.01.04.

Gy.: Lajos,- Ilona, Kánya

+ Buffalo /New Jersey/ USA 1972.01.06.

1921. FHGY.

BBL.1986.XXXIX.2.sz.5.o.

Özv.Kubai Oszkárné, szül. Naszluhác Ilona, néhai Kubai Oszkár
alez. özvegye, 1986.01.04. Buffalóban /N.Y.USA: 86 e korában
meghalt. A ref.egyház szertartása szerint temették el a Forest
Lawn-i te,etőbe.

Gyászolják: fia Lajos, leánya Ilona, családjaik, barátaik és
sokan a bs-ak közül. /H.L.1986,04.04/.

Kulcsár. László dr.
szds.

1943.08.01.
/1937.évf./

III.cső.ker. Cső.tanzlj. Szombathely, szd.pk.

F.: Szekeres Gizella /1941, Keszthely/ "gizi"

Traunfall

fafaragó

+ Keszthely, 1992.03.

1943.08.01. 1914.05.25. 1940.07.01. 1937.

M.KIR. CSŐTÍKÉPZŐ TANF. HALLGATÓJA 1939-1940.



Dr. Kulcsár László
szds.



Dr. Kulcsár László
szds.
1943.08.01.

Kuli Sándor dr.
szds.

1943.08.01.
/1937.évf./

H.M. 20. /csendőrségi/ oszt. ea.ti.

1943.08.01. 1913.03.01. 1940.07/01./ 1937.

Sarasota/Florida/ USA mérnök

+ 1994.04.12. beteg, Psalms Memorial ^{PARK} temető, - stroke

Szül. 1913.03.01. Mezőcsát /Borsod vm./

Légv.tü.oszt.

elektromérnöki diploma

F.: Dutka Ilona /MEZŐCSÁT, 1944/
07.01.

Gy.: - Sándor, - György, - Miklós

Szül.: Mezőcsát /BORSOD VM./



MOLNÁR ISTÁN

KULI SÁNDOR

GÖRGEY KÁLMÁN

TAMÁSKA
ENDRE



Negyven év után j-ról b-ra: Dr. Kuli Sándor, vitéz Baranchi
Tamáska Endre, dr. Borhy Emil és az 1939-es avatású
Görgey Kálmán



Dr. Kuli Sándor
hadapról órm.

M. Kir. CSÖ. TI KÉPES
TANF. HALLGATÓ
1939-1940.

1940. 09. 01
/1937. évf./

P. 23. → J. GUTAŰTES

X. KÉR.

CSIKSEREDMÉ SZÁRNŰK



B.L.1994.XLVII.2.sz.12-13.o.

Dr.Kuli Sándor cső.szds. a H.M. /csendőrségi/ oszt.ea.ti.-je, nyug.
mernok Sarasotaban /Fl.USA/ 1994.04.12. hosszu, súlyos betegségben
meghalt.

1913.03.01. Mezőcsáton szül. /Borsod vm./. Katonai szolgálatát
Miskolcon a légv. tü.oszt.-nál teljesítette, hol tart.ti.-i, majd
egyetemen jogi képesítést és doktorátust szerzett.

A L.A-t ésa Cső.ti-i Tanf-ot kiválóan végezte. 1940.07.09-én hdgy-
avatták, majd Ungváron szolgált, honnan Budapestre helyezték. hol
beosztását a H.M.-ben a háboru végéig megtartotta.

Né-oban megtanult németül és egyetemen elektro-mérnöki diplomát
szerzett. Az USA-ba való kivándorlás után családjával Buffalo /N.Y./
mellett Niagara közelében telepedtek le s a Dunlop gyárban, mint mér-
nök dolgozott...Átköltöztek Sarasotába.

Temetése 1994.05.16-án ment végbe a Palms Memorial Park temetőben.
-Ft.Dr.Szépe László rk. lelkesz temette. mig az özvegy kérésére
vitéz Baranchi Tamásks Endre szds. évfolyamtársa és barátja bucsuz-
tatta...

Gyászolják özvegye dr.Kuli Sándorné, szül Dutka Ilona, fia Sándor
és felesége, unokái, mbajtársai /v.BTE, gy.j./

B.L.1972.01-06. XXV.évf.1-6.sz.48.o.

Ifj. Kuli Sándoréknál megszületett a másodikfiucska Geoffrey Mikló.

1971.06.08. A buffaloi magyar ref. templomban keresztelte Rev.

Kántor Pál

Kuli Sándor ifi

B.L.1969.01-08. XXII.évf.01-08.sz. 53.o.

1967 tavaszán szerezte meg az elektromérnöki oklevelét a Troy,N.Y.
egyetemen. Uo. 1988. 06. a komputer tartományban a M.Sc. fokozatot
nyerte el.

B.L;1969.01-08.XXII.01-08. 72.o.

Ifj.Kuli Sándor M.S.C. 1968.10.05. vezette oltárhoz Tornawanda,N.Y.
USA-ban Bowman Gladyst. Jelenleg az IBM-nél dolgozik, mint tervező
elektromérnök. Felesége Gladys a buffaloi egy-en felvette a magyar
nyelvet és magyarul megtanult. Szívből gratulálunk dr.Kuli Sándor
szds-éknak.

Kulifay László

fhdgy.

1942.04.01.

/1939.08-i évf./

VIII.cső.ker.

Ungvári cső.tanzlj. okt.ti.

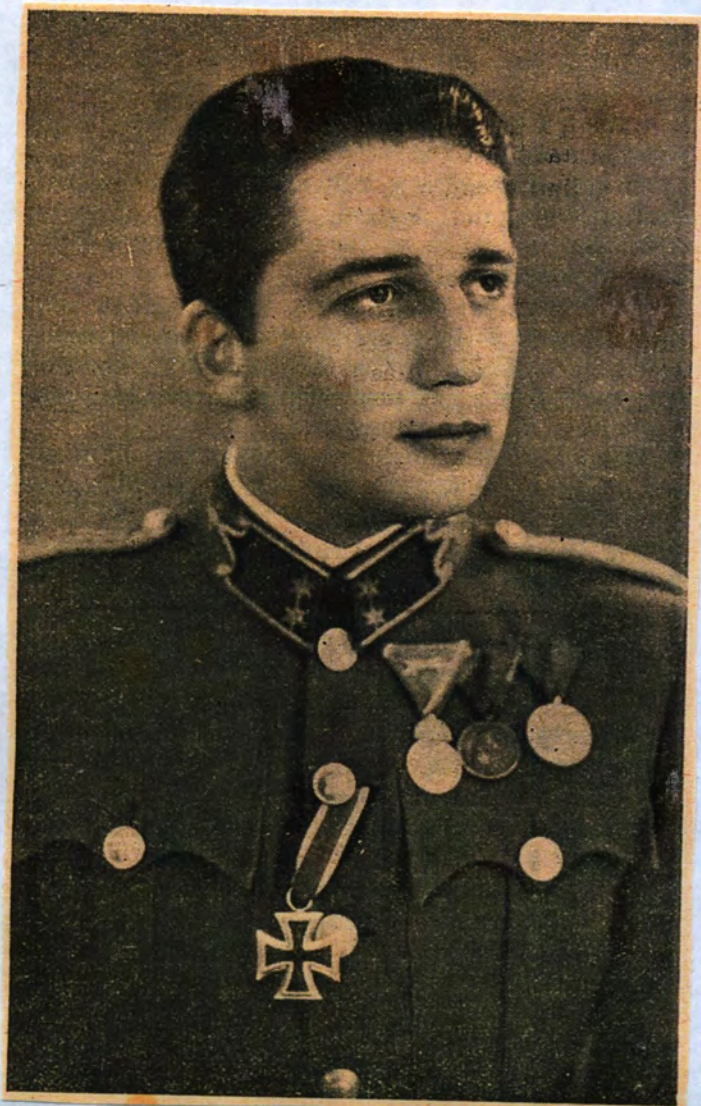
1942.04.01. 1918.05.12. 1939.08.20. 1939.08.

Argentina /Munro/

F.: Vittar Norma

+ Buenos Aires, agyvérzés, cukorbetegség, operációk

Gy.: - László



Kultsár Lajos
Orgy.

1942.09.30.
/1925.évf./

Cs.f. ea.ti.

1942.09.30. 1902.08.18. 1925.08.20. 1925.

7.kp.zlj. III. Szül.: Nyirbátor/SZABOLCS UM./
Galántai cső.zlj. pk-a. /HILDESHEIM/

16

Amerikai hdfg

Anglia

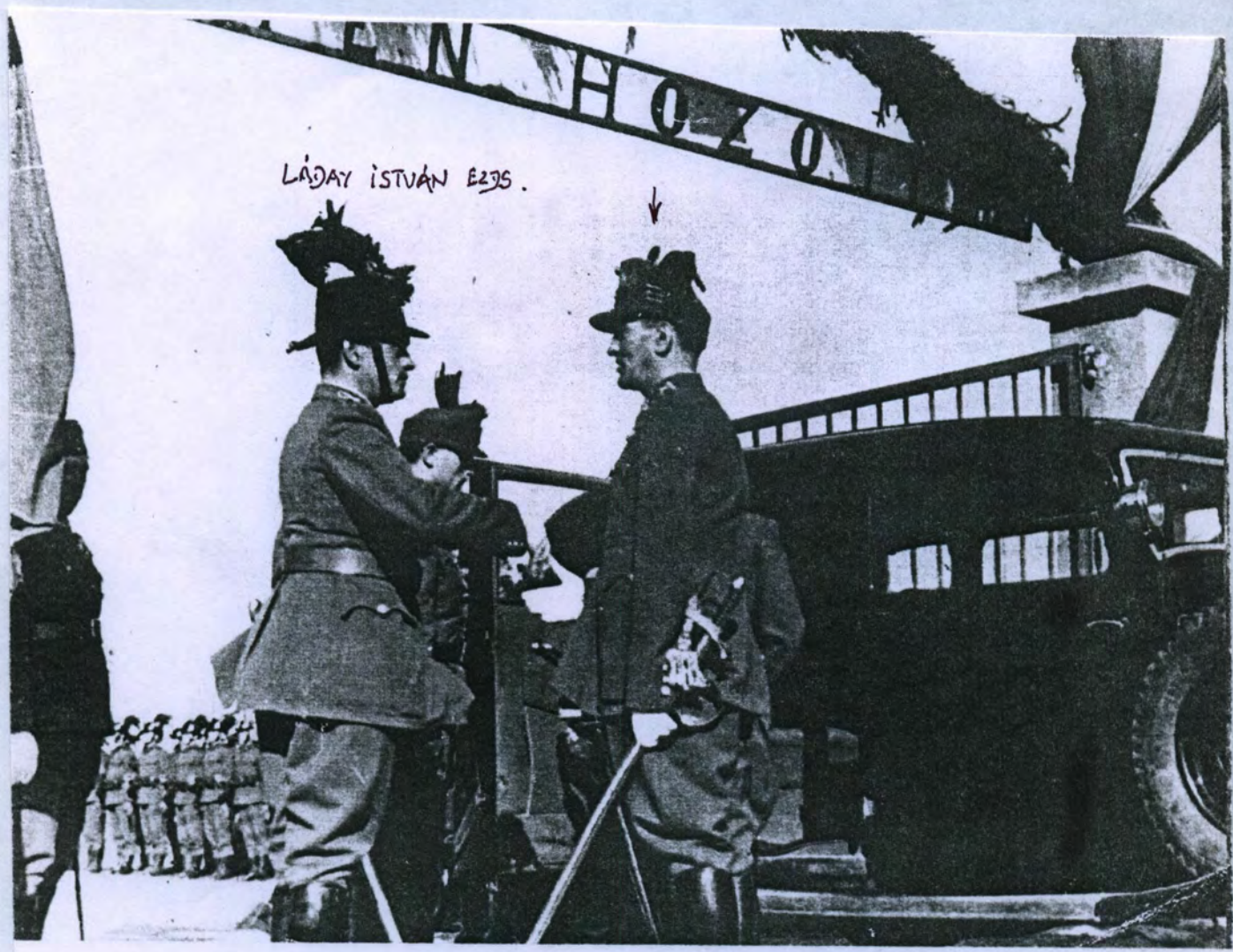
F.: Dubovszky Olga

+ London /Anglia/ 1977.07.08. csontrák

szül.: NYIRBÁTOR

N.K.

FÉLLÁBAT ELVESZITETTE 3.L. 1966.01.03. 35.o.



Láday István ezredes a Galántai cső.zászlóalj parancsnoka
Kultsár Lajos alezredessel.



Kultsár Lajos 1943-ban

FELVÉNY ÉRTÉKELÉSE 1943. ÉV. 12. SZ. 10. OLD.



Kulcsár Lajos
alez.

B.L.1965.XVIII.9-12.sz.51.o.

2. A galántai m.kir. Cső.zlj. III.pótlj-a /Kulcsár Lajos alez./
mely az összeomlástól 1947 nyaráig állott az Angol pság szolgál-
latában Hildesheimben Né.o-ban.

B.L.1966.XIX.évf.1-3.35.o.

Őszinte együttérzéssel és imádsággal állunk Kulcsár Lajos baj-
társunk /Anglia/ betegágyánál, ki súlyos operáción esett át és
fállábát elvesztette.-

GIOMORHÖTE/
1973.

Vadasz igazoltatas.

A 30-as evek kozepen, egy szep meleg szeptemberi vasarnapon, tobb mint 30 evvel ezelott, az 1-so kerulethes tartoza, Pest megyeben levo turai ors parancsnoka, anapokban a szegedi kerulettol athelyezett x.y.torm-t, az orskorlet megismerese vegett utvonalt portyazasra vezenyelte ki, egy prbcso.jt.kisereteben.

Bollog kozseg hataraba erve a jaror lovesekre lett figyelmes s az ut mellett elhuzodo kukoricásban csak hamar belbukkant egy vadasz.-Idos ember, haja es bajusszaosz, ruhazata vasott, bakkancs, rovid cserkesz nadrag, sokat mosott kaki ing es egy jobb napokat latott, oreg szalmakalap.

A jv.ki eloszor volt szolgaltatba a prbcso-vel, kisse folenyesen es magabiztosan szolt a jt-nak: "Latja azt a vadaszt!-igazoltatni fogjuk, maga meg ilyent nem is tett".-Puskajukat sulyba veve leleptek az orszagut mellett huzodo friss szantásra, amitol a kukoricas kb.50 meterre volt.- "Adjon Isten!, kialt a jv.," van-e vadasz jegye?, jofjon csak kozelebb!"-A vadasz felhurkolt egy foglyot az aggatekara s kenyelmesen megindult a jaror fele.-A jv.-tol szabalyszeruen 3 lepest oldalt lepett jt., aki mar megert nehany szemlet az orson, -nezte a vadaszt, ismerosnek talalta, kutatott az emlekei kozott....., hirtelen felismerte az osz magyar bajuszos embert, -valamit mondani is akart a jv-nek, de meglepeteseben hang nem jott ki a torokan, csak hatalmas izzadtsag cseppek kezdtek kikigyozni a prbcso.kalapja alol.A jv. eszlelve a prbcso.izgalmat, oda szolt a fogai kozott: "Talan bevan gyuladva, nem orvvasz ez", -majd a vadasz fele: "Oregem, hat egy kicsit elenkebben, mert sietos a dolgunk".-A jt.szolni akarna megint, de a vadasz mar igen kozel van s a jv.felszolitja a vadasz-jegy felmutatasara.- "Itt van", nyujtja at a vadasztaskabol kivett jegyet a vadasz.-A jv.betyken szetnyitja, ~~a talimat megadja egy szamot a szamot~~ erre mar o is izzadni kezd, -nezi a nevet v.S.F.cso.ezredes. Hisz ez a ker.pk!!!!!!! villan at az agyan.Megsem varja, hogy a jt.csatlakozzon hozza, pukajat hirtelen vallra veszi, tiszteleg, -majd zavaraban igy jelentkezik: "Nagymeltosagod, -nem, Meltosagod, -nem, Ezredes Ur stb.stb.-Latva a nagy zavart a jelentkezes utan az ezredes igy szolt: "Na jól van csandorok, csak folytassak a szolgaltatukat".-

Bevonulaz utan a jv.jelentette a tortenteket az opk-nak, aki egy cseppet sem volt elragadtatva az uj torm.elso szolgaltatol s azonnal jelentette telefonon az esetet a godolloi szarnyparancsnoksagnak.-"A szak.pk.kiszall az eset kivizsgalasara", kapta a valaszt.

2 nap mulva sz ors kapott a ker.psagtol egy rovid jegyzetet: "Az opk.nevelje az embereit tobb udvariassagra es kevesebb kenyelemre. N.orgy.ker.sgt."

A ker.psag hazi intezkedese folytan ezzel az ugy elintezest is nyert.

Az esetet a Vaskorona Rendes v.S.F.ezredes kerpk., tabornok koraban maga meselte el joizuen, aki igen megerto, melegsziu jo bajtars es parancsnok volt.

(Egyeb reszletek a szk.pk.kivizsgalo jelentesebol valok.)

22

82 betűs sorozat, i.o.-ra nem jár ki még a sorozat rövidítésével sem. Az utolsó sor fölösleges. R.

Kun Imre dr.
szds.

1942.03.31.
/1935.évf./

Cső.zlj. Galánta, szd.pk.

1942.03.31. 1910.11.19. 1939.01.01. 1935-i

Ujvidéki ügy IX.r.vádlott

Gy.: -Ágota Márta **ESKÜVÖJE 1971. 07.31. JUHÁSZ IMRÉVEL, TRENTON, N.Y.-BEN**

6 é a francia idegenlégióban

+ Trenton/New Jersey/USA, 1971.10.03. szivroham

Galántai zlj. szd. pk-a

Marseilles, Orán, Afrika, Sidi-Bel-Abbes

5 é őrm

Indokina, Vietnam

2-eme Bureau

Afrika

f. és kislánya

F.: Kish Margit +1989.05.12. N.J.

1946. 07. 04. LEFOKOZÁS ÉS KICSAPÁS

B.L.1972.07-12. XXIV.évf.7-12.sz.
43-52.o.

La Légion Étrangere, Legio Patria

Dr.Kun Imre

Nostra

Kádár Ferenc szakV.

Komáromi József szakv.



Dr. Kún Imre szds



Dr. Kun Imre szds Indokínában
1948-ban, mint idegenlégiós őrm.



Szolgálaton kívül kellemesebb
(Dr. Kun Imre szds)

Özv. Dr. vitéz Kun Imréné

Szül.Kish Margita néhai dr.v. Kun Imre cső.szds. felesége hosszabb betegeskedés után New York-i Nursing Home-ban /N.Y.USA/ 1989.05.12-én 75 éveskorában meghalt.

A gyászmisét és a temetési szertartást a Szent István templomban tartották, majd Trenton-ba /N.J./ szállították, hol 05.16-án temették férje mellé a Szent István temetőbe /B.L. 1972/Jan./

1932-XXIV, MORTUARIUM, JEKOVICZI SZÁMÚ. 12.50. 1921. elővívés

D. KUN IMRE százados 1971. október 3-án szívroham következtében Trenton, New Jersey, USA-ban, 61 éves korában váratlanul elhunyt. A tragikus napon hajnalban rosszullétről panaszkodott feleségének, meg is jegyezte, hogy szívroham-félet érez. Felkelt, megborotválkozott, autójában ült és behajtott a trentoni kórházba. Ott szabályszerűen leparkolt, majd elindult a kórház felé, ott a lépcsőn összeesett s mire aggódó felesége taxin utánaérkezett, már halott volt.

Képzett, vitéz katona volt, több partizánharcban vett részt Kárpátalján és a Délvidéken, a kardos és hadiszalagos Signum Laudis tulajdonosa volt. Utóljára a galántai csendőr zászlóalj lövész századparancsnokaként szolgált. Az összeomlás után jelentkezett a francia idegenlégióba, szolgált Afrikában és Indokínában, majd 6 évi szolgálat után kivándorolt Amerikába, szabadságát asszonyostul a kanadai, a központtal élénk kapcsolatot tartott anyagilag is támogatta. Idegenlégiós és hadvezér Ferenc vezds ur 1971. június 27-én

Szt László Lovagiánvá AVATA

si és baráti kör állta körül koporsóját. Horváth Lajos főtörm, trentoni baj-

Temetésén nagyszámu bajtársai és baráti kör állta körül koporsóját Horváth Sándor zls., csop.vez. és Horváth Lajos főtörm, trentoni bajtársa bucsusorait Földes Domokos szak. olvasta fel. Koporsóját 6 csőbajtársa vitte, melyen ott fekküet a New Jersey MKCsBK hatálmás koszoruja is a nemzeti színekkel. A megható szertartáson mindegyikükön fekete sirt.

Gyászolják özvegye, cső szás. testvérbátyja, két öccse, leánya barátai, bajtársai



A francia Idegenlégió táborigazsága Indokínában. A közepső sor balszélén Dr. Kun Imre százados

Kun László dr.I.

szds.

1941.11.01.

/1938.évf./

Kp.ny. PSÁG. TÖRZS. ALOSZT.

1941.11.01. 1909.29. 1932.08.20. 1933.

Gy. - Marta Ágota, Attila-László

+ Morisville, Transsylvania /USA/ 1972.02.24. szivroham

U.FÖKOZÁS ÉS KICSAPÁS 1945.07.04

1938. 05.01.

III. KER.

ŐPK ISK. SZOMBATHELY 3.SZD. OKT. TI.

M.kir.cső.őpk.isk.jv.tanf.3.szd,1940.évf.fhdgy.



Kun László
hadnagy



Kun László
hadnagy

Kunsági Mihály dr.
Ingy. /Korrik/

1941.11.01.
/1939.02.évf./

Nv.tanzlj. OKT. Ti.

1941.11.01. 1914,04.02. 1942.06.18. 1939102-i

+



Lajtaváry Andor
ezds. /Prettenhofer/

1944.01.01.
/1915.11.évf./

H.M. ea.ti. 20. CS ENDRŐRSÉGI OSZT.

1943.08.01. 1899.03.06. 1917.08.17. 1915.11-i

+ Sap Paulo /Brazilia/ 1986.11. érelmeszedés ^{SE} 87é

bőrdiszmüves

Szül.: Győr 1899. 03. 06.

B.L.1987.10.31. XL.2.3.o.

Lajtavári Andor szkv. m.kir. cső.ezds., a Magyar Éedemrend Lovagkeresztje és más háborus és békekitüntetés tulajdonosa, érelmeszedésben; Sap Paulo-ban /Brazilia/ 1986 novemberében, 87 éves korában meghalt.

Győrött született. 1899.III.6.-án. Az I.világháborubn katonai szolgálatot teljesített, mely után belépett a Testületbe. Utolsó beosztása Budapesten volt, a H.M. csendőrségi osztályán, mint előadó tiszt.

1949-ben vándorolt ki Braziliába, Sao Pauloban kitanulta a bőrdiszmüves szakmát és abból tartotta fenn családját. Visszavonult életet élt.

Temetése XI.15-én ment végbe a r.k. egyház szertartárkása szerint Gyászolják: családja és bajtársai. /v.V.M.A. 1987.IV.17./

Lajtaváry László II. vitéz
szds.

1940.09.01.
/1931.évf./

II.cső.ker. Törzs.: ea.ti.

1940.09.01. 1901.05.29. 1930.04.01. 1930.

okl. gazda

F.: Karásy Margit /Pitvaros, 1940/

Gy.: Buda Péter Zoltán, Andor Ulászló Jenő György 1943

+ Bregenz /Ausztria/ 1974.10.23. szivinfarktus





VITÉZ GÉZA LAKATOS
COLONEL GENERAL, PRIME MINISTER

REVIEW

AS I SAW IT

THE TRAGEDY OF HUNGARY

Géza Lakatos

After Adolf Eichmann was captured by Israeli commandos in Argentina and put on trial in Jerusalem, the one-time coordinator of the deportation of Jews in Hungary made the following statement:

Horthy's action was the only instance in all of Hitler-occupied Europe, in which an regular army allied with Germany was utilized to save Jews. I had never heard of such a thing; at first I thought that the reports were erroneous, or that I was dreaming. But later, Lakatos expelled me from Hungary altogether.

The action Eichmann referred to is associated with the name of General Ferenc Koszorus of the Hungarian Army General Staff.

During the Nazi occupation of Hungary, the Gestapo - with the help of László Baky and László Endre - planned a coup to attack the Jewish Ghetto in Budapest.

Koszorus had been stationed in the neighborhood of Esztergom with his "invisible" army, whose existence was unknown to the Germans. At Horthy's verbal directive, he deployed his forces in Budapest and ordered the 2,000-man gendarme unit to leave the city at once, or he would expel them by armed force. This historic date was July 6, 1944.

In 1994 we saw the film Schindler's List, about a German businessman who saved the lives of 1,100 Jews. When will they make one about Ferenc Koszorus, who saved 250,000 Hungarian citizens of Jewish faith, as well as thousands of Jews who fled from neighboring countries into Hungary?

It was this event that convinced Regent Miklós Horthy to fire the Sztójay cabinet, which had been forced upon him after Hungary's occupation by the Nazis, and to entrust Colonel General Géza Lakatos on August 24, 1944 with forming a new Government. Lakatos had commanded the First Hungarian Army, deployed on the eastern front to face the overwhelming Soviet advance, then later in Galicia and the Northeast Carpathians.

Regent Horthy had thrust a superhuman task onto General Lakatos. Under German military occupation and in an atmosphere of extreme tension he was expected to extract Hungary from a losing war and to sue the Soviets for an armistice.

Horthy and the Hungarian Government had been trying to conclude a peace treaty with the Allies on the West since 1942. London and Washington, however, were not prepared to negotiate a separate peace treaty. They told Hungary to request a cease fire from their eastern ally, the Soviet Union.

Barely two weeks before the German military occupation of Hungary, General Lakatos received an invitation to German Headquarters. He arrived in Berchtesgaden on March 12, where he was introduced to Hitler by General Keitel. Hitler spoke to Lakatos for half an hour, saying "Hungary is mistaken if she believes she can conclude peace separately with Soviet Russia," and "Hungary must bring much greater sacrifices that she had done so far. Everyone must go to the front, to the last man..." Lakatos remembers: "Hitler appeared old and sick, and his glazed eyes were fixed and piercing," and he became more and more furious as he spoke. "He informed me, furthermore, that a weapon was being devised to retaliate against England, and which would wipe out everything in its path." [The basis for the extensive propaganda about the German wonder weapons was the work being carried out at the Atomic Laboratory at Peenemunde.]

Lakatos related his audience with Hitler to Horthy as follows: "My general impression is that we are dealing with an aggressive, rigidly stubborn and possessed madman, who will inevitably lead the German Reich to disaster and, unfortunately, drag us along as well."

By March 17, Lakatos had returned to the front, where he learned of the occupation of Hungary. He told the envoy

sent to him by General Mannheim, commander of the *Heeresgruppe Sud*, that the occupation was "a political blunder, which revealed a complete lack of understanding of the Hungarian soul and our history."

The Government formed by Lakatos on August 29, 1944 served until October 16 of that year: a mere six weeks. Its cabinet included Lieut. Gen. Gusztáv Hennyey [later promoted by Horthy to the rank of Colonel General], Foreign Affairs; Miklós Bonczos, Interior; Lajos Csataj, Defense; Gábor Vladár, Justice; Oliver Markos, Commerce; Tibor Gyulay, Industry; Iván Rakovszky, Religion and Education. Two other ministers, who were Nazi sympathizers, completed the picture: Lajos Reményi-Schneller, Finance and Béla Jurcsek, Agriculture and Procurement. Bonczos, who became ill in October, was replaced by Baron Peter Schell, who, as it turned out, served in this capacity for only a few days.

It is interesting to note that sometimes cabinet discussions were conducted with the full knowledge that ministers Reményi-Schneller and Jurcsek would immediately inform German Ambassador Edmund Veesenmayer, who was a veritable *Gauleiter*. Of course, Veesenmayer himself was kept in check by Gestapo General Winkelmann.

Before embarking on his peace mission, Lakatos set up a secret council of experts who would reassess the military situation. The council had six members representing the military: retired Colonel Generals Vilmos Roder, Hugó Sonyi, and István Náday, Defense Minister Csataj, and Chief of the General Staff János Vörös, and Foreign Minister Hennyey; as well as four civilians: Count Gyula Károlyi, Count Móric Eszterházy, Kálmán Kánya, and Baron Zsigmond Perényi. At the first meeting of the council, Count István Bethlen was also present.

Since the complete halting of the deportation of the Jews by Horthy, members of the Hungarian Arrow Cross Party and some politicians of the extreme right conducted a propaganda smear campaign, labeling the Government and its members as "a clique of traitors". In the meantime, recalls Lakatos, "our army was weak and lacking in modern weapons, and there was no help from the Germans, despite the unstoppable might of the Soviet forces."

Lakatos remembers with gratitude Count Béla Teleki, whose personal agents managed to infiltrate the German Embassy. He was sorry to see Teleki return to his birthplace in Transylvania to await the arrival of the Russian troops there. The Romanians eventually pulled out of the German alliance and attacked the retreating German army.

The entire cabinet was not informed about the separate peace mission; only Csataj and Hennyey were aware. The delegation sent by Horthy to Moscow set out across Slovakia in the last days of September. It consisted of Lieutenant General Gábor Faraghó, Count Géza Teleki, and Domokos Szent-Iványi. They chose a route through the estate of Count Lodomér Zichy, whose brother-in-law, Baron Daniel Bánffy, acted as liaison between Horthy and the delegation.

October 15 was the fateful day when the Regent's proclamation was read over the radio: Hungary is pulling out of the war. Although Lakatos had not countersigned the proclamation, he was meeting with Horthy when a German officer entered the room and declared to Horthy: "the Prime Minister wants to speak with you." "What Prime Minister?" "Herr Szálasi." Horthy went into an adjoining room and upon his return informed Lakatos: "Szálasi wants me to hand power over to him. I threw him out."

The proposed armistice turned out to be a complete fiasco. Lakatos lists the following factors: 1) the overwhelming superiority of the German occupation forces, which the Arrow Cross could rely upon; 2) the capture of the young Miklós Horthy as a hostage; 3) collaborators among the Regent's immediate entourage; and 4) the broadcasting of the proclamation before the armistice had been signed.

"It is certain," commented Lakatos, "that under no circumstances would Horthy order an attack on the Germans." Lakatos has also stated, and this, too, is of historical significance, that he never resigned from his position as Prime Minister, nor was he ever relieved of his duties by Horthy.

While the battles were still raging, Lakatos made this observation: "We should not condemn those soldiers who followed the orders of their superiors. Undoubtedly, those at the front were not members of the Arrow Cross. We know that everyone was being terrorized into swearing allegiance to Szálasi. The younger officers followed the example of the older ones, and carried out their orders. Many well-meaning soldiers felt that, whatever their political views, the time had come to show their patriotism and courage."

We know Horthy's fate: at the order of the *Führer*, he and his family were arrested and taken to Germany. Lakatos and his wife were first transported to Tihany, then via Pannonhalma to Győr, then Sopron, and eventually to prison in Sopronkőhida. There he found himself in illustrious company: Miklós Kállay was there, as was Vilmos Nagy de Nagybacon, Prince Nándor Montenuovo, Prince Lajos Hohenlohe and his wife, former Chief Justice Géza Töreki, Generals Hennyey, Ferenc Szombathelyi, and Imre Ruzsiczay-Rudiger, several high-ranking officials from various ministries, actor Pál Jávor, and actress Ilona Titkos. General Lajos Veress had been placed in solitary confinement to await his death sentence.

Lakatos remembers with deep gratitude the Benedictine monks who had welcomed and accommodated him and his wife with great kindness at Pannonhalma, Győr, and Sopron. He is also indebted to two doctors, Professor Sándor Lumniczger and Imre Haynal, who were treating him for a serious stomach ulcer.

When the Soviets occupied Hungary, they interrogated Lakatos through an interpreter, evicted him from his Budapest apartment, interned him in Kiskőrös, made him testify at Szálasi's trial and on several other occasions, and sentenced him to internal exile in Egyék. And how did the nation - and history - repay this outstanding soldier after forty years of service? Even his pension was revoked. The Jewish religious community, remembering the hundreds of thousands of Jews

whose lives he saved, offered him an annuity of 1,000 forints per month, which Lakatos politely and respectfully declined.

Meanwhile, Lakatos was attacked by the Communist press as "Horthy's last standard-bearer." He kept in touch with Ferenc Nagy, who was, with Endre Bajcsy-Zsilinszky, one of the political prisoners taken to Germany after the occupation, and whom Lakatos managed to free and repatriate. He also remembers József Kővágó, Lord Mayor of Budapest, with gratitude.

In July of 1956, Géza Lakatos, the Colonel General and one time Prime Minister, was "permitted" to join a co-operative in Budapest, where he hand painted set patterns on handkerchiefs. He also painted First Communion and Confirmation certificates, as well as greeting cards for Christmas and Easter.

On October 23, 1956, the day of the uprising, he was living in Érd, just outside Budapest. On November 6 he was taken ill and had to be hospitalized. In 1960, his beloved wife passed away. In 1963, Lakatos completed his memoirs. In 1965, after several attempts, he was finally granted a "visitor's passport" to see his children and their families in Australia. He died there in 1967, and is buried in Adelaide.

Géza Lakatos's story is absorbing, and his memoirs make exciting reading. It took quite while for them to reach a publisher. His daughter, Mária Lakatos Szent-Ivány, promised him before his death that she would publish his memoirs. In 1977, poet and journalist Tibor Tollas visited Australia. It was he who took the Lakatos manuscript to Munich for publication in Hungarian [Aurora Publishing].

The English language edition has just been published in New York by George Rédey. The foreword by Professor John Lukács, the well-know American Hungarian historian, stresses that Géza Lakatos had remained loyal to Horthy and to the ideal of Hungary's independence. He tried to save his nation during one of the most difficult periods in its history. In her preface, Lakatos's daughter expresses her gratitude to Mr. Tollas, George Irsay (her cousin, who financed the first edition in Hungarian), and Mr. Rédey.

Many are unfamiliar with that period of Hungarian history which began in March of 1944 with the occupation of Hungary by Nazi Germany, and ended on April 4, 1945 with the Soviet occupation, which lasted another fateful 45 years. From Lakatos's memoirs, it is clear that Hungary's people, including her high ranking military officers, did not succumb to the superior forces of the Nazis, and saved more people than any other country in Europe.

The struggle for freedom and national independence are evident in Lakatos's memoirs. In Hungary's 1,100th year and 40th anniversary of the 1956 uprising, it is important that as many people as possible read the book, and give copies of it to American friends.

by John Fercsey

translated by Ildi Wetherell, 1996

As I Saw It - The Tragedy of Hungary, by Colonel General Géza Lakatos, with Foreword by Professor John Lukács.

FERENC KOSZORÚS, Colonel of the Royal Hungarian General Staff, Commander of the First Armored Division:

Memoirs and Essays

Published by the Hungarian Historical Research Society - 528 pages

The writings of Colonel Ferenc Koszorús contain wealth of fascinating and informative data relating to a critical period of Hungarian history. Based on personal experiences, his writings portray the tragic fate of Hungary during the Second World War, including the chaos caused by internal tension. These writings, moreover, not only chronicle certain key political and military events, they also offer solutions to exceedingly complex problems within the framework of high moral bearings, without which solutions prove to be ephemeral.

Col. Koszorús military competence, expertise, and outstanding character enhanced his clear-sighted judgement. The selfless dedication he exhibited also characterized his family. He is descended from Transylvanian nobility, born into a family that voluntarily relinquished its special privileges during the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 in a demonstration of solidarity with the Hungarian nation. In this spirit, Col. Koszorús acted decisively to further the interests of his beloved homeland, motivated solely by a desire to serve the common good, even at great personal risk to himself. He was not drawn to any form of political extremism at a time when many could not resist the lure of seemingly simple answers to intricate questions or career advancement.

In an extraordinary action taken in July of 1944, Col. Koszorús intervened to block an attempted coup by László Baky. Koszorús valiant effort preserved the remnants of the legitimate Hungarian political system, prevented the overthrow of the Regent, and thwarted the deportation of the more than 250,000 Jews concentrated in Budapest. Only in Hungary did a military unit employ force against an attempted coup supported by Nazi collaborators, the German occupation forces, and Adolf Eichmann.

Col. Koszorús's merit was not only that he carried out the Regent's order at a time when such orders were generally disobeyed, but that he voluntarily offered his services to block Baky's perfidious act. He specifically requested the Regent's order by way of the Commanding Officer of the Royal Guard, General Károly Lázár, to preserve the legality of his intervention and thereby remain faithful to his oath. It was his unshakable convictions that "without trustworthiness there is no 'soldier', without strict adherence to a soldier's military oath, there is no trustworthiness."

After blocking the Nazi coup, Col. Koszorús was sought by the German Gestapo. To avoid certain arrest and execution, he first fled to western Hungary, and then after becoming ill he took a medevac train to Austria and ultimately to Bavaria. He arrived in the United States with his family in 1951, after which he continued to serve both his former homeland as well as his adopted country, working for the U.S. Topographic Command.

In October of 1951, during the Truman administration, Congress authorized funds to organize and train legions of European immigrant veterans for the eventual liberation of their homelands. Finding Col. Koszorús to be untainted by either Nazism or Communism and judging him to be a reliable military man, the U.S. entrusted him with the task of establishing the Hungarian veteran armed force.

In addition to his new career, Col. Koszorús continued to research and write on a variety of topics relating to Central and Eastern Europe. Out of modesty, he did not initially publicize his voluntary and historic intervention against the conspirators. Only after becoming aware of the misunderstanding and disinformation surrounding the Baky affair did he take the advice of friends and publish in 1961 his version of the events, so that "this episode be preserved for posterity in a factual and objective manner."

Col. Koszorús died in 1974.

Gabriella F. Koszorús-Varša, 1989

SÁNDOR HAHN: THE JOURNEY AND FATE OF THE HOLY CROWN, 1944-1978

This work opens up an unknown chapter of the history of that famous treasure. Several books have been written by art historians about the Holy Crown of Hungary as to its artistic value, or its historical and legal aspects, but the events of World War II and the subsequent years of the Crown's journey provide us with new information.

The author, who became head of the Hungarian Restitution Mission in 1946, followed the path of this royal coronation relics and documented their torturous journey. He gathered information from several sources, such as the National Archives in Washington, D.C., as well as from personal recollections and letters.

After the forced abdication of Regent Nicholas Horthy in October of 1944, the leader of the Arrow Cross (Hungarian Nazi) Party, Ferenc Szálasi assumed power. He ordered the Crown, the coronation mantle, and the various other regalia to be removed from Budapest to Veszprém, then to Kőszeg in December, and finally to Velem where his personal bunker shielded him in his westward flight. Colonel E. Pajtás, Commander of the Royal Crown Guard, followed this itinerary without ever leaving the relics unguarded. In March of 1945 these national treasures were taken to Mattsee, Austria where Col. Pajtás buried the Crown hidden in an empty gasoline tank during the night, while the local pastor, Father A. Strasser, hid the mantle, the reliquary of the right hand of King St. Stephen, and the silver table service of Emperor Franz Joseph I. The reliquary was later transferred into the custody of the Archbishop of Salzburg and eventually returned to Budapest.

As head of the Hungarian Restitution Mission, Sándor Hahn was entrusted to verify the authenticity of the Crown, sword, scepter, orb, and other treasures removed from Hungary, which were by that time already in Munich in U.S. custody.

Some groups felt that the Holy Crown should rightfully be transferred to the Vatican, since it was Pope Sylvester II that had sent it originally to King Stephen in 1000, while others pleaded that it remain in American hands. The latter view prevailed, and Fort Knox became the new home of the coronation regalia until 1978, when President Carter returned them to the Hungarian people.

Hahn's book contains data and an extensive collection of photographs of earlier coronations, official and private documents, as well as photographs taken by the author. This painstaking work helps complete our knowledge about this dramatic journey, and would be a great addition to any historical or art library.

THE THORN BIRDS

Colleen McCullough's prize-winning novel is now available in Hungarian. The translation itself is so outstanding, that this book can serve as an excellent study aid for a Hungarian speaker studying English, or vice versa. It can also make an wonderful gift for Hungarian speaking parents, relatives, and friends.