

KV 2/242

Fuellop Josef
or whatever ways it had been spelled.

This document would not have been selected, when this name had not once played such a major role within the context of the KRAEMER and JOSEPHINE case; delt with it extensively in the 'mp4' presentation:

<https://www.cdvandt.org/klatt-ostro-josephine.htm>

case (Third Part, towards the end).

Miss McCollum, researched on behalf of the Secret Services (1970s), that Kraemer's statements on the ominous Fullep source bore truth.

And, *inter alinea*, their consideration internally - expressed and confirmed this quite well, too.

As generally in these kinds of file considerations: all sections selected are my choices; though always easily recognisable due to the blue, red and not often used green colours.

This document is meant for study purposes only; therefore do not multiply it, as some still obey to Crown Copyright.

By Arthur O. Bauer

rm 83

603,361

FILE CLOSED

FUELLOP, JOSEF.

Also

FILE CLOSED

FILE CLOSED

Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date	Date	Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date
	PA	24 JUL 1963				
		15 JUL 1963				
		5 MAR 1964				
		22 MAR 1964				
		18 MAR 1964				
	PA	9 DEC 1964				
		11 DEC 1964				
		5 JUL 1965				
		20 JUL 1965				
		21 MAY 1966				
		22 MAY 1966				
		9 MAY 1969				
		24 JUN 1969				
		1 AUG 1969				
	PA	8 AUG 1969				
		21 OCT 1974				
	Pa.	10/74				
	PA	30 DEC 1975				
	G3B	10 FEB 1983				
	PA	2 FEB 1990				
		24-8-55				

KV2/242

PF 603,361

KV 2/242

Fuellop Josef (Fülöp Joseph)

PF 603361

(AOB, [Please notice](#) - the quite many times this file had been studied (considered). Quite exceptionally in the 1960s; the 1970 studies might be connected on to Miss McCollum's Report in connection to the report on the mysterious Dr. Karl-Heinz Kraemer, who operated from Stockholm successfully)

MINUTE SHEET.		Reference P.F.603,361
4.7.46	From SIS re FUELLOP	1a
<p>1.</p> <p>Captain informed me this morning that FUELLOP has arrived in Gibraltar and the Governor of Gibraltar is objecting to him being kept there any longer than is necessary. The Governor requested that he be put aboard a troop ship leaving for the UK July 6th and Captain Lecky asked whether we would have any objections to him being brought here en route for B.A.O.R. I told him that permission of the Home Office would have to be obtained and they might raise objections to a man being allowed to come to this country in transit for Germany who was a Hungarian, and I asked that SIS representative see if it were possible for him to be sent to Germany direct by some method. Lecky rang back to say that this had proved impossible, and I accordingly rang Colonel Adam asking him to get Home Office approval for this man to come to this country and be R.L.L. pointing out that he must be regarded as a dangerous case as he had evaded capture on previous occasions. At 2 pm. I contacted Mr. Leo Long of B.A.O.R. and obtained his permission for FUELLOP to go for interrogation to CSDIC (WEA)</p> <p><i>J. Chenhalls</i> J. Chenhalls.</p>		
B.1.b 5.7.46		
<p>3.</p> <p>The Home Office have granted permission for FUELLOP to come to this country and be refused leave to land and held temporarily in Brixton Jail. Captain Kennedy (C.1) arranged with the Immigration Branch of the Home Office for him to be given Police escort from the Port of his arrival to the prison. B. Division have agreed to arrange his transport from Brixton to CSDIC (WEA)</p> <p><i>J. Chenhalls</i> J. Chenhalls.</p>		
9.7.46		

Minute Sheet.

4.7.46 from SIS (M.I.6)

1a

Captain (name being erased = Lecky) informed me this morning that Fuellop has arrived in Gibraltar and the Governor of Gibraltar is objecting to him being kept there any longer than is necessary. The Governor requested that he be put aboard a troop ship leaving for the UK July 6th and Captain Lecky asked whether we would have any objection to him being brought here en route for B.A.O.R. (British Army over the Rhine) I told him that permission of the Home Office would have to be obtained and they might raise objections to a man being allowed to come to this country in transit for Germany who was a Hungarian, and I asked that S.I.S (M.I.6) representative see if it were possible for him to be sent to Germany direct by some method. Lecky rang back to say that this had proved impossible, and I accordingly rang Colonel Adam asking him to get Home Office approval for this man to come to this country and the R.L.L. pointing out that he must be regarded as a dangerous case as he had evaded capture on previous occasions (Why should this man not evade a Secret Service of a not friendly nation?) At 2 p.m. I contacted Mr. Leo Long of B.A.O.R. and obtained his permission fro Fuellop to go for interrogation to CSDIC (WEA) (Combiner Services Detailed Interrogation Centre)

The Home Office have granted permission for Fuellop to come to this country and he refused leave to land and held temporarily in Brixton Jail. Captain Kennedy arranged with the Immigration Branch of the Home Office for him to be given Police escort from the Port of his arrival to the prison.

Joan Chenhalls

9.7.46

KV 2/242-1, page 4

16.7.46 2,050,000 8/40 JC&SLad Cp644/229 (REGIMENT)	From S.I.S. ref. CX/ /19 dated 15.7.46. re FUELLOP, attaching draft.	5a.
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(AOB, I would not wonder that the blanked CX/ should read: CX/12799/19)

KV 2/242-1, page 6

26.7.46.	From S.I.S.ref.CX/ /19 dated 25.7.46. further to 15a attaching a note from Madrid re FUELLOP.	19a
30.7.46.	From S.I.S. enc. original letter from FULOP to WASTEESON.	19b.
30.7		
	20.	
31.7.46.	To BAOR enclosing copy of report at 19a; explaining details of FUELLOP's arrival.	20a

26.7.46 From S.I.S. ref. CX/12799?/19 dated 25.7.46 further to 15a attaching a note from Madrid re Fuellop

30.7.46 From S.I.S. (M.I.6.) enc.? Original letter from Fulop to Wastesson.

31.7.46 To BAOR enclosing copy of report at (Minute)19a; explaining details of Fuellop's arrival. (AOB, apparently the H.O.'s legal standing (which I myself admire very much!) they weren't allowed to keep him unconditionally by S.I.S. (M.I.6))

KV 2/242-1, page 7

13.9.46	To B.A.O.R. enclosing copies of 4 relevant reports on KRAEMER	25a
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13.9.46 To B.A.O.R. enclosing copies of 4 relevant reports on Dr. K-H Kraemer (Josephine) <https://www.cdvandt.org/klatt-ostro-josephine.htm>

KV 29.10.46

29.10.46	To S.I.S. enclosing copies of Final report on FULLOP	26a
	27.	
	B.3. -	
	Please see paragraphs 43 - 46 in report at 26a	
	B.2.b/JC	
	30.10.46	J. Chenhalls
	28	
30.10.46.	To American Embassy re FUELLOP	28w
30.10.46.	To S.S.U. enclosing copies of interrogation on FUELLOP	28x
30.10.46.	To B.2.a. from B.2.b. enclosing report on FUELLOP	28y
1.11.46.	To S.S.U. enclosing additional copies of Interrogation report on FUELLOP.	28z

29.10.46 To S.I.S. (M.I.6) enclosing copies of Final report on Fuellop (Fullep)

30.10.46 To American Embassy re Fuellop
To S.S.U. enclosing copies of interrogation on Fuellop
To B.2.a (M.I.5. TAR) enclosing report on Fuellop
To S.S.U. enclosing additional copies of Interrogation report on Fuellop

(AOB, to what I understand, is, that it apparently were the Americans who gained the major information)



KV 2/242-1, page 7

30.11.46	From B.A.O.R. telegram re. KRAEMER and whether FULLOP and LIEBER cases closed.	30a
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30.11.46 from B.A.O.R. telegram re Kraemer and whether Fullop ([Fuellop](#)) and Lieber ([KV 2/392](#)) cases closed.

3.1.47.	Copy of letter from S.I.S. to the Foreign Office re FUELLOP.	33a.
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3.1.47 Copy of letter from S.I.S. ([M.I.6.](#)) to the Foreign Office re Fuellop.

KV 2/242-1, page 8

7.3.47.	Copy of note from F.O. re Joseph FULOP's release.	34a
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35.

24.3.47.	To H.Q.Int.Div.BAOR re Joseph FULLOP's release	35a
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7.3.47 Copy of note from Foreign Office re Joseph Fulop's release.

24.3.47 To H.Q. Int. Div. BAOR re Joseph Fullop's release.

(AOB, [let us consider that Fuellop was captured on 5.7.46 and that he should have been released about 24.3.47, he had been kept in captivity about 8 months](#))

KV 2/242-1, page 8

15.5.47.	To F.O. re FULLOP's repatriation.	39a
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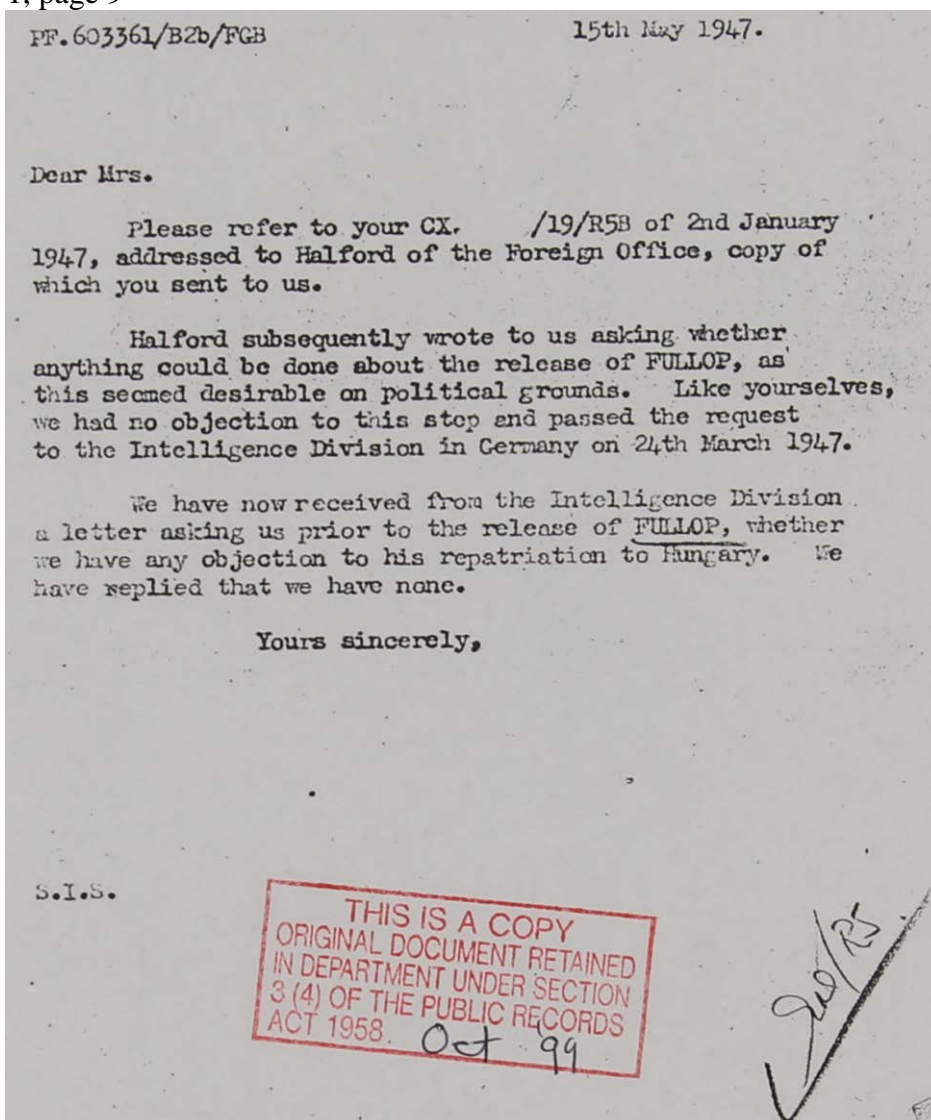
40.

15.5.47.	To S.I.S. re FULLOP's repatriation.	40a
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15.5.47 To F.O. re Fullop's repatriation ([To what country, Communist ruled Hungary?](#))



KV 2/242-1, page 9



Dear Mrs.,?

Please refer to your CX/12799?/19/R5B (the registry) of 2nd January 1947, addressed to Halford of the Foreign Office, copy of which you sent to us.

Halford subsequently wrote to us asking whether anything could be done about the release of Fullop, as this seemed desirable on political grounds. Like yourselves, we had no objection of this step and passed the request to the Intelligence Division in Germany on 24th March 1947.

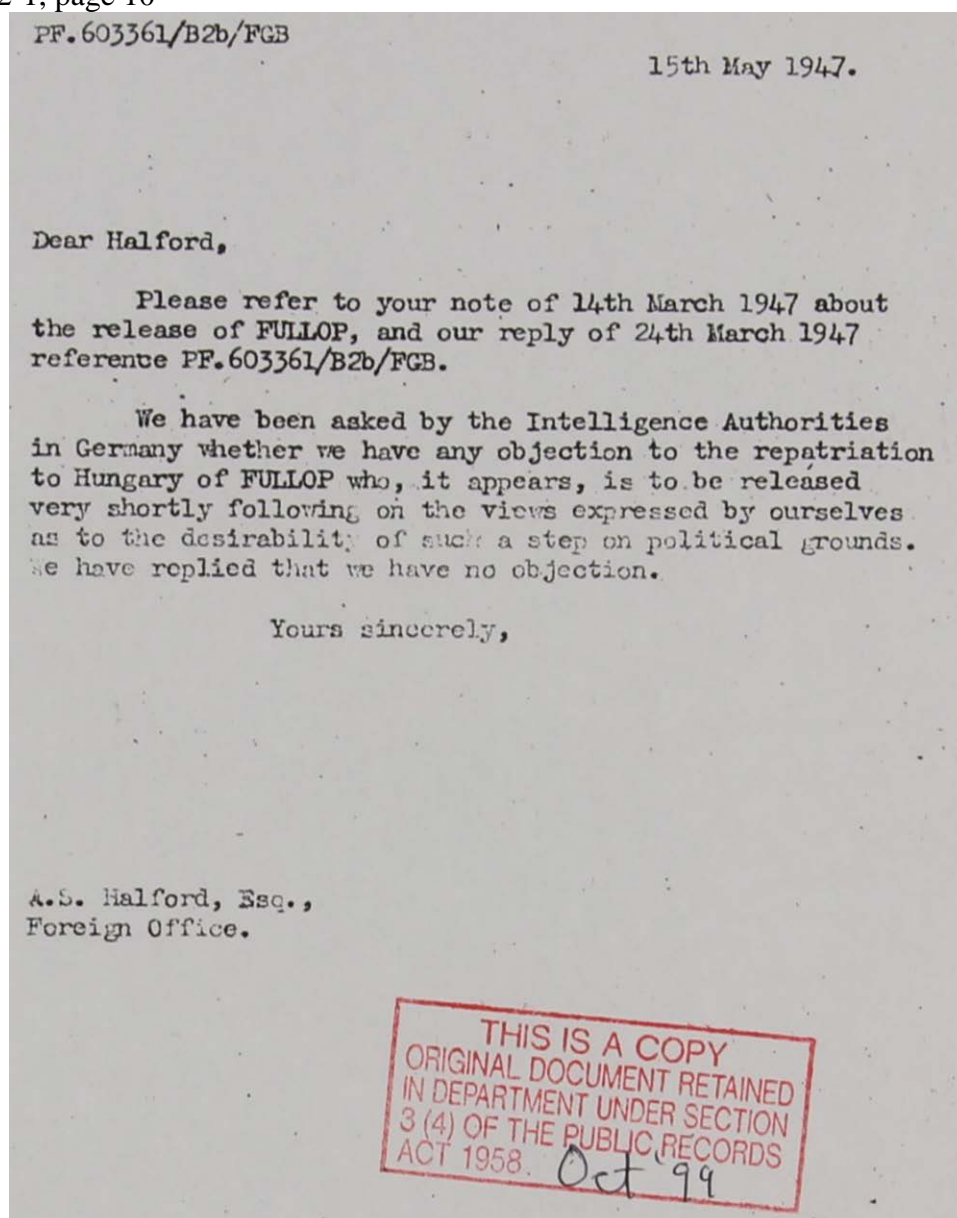
We have now received from the Intelligence Division a letter asking us prior to the release of Fullop, whether we have any objection to his repatriation to Hungary. We have replied that we have none.

Yours sincerely ,

AOB, these questions are the result of the “Secret Agreement” with the Russians, that all nationals should be repatriated to their genuine countries. In consequence, likely ending up in the death of those concerned. This also shows the mood of the Secret Services, as they, most probable, possessed knowledge of the consequences of what they decided! The name of this secret agreement was: “Operation Keelhaul! Already this name implied the harshness of this operation!”)

↓

KV 2/242-1, page 10



15th May 1947

Dear Halford,

Please refer to your note of 14th March 1947 about the release of Fullop, and your reply of the 24th March 1947 reference PF 603361/B.2.b/FGB

We have been asked by the Intelligent Authorities in Germany whether we have any objection to the repatriation to Hungary of Fullop who, it appears, is to be released by ourselves as to the desirability of such a step on political grounds. (Democracy, versus Communist, regime) We have replied that we have no objection (to which implication?)

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KV 2/242-1, page 15

Copy of note from F.O. re Joseph FULOP

349

German Section,
M.I.5.

Please see the attached files
about FULOP which whose case I think
that you are already familiar.

Can anything be done about releasing
him? This seems desirable on political
grounds.

(Sgd) A.S. Halford,
14.3.47.

German Section,
M.I.5.

Please see the attached files about Fülöp which was I think that you are already familiar.

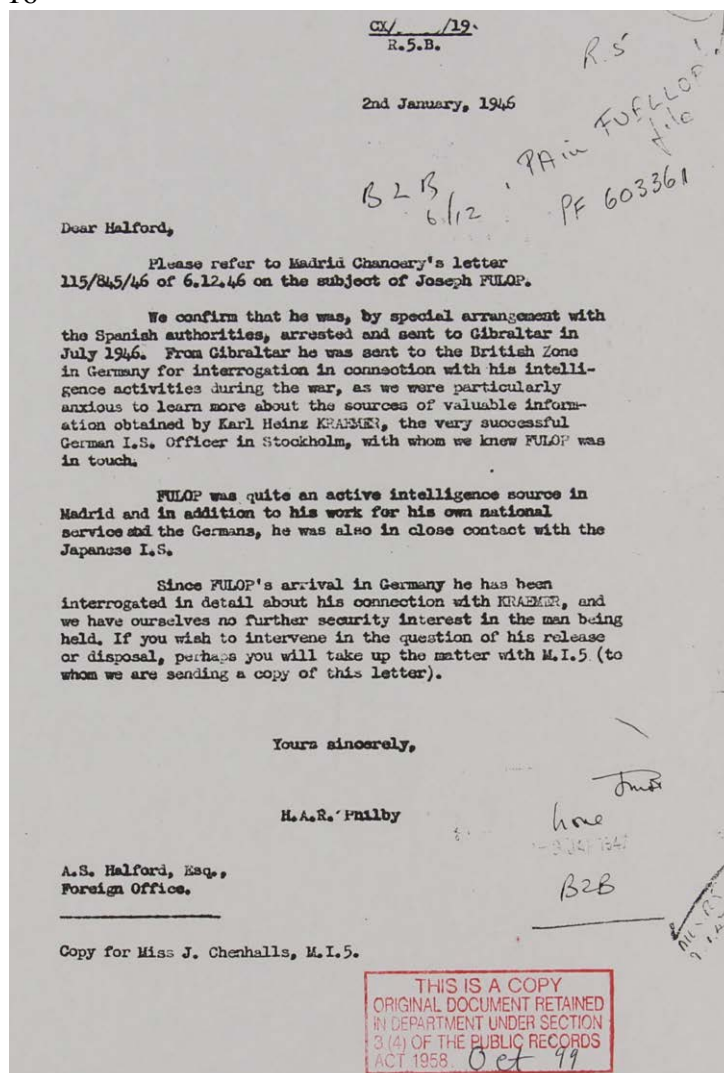
Can anything be done about releasing him? This seems desirable on political grounds.

(Sgd) A.S. Halford ([Foreign Office](#))

14.3.47

↓

KV 2/242-1, page 16

2nd January, 1946

Dear Halford (Foreign Office),

Please refer to Madrid Chancery's letter ...of 6.12.46 on the subject of Joseph Fulop.

We confirm that he was, by special arrangement (a swop) with the Spanish authorities, arrested and sent to Gibraltar in July 1946. From Gibraltar he was sent to the British Zone in Germany (routed via England) for interrogation in connection with his intelligence activities during the war, as we were particularly anxious to learn more about the sources of valuable information obtained by Karl-Heinz Kraemer, the very successful German I.S. Officer (Diplomat!) in Stockholm, with whom we knew Fulop was in touch.

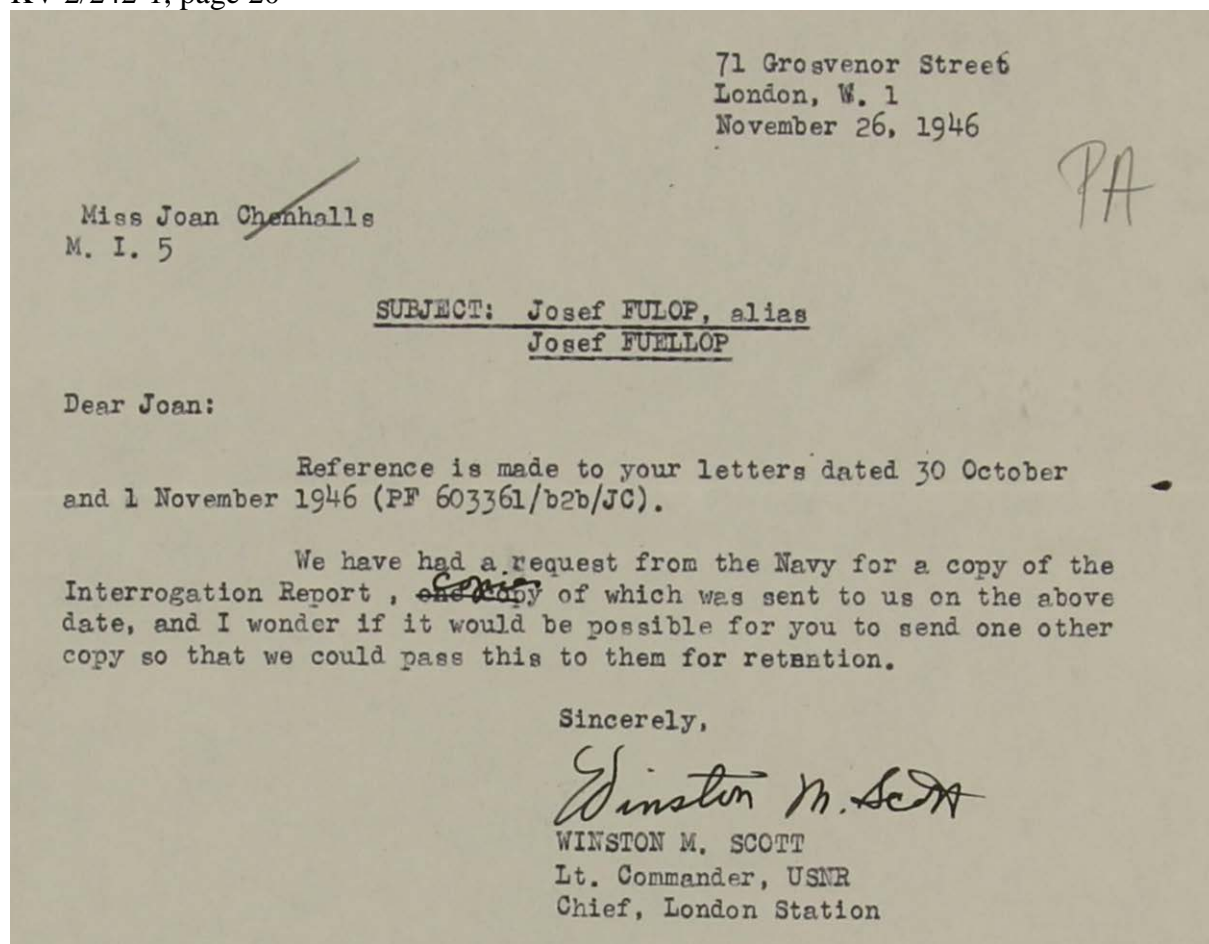
Fulop was quite an active intelligence source in Madrid and in addition to his work for his own national services and the Germans, he was also in close contact with the Japanese I.S. (indirectly, but meant is Onodera)

Since Fulop's arrival in Germany he has been interrogated in detail about his connection with Kraemer, and we have ourselves no further security interest in the man being held. If you wish to intervene in the question of his release or disposal, perhaps you will take up the matter with M.I.5 (to whom we are sending a copy of this letter).

Yours sincerely,
H.A.R. (Kim) Philby

Copy for Miss Joan Chenhalls, M.I.5.

KV 2/242-1, page 20



71 Grosvenor Street
London W.1
November 26. 1946

Miss Joan Chenhalls
M.I.5.

Subject: Josef Fulop, alias
Josef Fuellop.

Dear Joan:

Reference is made to your letter dated 30 October and 1 November 1946

We have had a request from the Navy for a copy of the Interrogation report, copy of which was sent to us on the above date, an I wonder if it would be possible for you to send one other copy so that we could pass this to the retention.

Winston M. Scott
Lt. Commander, USNR
Chief, London Station
(AOB, [part of the US Embassy; or Legation?](#))

↓

DIC
COG(BE)

SECRET
FINAL REPORT

FR 103

ON

Jozef FULLOP (FÜLLÖP)

Ref Brief Int Div/A1(a)/PF 21477 of 6 Aug 46 and additional questionnaire dated 5 Jul 46 forwarded under above.

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- APPENDIX B STAFF OF THE HUNGARIAN LEGATION IN LISBON 1942-43
- APPENDIX C STAFF OF THE HUNGARIAN LEGATION IN MADRID 1943-45
- APPENDIX D PRISONER'S ACTIVITY IN PORTUGAL (MAY 42-NOV 43)
- APPENDIX E PRISONER'S ACTIVITY IN SPAIN (1944-46)
- APPENDIX F PRISONER'S REPORTS
- APPENDIX G FIDRAUC, VELASCO AND DE LA CAMARA
- APPENDIX H PERSONALITIES

I. PREAMBLE

1. This case presented two main difficulties:-

- a) The identity of Prisoner himself
- b) The true evaluation of his background.

With regard to a), all the info at hand indicated that Prisoner was identical with the FULLEP source of KRAMER. It is now apparent that he is not so identical, but must be considered as only a part, and not even the most important part, of this source. The reasons for this are given in Appendix A.

With regard to b), the background is all-important, as otherwise Prisoner's behaviour, and that of his contacts, is inexplicable. This background is that of the Hungarian community in IBERIA during the war years, when the normal inefficiency of the Hungarian admin was increased by difficulties of communication.

2. Prisoner himself is a typical product of the Eastern European countries. Whilst giving a certain loyalty to HUNGARY, owing to the accident of his having been born there, he has not allowed this to influence his behaviour in any way.

Throughout his life, he has been self-centred, using his friends and employers, even when the employer was his government, for the one purpose of supplying him with as comfortable an existence as possible, untroubled by any responsibilities.

3. The moral aspect of his actions did not come into his consideration. He worked for the Japanese, the Hungarians and the Germans, taking care, however, to ensure that he came into no personal danger and covering himself by making contacts with individuals who were, or whom he thought to be, in contact with the Allies.

4. He is emotional, sentimental and unstable - the very last type of individual to be trusted by SZANTAY, or GRUNDBÖCK, with any matters of importance.

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Final Report 103. (US file type)

Final Report

On

Josef Fullop (Füllöp)

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Appendix F	Prisoner's Reports
Appendix G	Fidrmuc (OSTRO), Velasco and De La Camera
Appendix H	Personalities

I Prelude.

This case presented two main difficulties:-

- a) The identity of Prisoner himself
- b) The true evaluation of his background.

With regard to a), all the information at hand indicated that Prisoner was identical with Fullep source of Kraemer (Hektor - Josephine). It is now apparent that he is not identical but must be considered as only a part, and not even the most important part, of this source. The reasons for this are given in Appendix A.

With regard to b), the background is all-important, as otherwise Prisoner's behaviour, and that of his contacts, is inexplicable (mysterious). This background is that of the Hungarian community in Iberia during the war years, when the normal inefficiency of the Hungarian administration was increased by difficulties of communication.

2 Prisoner himself is a typical product of the Eastern European countries.

Whilst giving a certain loyalty to Hungary, owing to the accident of his having been born there, he was not allowed this to influence his behaviour in any way.

Throughout his life, he has been self-centred, using his friends and employers, even when the employer was his government, for the purpose of supplying him with as comfortable an existence as possible, untroubled by any responsibilities.

3 The normal aspect of his actions did not come into his consideration. He worked for the Japanese, the Hungarian and the Germans, taking care, however, to ensure that he came into no personal danger and covering himself by making contacts with individuals who were, or whom he thought to be, in contact with the Allies.

4 He is emotional, sentimental and unstable – the very last type of individual to be trusted by Szantay, or Grundböck (the latter also an Hungarian; a good friend of Kraemer, but who died in spring 1944), with any matters of importance.



5. He is anxious now to minimise the work he was doing for the Axis and to exaggerate any chance which might be construed as showing his "pro-Allied" feelings. After making allowances for the above, it is believed that his infm as to facts is reliable, the more so as he is fully prepared to betray anyone who has helped him in the past if he thinks it will place him in a more favourable light.

6. WARREC's spelling of his name, ie FULLOP, has been adopted throughout, although Prisoner himself never used this spelling, always spelling his name FULOP, except for a brief period in AMERICA when he used PHILLIPS.

KRUMER now believes that the source was spelt FULEP, but to avoid further confusion the old spelling FULLEP has been retained.

II. PERSONAL HISTORY

7. Personal Details

Date and Place of Birth: 24 Jun 1898 at KUKÜLLÖDOMBO, HUNGARY.
Nationality Claimed: Hungarian.

8. Career

1904-15	School at SZEKELYODVARHELY in TRANSYLVANIA. Finished his education at KOLOZSVAR (CLUJ).
1915	Volunteered for the 21 Honved (Landwehr); served in the same coy as Bela KUN.
Nov 1915-17	Wounded and taken prisoner on the GALICIAN front. In prison camp PIESPCANKA, near TSITA.
1917-20	Exchanged as 100% disabled and returned to KOLOZSVAR where he remained, studying.
1920	Went to BUDAPEST for a year.
1921-24	In KOLOZSVAR again, living by odd jobs and on money obtained from relief organisations.
1924	Emigrated to CUBA; worked as waiter in a Hungarian restaurant in HAVANA.
1925	Took post as foreman with the UNITED FRUIT Co on a plantation near BUENA VISTA, HONDURAS.
Winter 25-Mar 26	Went into partnership with the brothers KOVACS (no connection with the KOVACS later in IBERIA), running a banana plantation in GUATEMALA at TRUJILLO. Contracted malaria and was moved by sea to Turo Hospital, NEW ORLEANS.
Mar 26-Apr 26	Discharged from hospital. Stayed with his uncle Jan BOY, ELLWOOD CITY, PENNSYLVANIA, an employee of UNITED STEELS Pa.
Apr 1926	Went to NEW YORK, working as houseboy in hotels.
1927-28	Waiter in Hotel Roosevelt, NEW YORK. Quotes as reference for his activities at this time: Dr TEKARO, pastor of 69th Street Reformed Church.
1929-	Set up a studio in Lexington Avenue, and later in 33rd Street, where he did commercial art, etc. Changed his name to Emory Joseph PHILLIPS. This same year, as a result of the economic crash, he gave up his independent work and became a salesman for, among other firms, CHEVROLET and the ALUMINIUM KITCHEN UTENSILS Co Inc.
1935	Obtained relief work in the Park Dept of NEW YORK City, attending night school at the same time. He rose to be assistant draughtsman and surveyor. Quotes as reference at this time: Westergaard VIGO, an official of the Sanitation Dept of NEW YORK City.
1938	Dismissed under the law requiring all employees to have official entry papers. He had none, and gives as the reason that it would have been necessary for him to leave the country and re-enter legally, for which he never had the money. During these years, he had a liaison with a Mrs SNYDER (LUX Advt Dept).

5 He is anxious now to minimise the work he was doing for the Axis and to exaggerate any chance which might be constructed as showing his “pro-Allied” feelings. After making allowances for the above, it is believed that his information as to facts is reliable, the more so as he is fully prepared to betray anyone who has helped him in the past if he thinks it will place him in a more favourable light.

6 Warrec’s spelling of his name, i.e. Fullop, has been adopted throughout, although Prisoner himself never used this spelling, always spelling his name Fülöp, except for a brief period in American when he used Philips.

Kraemer now believes that the source was spelt Fulep, but to avoid further confusion the old spelling has been retained.

II. Personal History.

7 Personal Details.

Date and Place of Birth (Born): 24 June 1898 at Küküllödombo, Hungary.
Nationality Claimed: Hungarian.

8 Career.

1904-15	School at Szekelyodvarhely in Transylvania. Finished his education at Kolozsvar (Cluj).
1915	Volunteered for the 21 Honved (Landwehr); Served in the same coy as Bela Kun.
Nov 1915-17	Wounded and taken prisoner on the Galician front. In prison camp Piesponka, near Tsita.
1917-20	Exchanged as 100% disabled and returned to Kolozsvar where he Remained, studying.
1920	Went to Budapest for a year.
1921-24	In Kolozsvar again, living by odd jobs and on money obtained from relief organisations.
1924	Emigrated to Cuba; worked as waiter in a Hungarian restaurant in Havana.
1925	Took post as foreman with the United Fruit Co. on a plantation near Buena Vista, Honduras.
Winter	
25March 26	Went into partnership with brothers Kovacs (no connection with the Kovacs later in Iberia), running a banana plantation in Guatemala at Trujillo. Contracted malaria and was moved by sea to Turo Hospital, New Orleans.
Mar 26-Apr26	Discharged from hospital. Stayed with his uncle Jan Boy, Elwood City, Pennsylvania, an employee of united Steels Pa.
Apr 1926	Went to New York, working as houseboy in hotels, Waiter in Hotel Roosevelt, New York. Quotes as reference for his activities at this time: Dr. Tekaro, pastor of 69 th Street Reformed Church.
1929	Set up a studio in Lexington Avenue, and later in 33 rd Street, where he did commercial art, etc. Changed his name in Emory Josef Philips. This same year, as a result of the economic crash, he gave up his independent work and became a salesman for, among other firms, Chevrolet and the Aluminium Kitchen Utensils Co. Inc.
1935	Obtained relief work in Park dept of New York City, attending night school at the same time. He rose to the assistant draughtsman and surveyor, Quotes as reference at this time: Westergaard Vigo, an official of the Sanitation Dept. of new York City.
1938	Dismissed under law requiring all employees to have official entry papers. He had none, and gives as the reason that it would have been necessary for him to leave the country, and re-enter legally, for which he never had the money. During these years, he had a liaison with a Mrs. Snyder (Lux Advt Dept).

↓

1939	Had a temporary job with the NEW YORK World Fair as ticket agent. Afterwards unemployed.
Nov 39	Returned to HUNGARY. Reasons given are:- a) the fact that the American authorities were at that time making enquiries into immigrants' entry papers. b) He finally made up his mind to attempt to obtain papers by obtaining a post under the Hungarian Government and returning to AMERICA officially. The Hungarian Consulate paid his third class fare on the VULCANIA (or a sister ship) in Oct/Nov 39.
Mar 40	Through his brother-in-law, Imre SZABO (Assistant Bishop of HORTHY's Church), obtained a subordinate position in the Hungarian Office of Foreign Trade, preparing and presenting Navicerts to the British Consulate. The British official with whom he had most contact was a Miss STRASSER (STRASER?). Made the rounds of the various offices attempting to find a job in AMERICA.
Summer 40	Introduced by his brother to Ladislaus VÖCKÖNDY, then a major in mufti, to whom he reiterated his wish to return to AMERICA in any capacity. Met VÖCKÖNDY on subsequent occasions, on one of which two Germans were present. One of them was introduced to him as SEBOLD and claimed to have spent many years in the States.
Oct 40	Transferred by his office to the town of BESZTERECZE.
Nov 40	Ordered to BUDAPEST by the president of the dept, who told him to report to Maj VÖCKÖNDY at an office in Falk Miksa St. There he was told that a job had been found for him in AMERICA, for which he was given a few days to prepare. His duties were to keep track of AMERICA's war preparations and the political situation. He was also introduced to Dr Dezső HORVATH who was to be his partner; this man had been in the Hungarian mil attaché's office in PARIS in 1940.
10 Nov 40	Left BUDAPEST! They had had orders from VÖCKÖNDY to meet SEBOLD at a hotel in VIENNA, where he would give them further instructions. They spent a few days with SEBOLD, who gave them sealed instructions and then proceeded to BILBAO, where they sailed for America on the Spanish steamer MARQUES DE COMILLAS.
4 Jan 41	Arrived in NEW YORK. The letter of instructions from SEBOLD was practically a repetition of what he had been told by VÖCKÖNDY. HORVATH told him that he had been given orders to build a transmitter in WASHINGTON. They reported directly to WASHINGTON where the Chargé d'Affaires (ROTHKUGEL) had received no instructions as to their arrival. They killed time waiting for instructions and by buying parts for the WT set.
Feb 41	Trouble between Prisoner and HORVATH resulting in their separation.
Mar 41	Lt Col UTASSY arrived from LONDON as Military Attaché. HORVATH and Prisoner were detailed to work under UTASSY's orders. He decided to abandon the idea of building the WT set. HORVATH and Prisoner were each given a room in the Legation; their orders were to read certain periodicals, including "Aero Digest", "Flying", "Fortune", etc, and present a weekly report to UTASSY, who made a digest of them and sent the result to BUDAPEST by cable. /4

- 1939 Had a temporary job with the New York World Fair as ticket agent. Afterwards unemployed. Returned to Hungary. Reasons given are:-
a) the fact that the American authorities were at that time making enquiries into immigrants' entry papers. (AOB, [since apparently nothing has changed even today 2020](#))
b) He finally made up his mind to attempt to obtain papers by obtaining a post under the Hungarian Government and returning to America officially. The Hungarian Consulate paid his third class fare on the Vulcania (a sister ship) in Oct/Nov 39.
- Mar 40 Through his brother-in-law, Imre Szabo (assistant Bishop of Horthy's ([the ruler of Hungary?](#)) Church, obtained a subordinate position in the Hungarian Office of Foreign Trade, preparing and presenting Navicerts to the British Consulate. The British official with whom he had most contact was a Miss Strasser (Straser?). Made the rounds of the various offices attempting to find a job in America.
- Summer 40 Introduced by his brother to Ladislaus Vöczköndy then a major in mufti, to whom he reiterated his wish to return to America in any capacity. Met Vöczköndy on subsequent occasions. On one of one of which two Germans were present. One of them was introduced to him as Seebold and claimed to have spent many years in the States.
- Oct 40 Transferred by his office to the town of Besztercze.
- Nov 40 Ordered to Budapest by the president of the [department](#), who told him to report to Maj. Vöczköndy at an office in Falk Miksa street. There he was told that a job had been found for him in America, for which he was given a few days to prepare. His duties were to keep track of America's war preparations and the political situation. He was also introduced to Dr. Dezsö [Horvath](#) who was his to be his partner; this man had been the Hungarian military attaché's office in Paris in 1940.
- 10 Nov 40 Left Budapest. They had had orders from Vöczköndy to meet Seebold at a hotel in Vienna ([Wien](#)), where he would give them further instructions. They spent a few days with Seebold, who gave them sealed instructions and then proceeded to Bilbao ([Spain](#)), where they sailed for America on the Spanish steamer Marques de Comillas. ([Germany was not yet at war with the United States; but which was since it had been published on 12 December 1941](#)).
- 4 Jan 41 Arrived in New York.
The letter of instructions from Seebold was practically a repetition of what he had been told by Vöczköndy. Horvath told him that he had been given orders to build a transmitter in Washington.
They reported directly to Washington where the Chargé d'Affairs (Rothkugel) had received no instructions as to their arrival. They killed time waiting for instructions and by buying parts for the W/T set.
- Feb 41 Trouble between Prisoner and Horvath resulting in their separation.
- March 41 Lt. Col. Utassy arrived from London as Military Attaché. Horvath and Prisoner were detailed to work under Utassy's orders. He decided to abandon the idea of building the W/T set.
Horvath and Prisoner were each given a room in the Legation; including "Aero Digest", "Flying", "Fortune", etc, and present a weekly report to Utassy, who made a digest of them and sent the result to Budapest by cable.

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<p>May-Jun 41</p> <p>Jun-Jul 41</p> <p>Dec 41 May 42</p> <p>Aug (?) 42</p> <p>Aug 42</p> <p>Aug (?) 42</p> <p>Sep 43 Nov 43 Nov 43-Mar 44</p> <p>Mar 44</p> <p>Mar 44</p>	<p>Received various unsigned recriminatory letters from NEW YORK, asking why his reports had not been sent. Prisoner assumes that these were sent from SEDOLD via a NEW YORK letter-drop, and also assumes that SEDOLD did not know of his being under UTASSY's orders. He paid no attention to these letters. Most of his time was spent with Mrs SNYDER (see above - 1938) who at this time was an instructor in public relations at the Mary Washington College, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA. Opened negotiations with PICKERT & PICKERT, Solicitors, with a view to obtaining American citizenship. This would have necessitated a visit to CANADA, whence he would return with an immigrant's visa. He postponed this until it was made impossible by the entry of the US into the war.</p> <p>Interned at WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.</p> <p>Repatriated via LISBON, where he met Andreas TAMAS, representing the MTI (Hungarian News Agency). Possibly as a result of TAMAS' intercession with BUDAPEST, Prisoner received orders to stay in LISBON and await orders. He lived with TAMAS at ESTORIL. Whilst waiting, he worked for TAMAS translating British newspapers. TAMAS told him that he was the contact man between the Hungarian Foreign Ministry and the Allied diplomatic offices in LISBON.</p> <p>Asst to HUNGARIAN mil attaché in LISBON. Order by courier to co-operate with the Japanese Military Attaché, came from VÖCKÖNDY. TAMAS was in contact with the secretary of the Japanese Embassy, INUI (ENUI ?), and through him they met Col MISHIMA (Military Attaché) and a clerk named YAMAO (?), to whom Prisoner gave a copy of his reports. SZANTAY, FERENCZHALMY and BALINT (WT operator) arrived in LISBON from MADRID. BALINT set up WT set on first floor of Legation building and opened up contact with BUDAPEST. Prisoner moved from ESTORIL to LISBON and worked under FERENCZHALMY, preparing reports and digests from "The Economist", "Engineer", "Flight", etc.</p> <p>Met two German-Jewish girls, refugees from FRANCE, by the name of Ina VAN and Mounia ANDRE (@ LOWE - this is the Mounia LOEYV mentioned in the brief).</p> <p>Met SEDOLD accidentally in LISBON, and visited him occasionally. At one of these visits KRÄMER and WENZLAU were also present. At this meeting SEDOLD told him his 'real' name - STORBECK.</p> <p>Prisoner continued in LISBON, making his Press reviews and contacting the Japanese until when he received orders to return to HUNGARY.</p> <p>Arrived in MADRID on his way home.</p> <p>Severe illness gave Prisoner an excuse to remain in MADRID. Mounia LOWE (ANDRE) arrived to join him in Feb.</p> <p>SZANTAY arranged that Prisoner should work for him for the time being, making reviews of the general and tech Press. SZANTAY also introduced him to SAKURAI, for whom he was to prepare a Press review. BERTHA and KALMAN brought 3,000,000 Swiss Fcs for the purchase of war materials to SZANTAY.</p> <p>CSERNATH, KOSITZKY and Prisoner in BARCELONA, unsuccessfully attempting to change part of this money into Pesetas.</p>
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- May-Jun 41 Received various unsigned recriminatory letters from New York, asking why his reports had not been sent. Prisoner assumes that these were sent from Seebold via a New York letter-drop, and also assumes that Seebold did not know of his being under Utassy's orders. He paid no attention to these letters. Most of this time was spent with Mrs. Snyder (see above – 1938) who at this time was an instructor in public relations at the Mary Washington College, Fredricksburg, Virginia.
- Jun-Jul 41 Opened negotiations with Pickert & Pickert, Solicitors, with a view to obtaining American citizenship. This would have necessitated a visit to Canada, where he would return with an immigrant's visa. He postponed this until it was made impossible by the entry of the US into the war. (12 Dec.41)
- Dec 41 Interned at White Sulphur Springs (AOB, [because the Hungarians declared War on Russia, on 22 June 1941](#))
- May 42 Repatriated via Lisbon, where he met Andreas Tamas, representing the MTI (Hungarian News Agency). Possibly as a result of Tamas' intercession with Budapest, Prisoner received orders to stay in Lisbon and await orders. He lived with Tamas at Estoril ([the sea-bath place, where also Fidrmuc \(OSTRO\) resided](#)) Whilst waiting, he worked for Tamas translating British newspapers. Tamas told him that he was the contact man between the Hungarian Foreign Ministry and the Allied diplomatic offices in Lisbon.
- Aug (?) 42 Assistant to Hungarian mil attaché in Lisbon. Order by courier to cooperate with the Japanese Military Attaché, came from Vöczköndy. Tamas was in contact with the secretary of the Japanese Embassy, Inui (Enui?), and through him they met Col. Mishima (Military Attaché), and through him they met Col. Mishima (Military Attaché) and the clerk named Yamo (?) to whom Prisoner gave a copy of his reports. Szantay, Ferenczhalmy and Balint. (W/T operator) arrived in Lisbon from Madrid. Balint set up W/T set on first floor of Legation building and opened up contact with Budapest. Prisoner moved from Estoril to Lisbon and worked under Ferenczhalmy, preparing reports and digests from the "The Economist", "Engineer", "Flight", etc.
- Aug 42 Met two German-Jewish girls, refugees from France, by the name of Ina Van and Mounia Andre (@ Löwe – this is the Mounia Loevy mentioned in the brief).
- Aug (?) 42 Met Seebold accidentally in Lisbon, and visited him occasionally. At one of these visits (Dr. K-H) Krämer and Wenzlau ([they were still handled by Ast-X \(Hamburg\); in November 1942 Kraemer moved to Stockholm](#)) were also present. At this meeting Seebold told him his 'real' name – Storbeck. Prisoner continued in Lisbon, making his Press reviews and contacting the Japanese until when he received orders to return to Hungary.
- Sept 43 Arrived in Madrid on his way home.
- Nov 43 Severe illness gave Prisoner an excuse to remain in Madrid. Mounia Löwe (Andre) arrived to join him in Feb.
- Nov 43-Mar 44 Szantay arranged that Prisoner should work for him for the time being, making reviews of the general and tech Press. Szantay also introduced him to Sakurai ([Japanese](#)), for whom he was to prepare a Press review. Bertha and Kalman brought 3,000,000 Swiss Fcs for the purpose of war materials to Szantay.
- Mar 44 Csernath, Kositzky and Prisoner in Barcelona, unsuccessfully attempting to change part of this money into Pesetas.



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Apr 44	Prisoner in LISBON, where he changed 100,000 Swiss Fcs into Pesetas.
Jul-Aug 44	Prisoner lent to the Legation by SZANTAY as Press Attaché, but still presented his Press reviews to SZANTAY and SAKURAI.
Nov 44-Mar 45	Prisoner ill with pneumonia.
Apr 45	Prisoner put in an appearance at SZANTAY's office but was refused permission to work.
May 45	SZANTAY gave Prisoner 30,000 Pesetas, being one year's salary.
Jun 45-Feb 46	Prisoner engaged in trading, painting, an exhibition of Mounia ANDRE's paintings (BIOSCA Galleries) etc, all pursuits of a private nature.
Feb 46	Mounia ANDRE moved to E. RIS.
Feb 46-May 46	Prisoner engaged in endeavouring to obtain a passport in lieu of his now invalid Hungarian Diplomatic Passport.
May 46	Interview with TITUS at the American Embassy (see Appendix E).
28 Jun 46	Arrested by Spanish police on leaving the British Embassy after an appointment with Mr THOMSON.
2 Jul 46	Handed over to British authorities at GIBRALTAR.
18 Jul 46	Arrived DIC.

Apr 44	Prisoner in Lisbon, where he changed 100,000 Swiss Fcs into Pesetas.
Jul-Aug 44	Prisoner lent to the Legation by Szantay as Press Attaché, but still presented his Press review to Szantay and Sakurai (Japanese).
Nov44-Mar45	Prisoner ill with pneumonia.
Apr 45	Prisoner put in an appearance at Szantay's office but was refused permission to work.
May 45	Szantay gave prisoner 30,000 Pesetas, being one year's salary.
Jun45-Feb 46	Prisoner engaged in trading, painting, an exhibition of Mounia Andre's paintings (Biosca Galleries) etc, all persuits of a private nature.
Feb 46	Mounia Andre moved to Paris.
28 Jun 46	Arrested by Spanish police on leaving the British Embassy after an appointment with Mr. Thomson.
2 Jul 46	Handed over to British authorities at Gibraltar.
18 Jul 46	Arrived DIC.



DIC
CCG(BE)
12 Oct 46

APPENDIX A TO ER 103

SECRET

Jozef FULLEP

APPENDIX A

The FULLEP (FULLEP) Source

The results of further interrogation of both KRÄMER and FULLEP are summarised as follows:-

1. Infm given to KRÄMER by GRUNDBÖCK about the FULLEP Source

KRÄMER had requested GRUNDBÖCK to obtain infm on industrial and production questions from ENGLAND and AMERICA. GRUNDBÖCK did not succeed in finding a source for this infm until late in 1942, when he told KRÄMER that the source was a Hungarian contact in the Iberian Peninsula. He gave KRÄMER no indication as to who this Hungarian contact actually was, but KRÄMER found out between 1942 and 1944 that the reports emanated from LISBON and MADRID. Moreover, GRUNDBÖCK indicated at times that Polish and Yugoslav émigré circles were involved, and KRÄMER also observed Serbian words in the photostats which occasionally appeared.

GRUNDBÖCK always referred to the org as the "FULLEP Organisation", but never gave KRÄMER any details about the identity of FULLEP other than that he or it was Hungarian. This was not in doubt in KRÄMER's mind, particularly as after GRUNDBÖCK's death HORVATH, who was connected with the Hungarian Legation in BERLIN, took over the transmission of reports and GRUNDBÖCK had at one time translated orders and instructions into Hungarian in KRÄMER's presence. GRUNDBÖCK's associations with the Hungarian IS were very close and he was on terms of personal friendship with UJCSASSY, the head of the Hungarian IS. The reports came at first from PORTUGAL and later from MADRID to STOCKHOLM, via BUDAPEST and later via BERLIN.

2. Nature of the Reports Received via GRUNDBÖCK

The reports emanating from the FULLEP source between Autumn 42 and Spring 44, when GRUNDBÖCK died, dealt with the production of aircraft types in ENGLAND and AMERICA and fell into the following categories:-

- a) Total production of the British aircraft industry.
- b) New aircraft types of the RAF and US Air Force.
- c) The position regarding raw materials in AMERICA and BRITAIN.

From mid 43 onwards, political reports were sent occasionally dealing with British and American home and foreign policy, the relationship of the Allies to one another, the political attitude of the Allies towards neutral countries and also tactical and strategical infm regarding Allied Air Force units.

3. Channel of Transmission

The reports were received from GRUNDBÖCK once or twice monthly; at first they were typewritten; later they were in the form of Leica photostats. KRÄMER supplied GRUNDBÖCK with assignments and cash, and knew that these were regularly transmitted by the Hungarian diplomatic bag. GRUNDBÖCK's health seriously declined towards end 43 and KRÄMER, fearing that GRUNDBÖCK would be unable to continue his work, asked him to arrange for a successor. In Dec 43, GRUNDBÖCK told him that a certain János HORVATH would be available and advised KRÄMER to arrange a meeting with HORVATH in BERLIN as soon as possible. This meeting took place in Dec 43 in the Hotel Esplanade, BERLIN. HORVATH told him that he could be found at any time through the Hungarian Legation in BERLIN. KRÄMER states that he is not certain of HORVATH's exact position, other than that he was some kind of liaison official with the German authorities handling industry and armaments. GRUNDBÖCK died in Apr-May 44 and HORVATH took over as intermediary. It was at the same time that the standard of the reports from the FULLEP source fell seriously. Whereas, until then, the reports had been in the main of excellent quality, some were now completely false. KRÄMER seriously thought of abandoning the source altogether. He had a conversation with Obst HANSEN in which this question was discussed, but HANSEN persuaded him to carry on as before. KRÄMER arranged with HORVATH that he should deliver the FULLEP reports

Appendix A to Final Report 103.

Jozef Fullop.

Appendix A.

The Fulep (Fullep) Source.

The results of further interrogation of both Kraemer and Fullop are summarised as follows:-

1 Information given to Kraemer by Grundböck (a good friend of Kraemer; who originated from Hungary - after Austria and Hungary separated when WW I ended, though he stayed since 1942 in Sweden and passed away in Spring 1944 there) and America. Grundböck did not succeed in finding a source for his this information until late in 1942, when he told Kraemer that the source was a Hungarian contact in the Iberian Peninsula. He gave Kraemer no indication as to who this Hungarian contact actually was, but Kraemer found out between 1942 and 1944 that the reports emanated from Lisbon and Madrid. Moreover, Grundböck indicated at times that Polish and Yugoslav émigré circles were involved, and Kraemer also observed Serbian words in the Photostats which occasionally appeared.

Grundböck always referred to the org as the "Fulep Organisation", but never gave Kraemer any details about the identity of Fullep other than that he or it was Hungarian. This was not in doubt in Kraemer's mind, particularly as after Grundböck's death Horvath, who was connected with the Hungarian Legation in Berlin, took over the transmission of reports and Grundböck had at one time translated orders and instructions into Hungarian in Kraemer's presence. Grundböck's associations with the Hungarian IS were very close and he on terms of personal friendship with Ujcsassy, the head of the Hungarian Intelligence Service. The reports came at first from Portugal and later from Madrid to Stockholm, via Budapest and later via Berlin (AOB, using Diplomatic bags and airlines)

2 Nature of reports Received via Grundböck.

The reports emanating from the Fullep's source between Autumn 42 (when Kraemer arrived in Stockholm) and Spring 1944, when Grundböck dies, dealt with the production of aircraft types in England and America and fell into the following categories:-

- a) Total production of British aircraft industry. (this latter information arrived not via Fullep!)
- b) New aircraft types of the RAF and US Air Force.
- c) New position regarding raw materials in America and Britain.

From mid 43 onwards, political reports were sent occasionally dealing with British and American home and foreign policy, the relationship of the Allies to one another, the political attitude of the Allies towards neutral countries and also tactical and strategical information regarding Allied Air Force units.

3 Channel of Transmission.

The reports were received from Grundböck (when he was alive) once or twice monthly; at first they were typewritten+ later they were in the form of Leica Photostats. Kraemer supplied Grundböck with assignments and cash, and knew that these were regularly transmitted (conveyed) by the Hungarian diplomatic bag. Grundböck's health would be unable to continue his work, asked Janos Horvath would be available and advised Kraemer to arrange a meeting with Horvath in Berlin as soon as possible. This meeting took place in Dec 43 in the Hotel Esplanade, Berlin. Horvath told him that he could be found at any time through the Hungarian Legation in Berlin. Kraemer states that he is not certain of Horvath's exact position, other than that he was some kind of liaison official with the German authorities handling industry and armament. Grundböck died in Apr/May 44 and Horvath took over as intermediary. It was at the same time that the standard of the reports from the Fullep source fell seriously. Whereas, until then, the reports had been the main of excellent quality, some were now completely false. Kraemer seriously thought of abandoning the source altogether. He had a conversation with Obst. i.G. Hansen in which this question was discussed, but Hansen persuaded him to carry on as before. Kraemer arranged with Horvath that he should deliver the Fullep reports → direct to him on his monthly visits to Berlin. (Kraemer came autumn 1942 to Stockholm, there were no vacancies at the KO in Stockholm, but Kraemer possessed already contacts with the German AA, Auswertiges Amt; he therefore was stationed at the diplomatic post as Luft Attaché. This was the reason why Kraemer could travel so extensively up to March 1945!)

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direct to him on his monthly visits to BERLIN. If this was not possible, he was to send the reports to STOCKHOLM by the German Foreign Office courier. KRÄMER gathered from HORVATH the reports came direct from SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

4. Nature of the Reports received via HORVATH

The types of reports at this time were:-

- a) Total production of the British and American aircraft industry.
- b) Production of individual aircraft factories.
- c) New developments.
- d) Supplies.
- e) Location of Allied Air Force units.
- f) Org of the Allied Air Forces.
- g) Political situation in the Allied countries.
- h) The Allies' relations with the Soviet Union.

After GRUNDBÖCK's death, the production reports declined steadily in quality. The tactical reports also declined, but were on the whole of more value than the production reports. The political reports varied extremely in quality. Some were first-class, others were obviously re-arrangements of old material. KRÄMER had no doubt whatever that all these reports emanated from several different sources and assumed that they were assembled in MADRID or LISBON.

5. Identity of the FULLEP Source

KRÄMER had accidentally met FULLOP in PORTUGAL and assumed that he was the Assembly Centre. It is important to realise that the name FULLEP was not necessarily connected with any single individual, and from interrogation of FULLOP, it appears that FULLEP is a cover-name for the collecting agency. The exact location of this agency is in doubt, although the probability is that it was located in SEANTAY's office in MADRID. KRÄMER himself did not exclude the possibility that it was in BUDAPEST, and that the agencies in SPAIN and PORTUGAL transmitted their data separately to BUDAPEST, where they were collected.

Prisoner states that an individual named FÜLÖP (FULLEP ?) existed in the Hungarian Foreign Ministry in BUDAPEST. Prisoner does not know what position he held, but is aware that he had been with SEANTAY in BUCHAREST as Press Attaché and had been promised the post of Press Attaché in MADRID, an appointment which he never took up.

Prisoner denies ever having had any sources in BRITAIN or AMERICA after leaving the latter country. He also denies ever having supplied tactical or military infm of any description, but admits supplying production reports and tech reports collected from scientific and tech literature which he obtained in SPAIN and PORTUGAL. He also admits having fabricated reports and having used infm on tech and production matters which was published in 1941 as a basis for reports as late as 1944. Copies of these reports also went to the Japanese and it is significant that KRÄMER occasionally received reports from the FULLEP source, the wording of which was almost identical with those received via ONODEM from the Japanese Mil Attaché in LISBON.

6. The Identity of Jozef FULLOP

The confusion as to the identity of Prisoner arose from a series of coincidences:-

- a) The fact that Prisoner's name is similar to that given to KRÄMER by GRUNDBÖCK as his source in the Iberian Peninsula, ie FULLEP.
- b) The fact that KRÄMER had hinted at the possibility that Prisoner, whom he had met in LISBON, was in fact the source stated (O2O Report on KRÄMER dated 25 Jul 45).
- c) The fact that Prisoner went to WASHINGTON in 1941 with an individual named HORVATH and that the FULLEP reports to KRÄMER passed through a HORVATH in BERLIN.

Prisoner and KRÄMER have been associated and subjected to close interrogation, as a result of which the following picture emerges:- /iii

Direct to him monthly visits to Berlin. If this was not possible, he was send the reports to Stockholm the German Foreign Office courier. (AA) (AOB, I doubt this, having studied the Kraemer files intensively. This would have contradicted Kraemer's policy. As it might have occurred that the Foreign Office would have withheld parts of its content. In contrast, the materials were sent by Kraemer to Berlin. Another curiosity, albeit that Kraemer was a diplomat, the AA had to direct, without delay, Kraemer's information to the Abwehr and in the course of 1944 to the Amt Mil (Amt VI)) Kraemer gathered from Horvath the reports came from Spain and Portugal.

4 Nature of the Reports received via Horvath.

The types of reports at this time were:

- a) Total production of the British and American aircraft industry. (AOB, Kraemer got also information via Swedish Governmental contacts)
- b) Production of individual aircraft factories.
- c) New developments.
- d) Supplies.
- e) Location of Allied Air Forces.
- f) Org of the Allied Air Forces.
- g) Political situation in the Allied countries.
- h) The Allies' relation with the Soviet Union.

After Grundböck's death, the production reports declined steadily in quantity. The tactical reports also declined, but were on the whole of more value than the production reports. The political reports varied extremely in quantity. Some were first class, others were obviously re-arrangements of old material. Kraemer had no doubt whatever that all these reports emanated from several different sources and assumed that they were assembled in Madrid or Lisbon.

Prisoner states that an individual named Fülöp (Fullep) existed in the Hungarian Foreign Ministry in Budapest. Prisoner does not know what position he had, but is aware that he had been with Szantay in office in Madrid (Kraemer once noticed: that Fullep was a quite common name in Hungary, such Smith in England). Kraemer himself did not exclude the possibility that it was in Budapest, and that the agencies in Spain and Portugal transmitted their data separately to Budapest, where they were collected.

Prisoner denies ever having had any sources in Britain or America after leaving the latter country. He also denies ever having supplied tactical or military information of any description, but admits supplying production reports and technical reports collected from scientific and technical literature which he obtained in Spain and Portugal. He also admits having fabricated reports and having issued information on tech and production matters which was published in 1941 as a basis for reports as late as 1944. Copied of these reports also went to the Japanese and it is significant that Kraemer occasionally received reports from the Fullep source, the wording of which was almost identical with those received via Onodera from the Japanese Mil Attaché in Lisbon. (AOB, the Japanese W/T traffic was read by the Americans, and afterwards passed onto the British S. S.)

6 The identity of Jozef Fullop.

The conclusion to the identity of Prisoner arose from a series of coincidences:-

- a) The fact that Prisoner's name is similar to that given to Kraemer by Grundböck as his source in the Iberian Peninsula, i.e. Fullep.
- b) The fact that Kraemer had hinted at the possibility that Prisoner, whom he had met in Lisbon, was in fact the source stated (020 Report on Kraemer dated 25 Jul 45).
- c) The fact that Prisoner went to Washington in 1941 with an individual named Horvath and that the Fullep reports to Krämer passed through Horvath in Berlin.

Prisoner and Krämer have been associated and subject to close interrogations, as a result of which the following picture emerges:-



- a) It is now certain that FULLEP and FULLOP are not identical,
- b) It is extremely doubtful that the HORVATH in WASHINGTON and the HORVATH in BERLIN are identical.

7. Reasons for a)

In the KRÜGER O20 Report, Page 21, it is stated that when KRÜGER suggested to GRUNDBÖCK that the FULLOP he had met in PORTUGAL was the source, GRUNDBÖCK denied the fact. Moreover, the FULLEP source had direct contacts with ENGLAND, which Prisoner had not, apart from the Press and periodicals. GRUNDBÖCK told KRÜGER that the reports from IBERIA were collected by one man and forwarded to STOCKHOLM, from which it is clear that the sources were numerous and widespread, this being confirmed by the fact that the reports varied greatly in quality, some being first-class, and some worthless and occasionally completely false. Prisoner has not the character or the intelligence to organise and head such an organisation as existed, and this fact was known to both the German and Hungarian IS. His history of inefficiency in AMERICA and EUROPE utterly precludes the possibility of his ever being more than an assistant, and not even a trusted one. SEBOLD, FERENCZHALMY and SZANTAY, amongst others, were careful never to give him any position where he could learn anything of value, and he possesses neither the courage nor the objective application to do so on his own account. His preoccupations have always been personal, not official.

There is, however, no doubt that FULLOP was part of the source. His political, production and raw material reports were collated and included in the material despatched by SZANTAY. The fact that these were partly invented, partly rehashed from old and current tech publications explains why some of the results from the FULLEP source were of such bad quality. A full description of the Hungarians believed to be connected with the FULLEP source is given at Appendix H.

8. Reasons for b)

As far as is known here, the only links between the WASHINGTON HORVATH and the BERLIN HORVATH are the identity of surname and the fact that they were both connected with the Hungarian IS. In fact, this name is as common in HUNGARY as SMITH is in ENGLAND and, moreover, the WASHINGTON HORVATH's name was Deszö HORVATH (according to FULLOP), whilst the BERLIN HORVATH was Janos HORVATH (according to KRÜGER).

From close interrogation of both FULLOP and KRÜGER, the fact emerges that the characters of the HORVATHS differed also. FULLOP gives his companion in AMERICA the characteristics of "bounce", self-exhibition and complete lack of reserve; not the type of individual likely to be recommended to KRÜGER by an extremely shrewd and cautious man like GRUNDBÖCK.

A further dissimilarity appears in the fact that Deszö HORVATH had a very pronounced and conspicuous gait, walking with inturning toes - a characteristic not shared by Janos HORVATH.

Prisoner has given the infm that JOSEF in MADRID supplied strategical infm to SZANTAY and states that one of JOSEF's sources was the Hungarian family SAWOSD (SZAWOST ?), one member of the family being well-known in MADRID social circles as a tennis champion. JOSEF was also in close touch with the Spanish political police.

SZANTAY himself, as Military Attaché, busied himself with the collecting of military infm, and issued orders to his staff to obtain as much infm as possible on troop movements, locations, recognition signs etc. SZANTAY's sources known to Prisoner were SEBOLD @ STORBECK, Hans KÖSTER and Joseph HUNCK (both of EUROPA Press), ARANY (?), the owner of a Hungarian beauty parlour, who supplied what SZANTAY referred to as "very interesting infm", the Finnish Military Attaché Col HOFFMAN, and the other Axis Military Attachés. According to Prisoner SZANTAY held himself very aloof from the diplomatic staffs of the various missions, including his own.

The wireless operator at LISBOA (LISBON) was an expert photographer and owned a Leica camera with all the necessary accessories for printing, developing, enlarging, etc., and SZANTAY was known for his custom of snipping off the stamps from the letters arriving at the office. In view of the fact that the reports were occasionally photographed on Leica size film

- a) It is now certain that Fullep and Fullop are not identical,
- b) It is extremely doubtful that the Horvath in Washington and the Horvath in Berlin are identical.

7 Reasons for a).

In the Kraemer 020 Report, page 21, it is stated that when Kraemer suggested to Grundböck that the Fullop he had met in Portugal was the source, Grundböck denied the fact. Moreover, the Fullep source had direct contacts with England, which Prisoner had not, apart from the Press and the periodicals. Grundböck told Kraemer that the reports from Iberia were collected by one man and forwarded to Stockholm, from which it is clear that the sources were numerous and widespread, this being confirmed by the fact that the reports varied greatly in quality, some being first class, and some worthless and occasionally completely false. Prisoner has not the character or the intelligence to organise and head such an organisation as existed, and this fact was known to both the German and Hungarian IS. His story of inefficiency in America and Europe utterly precludes the possibility of his ever being more than an assistant, and not even a trusted one. Sebold, Ferenczhalmay and Szantay, amongst others, were careful never to give him any position where he could learn anything of value, and he possesses neither the courage nor the objective application to do so on his own account. His preoccupations have always been personal, not official.

There is, however, no doubt that Fullop was part of the source. His political, production and raw material reports were collated and included in the material despatched by Szantay. The fact that these were partly invented, partly rehashed from old and current tech publications explains why some of the results from the Fullep source were of such bad quality. A full description of the Hungarians believed to be connected with the Fullep source is given at Appendix H.

8 Reasons for b).

As far as I know here, the only links between the Washington Horvath and the Berlin Horvath are the identity of surname and the fact that they were both connected with the Hungarian IS. In fact, this name is as common in Hungary as Smith in England and, the Washington Horvath's name was Deszö Horvath (according to Fullop, whilst the Berlin Horvath was Janos Horvath (according to Kraemer).

From close interrogation of both Fullop and Kraemer, the fact emerges that the characters of the Horvaths differed also. Fullop gives his companion in America the characteristics of "bounce", self-exhibition and complete lack of reserve; not the type of individual likely to be recommended to Kraemer by an extremely shrewd and cautious man like Grundböck.

A further dissimilarity appears in the fact that Dezö Horvath had a very pronounced and conspicuous gait ([walk](#)), walking with inturning toes – a characteristic not shared by Janos Horvath.

Prisoner has given the information that Josza in Madrid supplied strategical information to Szantay and states that one of Josza's sources was the Hungarian family Sawosd (Szawost?), one member of the family being well-known in Madrid social circles as a tennis champion. Josza was also in close touch with the Spanish political police.

Szantay himself, as Military Attaché, busied himself with the collecting of military information, and issued orders to his staff to obtain as much information as possible on troop movements, locations, recognitions signs etc. Szantay's sources known to Prisoner were Seebold @ Storbeck, Hans Köster and Joseph Hunck (both Europa Press), Arany (?), the owner of a Hungarian beauty parlour, who supplied what Szantay referred to as "very interesting information", the Finish Military Attaché Col. Hoffman, and the other Axis Military Attachés. According to Prisoner Szantay held himself very aloof ([distance](#)) from the diplomatic staffs of the various missions, including his own.

The wireless operator at Lisbon (Balint) was an expert photographer and owned a Leica camera with all the necessary accessories for printing, developing, enlarging etc, and Szantay was known for his custom of snipping off the stamps from the letters arriving at the office. In view of the fact that the reports were occasionally photographed on Leica size film → and camouflaged among masses of postage stamps, this latter fact may be significant.



and camouflaged among masses of postage stamps, this latter fact may be significant.

All available info points to SZANTAY himself as being the head of the FULLEP source in IBERIA (although there is a possibility that the actual name was that of the official of the Foreign Office in BUDAPEST who sent the reports to GRUNDBÖCK and HORVATH), and that the results of the work of all the Hungarians working for the IS in the Iberian Peninsula were collected at the office of the Military Attaché in MADRID and transmitted partly by WT, partly by courier to BUDAPEST and later by official mail to BERLIN direct. Prisoner himself was a minor contributor to this source, who with great plausibility succeeded in having his occasionally completely false, usually out-of-date reports accepted at their face value, and thus achieved the aim he was pursuing - as comfortable a life as possible with a minimum of effort.

9. Modifications of KRÄMER's Statements re the FULLEP Source

The info given by KRÄMER relating to FULLOP and the FULLEP source was derived mainly from GRUNDBÖCK. KRÄMER had no first hand knowledge of the source himself. During his interrogation FULLOP has been confronted on several occasions with KRÄMER, and associated with him, as a result of which KRÄMER has modified his views very considerably. Listed below are statements made by KRÄMER, and extracts from the O20 Report which are not now considered valid, or which cannot apply to FULLOP.

a) "Dr KRÄMER's Organisation of GRUNDBÖCK" (undated)

Para 1 states that GRUNDBÖCK knew FULLEP for many years. Prisoner denies (and is believed to be telling the truth) ever having heard the name GRUNDBÖCK.

I(a) states that FULLEP was in MADRID in 1942 in partnership with SZABO and ARDIS. It also states that those three had an org in Yugoslav and Greek circles. None of these statements apply to FULLOP.

b) Statement on the FULLEP Org (18 Sep 45)

Para (aa) gives various info on FULLOP given to KRÄMER by SANDEL, most of which is incorrect, ie FULLOP did NOT return to HUNGARY in 1937, nor did he join the Hungarian Army, nor was he given the rank of Captain.

There is every proof that FULLOP was living in SPAIN in 1945, although KRÄMER was not aware of it. The reference to FULLOP's org carrying on after he left is nonsense.

Para (bb) states that FULLEP answered various details re DÜBLER. FULLOP states that he has never heard the name or had any acquaintance with the Argentines in MADRID or LISBON.

c) Statement of 18 Sep 45, Para F

KRÄMER stated that FULLOP told him at their meeting in Jul 42 that he (FULLOP) had "good relations" with Balkan people in LISBON, and spoke of his "excellent relations with the Yugoslav and Greek Legations".

KRÄMER now retracts these remarks. He states that after four years he is by no means sure that it was FULLOP who made these remarks, and it may well have been SANDEL. FULLOP strenuously denies ever having had relations with Balkan people at all.

d) Statement No 4 (undated) "The ARNHOLD Report"

KRÄMER states (para 3) that the source was FULLEP, and that it was included in a series of microphotos. Knowledge of the matter is denied in toto by Prisoner. He adds that he knew of nobody connected with SZANTAY who could have used microphotos other than BALLINT, who was at LISBON.

e) O20 Report, page 21, para V

States inter alia that the Hungarian IS had found the FULLEP org too expensive to use. As FULLOP was an employee of the Military Attaché throughout, this clearly cannot refer to him. Moreover this info was given

/v

→ and camouflaged among masses of postage stamps, this latter fact may be significant.

All available information points to Szantay himself as being the head of the Fullep source in Iberia (although there is a possibility that the actual name was that of the official of the Foreign Office in Budapest who sent the reports to Grundböck and Horvath), and that the results of the work of all the Hungarians working for the IS in Iberian Peninsula were collected at the office of the Military Attaché in Madrid and transmitted partly by W/T, partly by courier to Budapest and later by an official mail, who with great plausibility succeeded in having his occasionally completely false, usually out of date reports accepted at their face value, and thus achieved the aim he was pursuing – as comfortable a life as possible with a minimum of effort.

9 Modification of Kraemer's Statements re the Fullep Source.

The information given by Kraemer relating to Fullop and the Fullep source was derived mainly from Grundböck (AOB, [please notice that Grundböck possessed good sources in the Baltic States including Finland!](#)). Kraemer had no first hand knowledge of the source himself. During his interrogation Fullop has been confronted on several occasions with Kraemer, and associated with him, as a result of which Kraemer has modified his view very considerably. Listed above are statements made by Kraemer, and the extracts from the 0202 Report below are statements made by Kraemer, and extracts from the 020 Report which were not now considered valid, or which cannot apply to Fullop.

a) "Dr. Kraemer's Organisation of Grundböck" (undated)

Para 1 states that Grundböck knew Fullep for many years (AOB, [remember also Grundböck was a Hungarian](#)). Prisoner denies (and is believed to be telling the truth) ever having heard the name Grundböck.

I (a) states that Fullep was in Madrid in 1942 in partnership with Szabo and Areis. It also states that those three had an organisation in Yugoslav and Greek circles. None of these statements apply to Fullop.

b) Statement on the Fullop Organisation (18 Sep 45)

Para (aa) gives various information on Fullop given by Kraemer by Sandel, most of which is incorrect, i.e. Fullop did not return to Hungary in 1937, nor did he join the Hungarian Army, nor was he given the rank of Captain.

There is every proof that Fullep was living in Spain in 1945, although Kraemer was not aware of it. The reference to Fullop's organisation carrying on after he left is nonsense.

Para (bb) states that Fullop answered various details re Döbler. Fullep states that he has never heard the name of any acquaintance with the Argentines in Madrid or Lisbon.

c) Statements of 18 Sep 45, Para F.

Kraemer stated that Fullop told him at their meeting in Jul 42 that he (Fullop) had "good relations" with Balkan people in Lisbon, and spoke of his "excellent relations with the Yugoslav and the Greek Legations".

Kraemer now retracts these remarks. He states that after four years he is by no means sure that it was Fullop who made these remarks, and it may well have been Sandel. Fullep strenuously denies ever having had relations with Balkan people at all.

d) Statement No. 4 (undated) "The Arnhem Report"

Kraemer states (para 3) that the source was Fullep, and that it was included in a series of microphotos. Knowledge of the matter is denied in toto by Prisoner. He adds that he knew of nobody connected with Szantay who could have used microphotos other than Balint, who was in Lisbon.

e) 020 report. Page 21, para V.

Kraemer states inter alia that the Hungarian IS had found the Fullep organisation too expensive to use. As Fullop was an employee of the Military Attaché throughout, this clearly cannot refer to him. Moreover this information was given → by Grundböck and is not to be relied on.



- V -

by GRUNDBÖCK and is not to be relied on. The same para states that FULLEP resided in MADRID and made frequent trips to LISBON (1942) where were two assistants, SZABO and AREIS. Prisoner knows nobody in LISBON or MADRID going under these names and had not been in MADRID before late 1943. Prisoner, moreover, denies ever having had contact with Yugoslav or Greek circles.

It is emphasised that all the infm which KRÄMER had or has upon the FULLEP source came from GRUNDBÖCK or HORVATH. He himself has no first-hand infm on the matter, and GRUNDBÖCK's known characteristics of extreme caution and suspicion, apart from his high sense of duty, make any infm which he gave suspect.

The last paragraph of Section V (p 22) states that space could not be obtained in aircraft for the equipment necessary to establish a WT link between SPAIN and SCANDINAVIA. The fact that there were already several WT transmitters in the service of the Hungarians in SPAIN, together with operators of known quality (KAMERAS, JOSEF, CSERNATH), makes it clear that if a link had really been desired, it would have presented no difficulties.

KRÄMER states that the real reason for the payment of circa 700,000 Swedish Kronen to HORVATH was an attempt to establish a vague kind of Abw Depot, in view of the fact that communications between SCANDINAVIA and the homeland were liable to be broken in the near future. The payment was actually to cover HORVATH's potential future expenditure, with the excuse given that it was necessary to establish a WT link with SPAIN.

→ by Grundböck and is not to be relied on. The same para states that Fullep resided in Madrid and made frequent trips to Lisbon (1942) where were two assistants, Szabo and Areis. Prisoner knows nobody in Lisbon or Madrid going under these names and had not been in Madrid before late 1943. Prisoner, moreover, denies ever having had contact with Yugoslav or Greek circles.

It is emphasised that all the information which Kraemer had or has upon the Fullep source came from Grundböck or Horvath. He himself has no first-hand information on the matter, and Grundböck's known characteristics of extreme caution and suspicion, apart from his high sense of duty, make any information which he gave suspect.

The last paragraph of Section V (p22) states that space could not be obtained in aircraft for the equipment necessary to establish to establish a W/T link between Spain and Scandinavia. The fact that there were already several W/T transmitters in the service of the Hungarians in Spain ([and elsewhere](#)), together with operators of known quality (Kameras, Josza, Csernath), makes it clear that if a link had really been desired, it would have presented no difficulties.

Kraemer states that the real reason for the payment of ca. 700,000 Swedish Kronen to Horvath was an attempt to establish a vague kind of Abw. Depot, in view of the fact that communications between Scandinavia and the homeland were liable to be broken in the near future expenditure, with the excuse given that it was necessary to establish a W/T link between Spain.

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KV 2/242-1, page 38

DIC	<u>APPENDIX B TO FR 103</u>		<u>SECRET</u>
CCG(DE)	<u>Jozef FULLOP</u>		
12 Oct 46			
<u>APPENDIX B</u>			
<u>STAFF OF HUNGARIAN LEGATION IN LISBON 1942-43</u>			
Minister	WODIANER	Mil Attaché	Col E SZANTAY
Counsellor	A. HOLLAN	(Dividing his time between MADRID	
Secretary	T. UJPETERY	and LISBON)	
<hr/>			
Cultural Attaché	L. BALZOWSKY	Asst Mil Attaché	Lt Col FERENCZHALMY
Press Attaché	L. SIMA	Radio Operators	(A. BALINT
Rep of MTI	A. TAMAS		(ENDRODY
Rep of Office		Clerk	J. FULOP
of Foreign Trade	HORVATH		
<hr/>			
Consul and Director		Rep of Commerce	
of Chancellery	EGAN	Bank (BUDAPEST)	M. KNAPP
Honorary Consul	A. BAJAN	Clerks	(P. BACH
Clerk	MANSDORF		(BORNEMISSZA
Typists	(Nora HUTIRAY		
	(Magda ?		
<hr/>			
<u>Note</u>			
WODIANER resigned in 1944, giving way to UJPETERY. HOLLAN went to MADRID in 1944 to take over from AMBRO.			

Please digest the content of this schemata yourself

KV 2/252-1, page 40

2. Contact with the Japanese

In Sep 42, Prisoner received orders from Abt II BUDAPEST to contact MISHIMA, the Japanese Military Attaché, and did so through TAMAS, who was acquainted with ENUI (INUI ?), MISHIMA's secretary. TAMAS had known ENUI previously when the latter was at the Japanese Embassy in BUDAPEST. Prisoner supplied the Japanese with a copy of the news review which he prepared for TAMAS and received 2,000 - 3,000 escudos per month from the Japanese Legation. This does not seem to have been irregular according to Hungarian standards, the fact that he was paid this money being known to his employer. The size of the payments is accounted for by the fact that he concealed from the Japanese the sources of the info and led them to believe that he had contacts in the country with which his reports dealt. His deception seems to have been successful for some time, and it was not until much later that the Japanese realised that they had been wasting their money. The fact that they passed on some of the reports to ONODERA, who in turn passed them to KRUMER, shows that they believed the sources to be good.

↓

2 Contact with the Japanese.

In Sept 42, Prisoner received orders from Abt. II Budapest to contact Misha, the Japanese Military Attaché, and did so through Tamas, who was acquainted with Enui (Inui?), Mishima's secretary. Tamas had known Enui previously when the latter was at the Japanese Embassy in Budapest. Prisoner supplied the Japanese with a copy of the news review which he prepared for Tamas and received 2,000 – 3,000 escudos (Portuguese currency) per month from the Japanese Legation. This does not seem to have been irregular according to Hungarian standards, the fact that he was paid this money being known to his employer. The size of the payment is accounted for by the fact that he concealed from the Japanese the sources of the information and led them to believe that he had contacts in the country with which his reports dealt. His deception seems to have been successful for some time, and it was not until much later that the Japanese realised that they had been wasting their money. The fact that they passed on some of the reports to Onodera (AOB, Japanese Military Attaché in Stockholm, with whom Grundböck and later Kraemer engendered very good contacts), who in turn passed them to Kraemer, shows that they believed the sources to be good.

KV 2/242-1, page 42 + 43

3. Appointment as Press Attaché

During Jul and Aug 44, Prisoner was loaned by SZANTAY to the Legation as Press Attaché, his duties consisting of translating items from the Spanish Press daily into Hungarian. Copies of the translations were sent to the Legation in SAN SEBASTIAN, the Legation in LISBON and to SZANTAY. During this same period, he sent occasional reports derived from the Allied Press to SZANTAY, with copies to SAKURAI. By taking this temporary post in the Legation, Prisoner moved further away from SZANTAY, whose relations with the diplomatic staffs were never much better than strained.

The internal divisions in HUNGARY itself between the moderates who were endeavouring to escape the consequences of HUNGARY's entry into the war and the Arrow Cross Movement, which was a fervent supporter of GERMANY, were paralleled by similar divisions in the Hungarian colonies abroad, of which MADRID was no exception. SZANTAY himself, apart from being of German origin and married to a German woman, was also a supporter of the Arrow Cross Movement and distrusted intensely the Legation staffs, the majority of whom, including the Envoy, if not pro-Allied, were at least not pro-German. The fact that SZANTAY allowed Prisoner to go to the Legation even temporarily, is additional evidence that SZANTAY placed no reliance on him.

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KV 2/242-1, page 43 + 44

5. False American Currency

BALASSA had dealings with an individual named MELLON, a Jewish refugee from HOLLAND whose son was employed in the Allied Commission in MADRID, in the office of an American official called VOGLER. At that time, SPAIN was being flooded with false American notes and huge quantities had been discovered in BARCELONA. VOGLER was investigating the situation in MADRID and through MELLON made contact with BALASSA, in the expectation that the latter, through his well-known black-market activities, would be able to throw light on this matter as far as it concerned MADRID. At the subsequent interview, at which Prisoner was present as interpreter, BALASSA disclaimed any knowledge of such activities in MADRID and promised his assistance to VOGLER if any such came to his notice.

6. Dollar Transaction

Prisoner admits participation in only one transaction in American currency, this again being through BALASSA. The originator of the deal was a Jewish official in the Dutch Embassy, a refugee from HOLLAND, named BIALYSTOK, the owner of "The Paris Fur Shop" in MADRID. He sold BALASSA 2,500 dollars, and Prisoner gave BALASSA the amount necessary to buy them, on the understanding that he would receive a share of the profits. Prisoner believes that the dollars were later resold to a Swiss, BUHLER, with whom BALASSA had close contact. BUHLER was an employee of a Swiss commercial house, in the building formerly occupied by the Swiss Red Cross in MADRID. He was arrested later by the Spanish police. This transaction is completely "in character" as far as Prisoner is concerned, and is typical of both his private and his official actions throughout his career. He has never taken a risk, or assumed responsibility in the first instance, nor has he looked further than the following day - the petty, small-time deals of the post-war period being far more to his taste than his wartime activities, in which, whether he wished it or not, he was compelled to take up a /iii

definite position, but was careful not to compromise himself too greatly.

5 False American Currency.

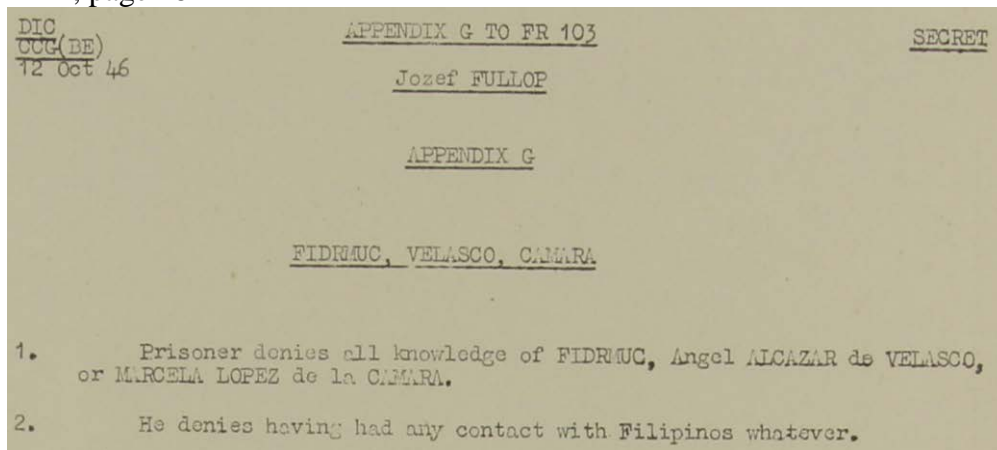
Balassa had dealings with an individual named Mellon, a Jewish refugee from Holland whose son was employed in the Allied Commission in Madrid, in the office of an American official called Vogler. At that time. Spain was being flooded with false American notes and huge quantities had been discovered in Barcelona. Vogler was investigating the situation in Madrid and through Mellon made contact with Balassa, in the expectation that the latter, through his well-known black-market activities, would be able to throw light on this matter as far as it concerned Madrid. At the subsequent interview, at which Prisoner was present as interpreter, Balassa disclaimed any knowledge of such activities in Madrid and promises his assistance to Vogler if any such came to his notice.

6 Dollar Transaction.

Prisoner admits participation in only one transaction in American currency, this again being through Balassa. The originator of the deal was a Jewish official in the Dutch Embassy, a refugee from Holland, named Bialystok, the owner of "The Paris Fur Shop" in Madrid. He sold Balassa 2,500 dollars, and Prisoner gave Balassa the amount necessary to by them, on the understanding that he would receive share of the profits. Prisoner believes that the dollars were later resold to a Swiss, Bühler, with whom Balassa had close contact. Bühler was an employee of a Swiss commercial house, in the building formerly occupied by the Swiss Red Cross in Madrid. He was arrested later by the Spanish Police. This transaction is completely "in character" as far as Prisoner is concerned, and is typical of both his private and his official actions throughout his career. He has never taken a risk, or assumed responsibility in the first instance, nor has he looked further than the following day - the petty, small-time deals of the post-war period being far more to his taste than his wartime activities, in which, whether he wished it or not, he was compelled to make up a definite position, but was careful not to compromise himself too greatly.



KV 2/2424-1, page 48



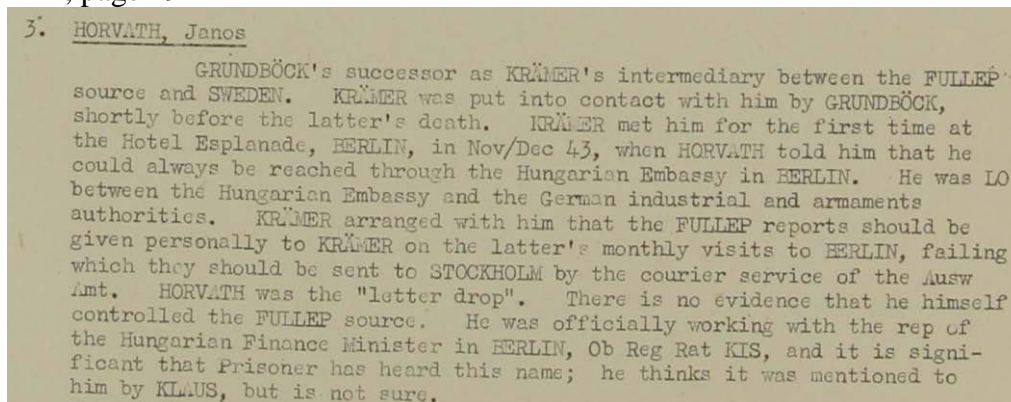
Appendix G to FR 103 (Final Report)

Josef Fullop

Fidrmuc (famous 'Ostro' Britain's menace, up to the bitter end!), Velasco, Camara
(AOB, the latter two unknown to me)

- 1 Prisoner denies all knowledge of Fidrmuc (Ostro), Angel Alcazar de Velasco. Or Marcella Lopez de la Camara.
- 2 He denies having had any contact with Filipinos whatever.

KV 2/242-1, page 49

3 Horvath, Janos.

Grundböck's successor as Kraemer's intermediary between the Fullep source and Sweden. Kraemer was put into contact with him by Grundböck, shortly before the latter's death. Kraemer met him for the first time at Hotel Esplanade, Berlin, in Nov/Dec 43, when Horvath told him that he could always be reached through the Hungarian Embassy in Berlin. He was Liaison Officer between the Hungarian Embassy and the German industrial and armaments authorities. Kraemer arranged with him that the Fullep reports should be given personally to Kraemer on the latter's monthly visits to Berlin of the Ausw. Amt (AA) Horvath was the "letter drop". There is no evidence that he himself controlled the Fullep source. He was officially working with the rep of the Hungarian Finance Minister in Berlin, Ober Regierungsrat Kis, and it is significant that Prisoner has heard this name; he thinks it was mentioned to him by Klaus, but is not sure.

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KV 2/242-2, page 5

43. ENUI (Inui?)
 Secretary to the Japanese Embassy in LISBON in 1942 and 43. Formerly a member of the Embassy staff in BUDAPEST and known there to TAMAS. Through TAMAS, Prisoner met ENUI, and through him the Military Attaché, Col MISHIMA. - H/SIFE

43 Enui (Inui?) (Japanese)

Secretary to the Japanese Embassy in Lisbon in 1942 and 1943. Formerly a member of the Embassy staff in Budapest and known there to Tamas. Through Tamas, Prisoner met Enui, and through him the Military Attaché, Col. Mishima.

45 Sukarai.

Japanese Military Attaché in Madrid in 1944-45. Introduced to Prisoner by Szantay in Mr 44. Szantay ordered Prisoner to supply the same information to Sukarai as he had supplied to Mishima in Lisbon. Sukarai was aware that Prisoner obtained his information from the Press and was only prepared to share the expenses of obtaining the magazines from Lisbon, up to a limit of 3,000 Pesetas per month. Prisoner supplied intermittent reports to Sakurai from Mar 44 to Dec 44.

KV 2/242-2, page 10

64. HORVATH, Deszö Dr
 Prisoner's companion from BUDAPEST to WASHINGTON in Nov 39 and for two months in WASHINGTON until Feb 40. HORVATH's instructions were to set up a WT transmitter in the Legation for the transmission of their reports. He bought a few parts in AMERICA, but Prisoner does not believe that the transmitter was ever completed. His work at the Legation consisted of preparing Press reports. Col Lorand UTASSY (formerly Military Attaché in LONDON) divided the papers and magazines between HORVATH and Prisoner, and each prepared a report. In addition HORVATH was responsible for all coding. He had formerly been with the Military Attachés in PARIS and SWITZERLAND as WT operator. Prisoner knows nothing of HORVATH's activity since he left AMERICA, other than a vague impression that he was in BUDAPEST later, engaged in the training of Press agents.

64 Horvath, Dezö Dr.

Prisoner's companion from Budapest to Washington in Nov 39 and for two months in Washington until Feb 40. Horvath's instructions were to set up a W/T transmitter in the Legation for the transmission of their reports. He bought a few parts in America, but Prisoner does not believe that the transmitter was ever completed. His work at the Legation consisted of preparing Press reports. Col. Lorand Utassy (formerly Military Attaché in London) divided the papers and magazines between Horvath and Prisoner, and each prepared a report. In addition Horvath was responsible for all coding. He had formerly been with the Military Attaché in Paris and Switzerland as W/T operator. Prisoner knows nothing of Horvath's activity since he left America, other than a vague impression that he was in Budapest later, engaged in training of Press agents.

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KV 2/242-2, page 33

TELEGRAMS : PASSICS, ~~Part~~ LONDON.
 TELE. NO WHITEHALL ~~8100~~ EXT.

Reply should be addressed to H.M.
 Chief Inspector, Immigration Branch,
 Home Office, London, S.W.1, and
 the following reference quoted :—

F.23759

IMMIGRATION BRANCH,
HOME OFFICE.

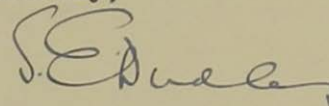
10, Old Bailey,
 E.C.4.

24th July, 1946.

Dear Miss Chenhalls,

I attach hereto for your information copy of the
 Immigration Officer's report regarding Joseph FULOP, ^{see her 26/7}
 who was the subject of several conversations between
 us last week, and shall be grateful for your intimation
 that he has now left the United Kingdom.

Yours sincerely,



S.E. Dudley.

Miss J. Chenhalls,
 Box No. 500,
 Parliament Street B.O.,
 S.W.1.

Immigration Branch
 Home Office
 10, Old Bailey

Dear Miss (Joan) Chenhalls (M.I.5.)

I attach hereto for your information copy of the Immigration Officer's report regarding
 Joseph Fulop (British civil servants gave, generally, a damm about correct spelling), who was
 the subject of several conversations between us last week, and shall be grateful for your
 intimation that he has now left the United Kingdom.

Yours sincerely,

S.E. Dudley

Miss Joan Chenhalls, (M.I.5)
 Box no. 500
 Parliament Street B.O.
 S.W.1.

Termination
 8 March 2020