István Deák

**European heads of state and prime ministers tried and executed during, at the end, or soon after the end of World War II**

Note that some of these statesmen died in prison. Eliaš of the Czech Protectorate was executed by the Germans and Bethlen of Hungary was an anti-Nazi seized by the Soviets. All others were tried and sentenced for treason and collaboration with Nazi Germany. (PM stands for prime minister)

Bulgaria: PM Bogdan Filov as well as 24 ministers and 68 parliamentary deputies

Czechoslovakia/Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia: President Emil Hácha (died in prison); PM General Alois Eliaš (tried and shot by the Germans in 1942)

France: Chef d’État (head of state) Marshal Philippe Pétain (died in prison); PM Pierre Laval

Greece: PM General Georgios Tsolakoglou and PM Ioannis Rallis (both died in prison)

Hungary: Nemzetvezető (national leader) Ferenc Szálasi; PM István Bethlen (died in prison in Moscow in 1946?); PM Béla Imrédy, PM László Bárdossy, PM General Dőme Szőjáy, Deputy PM Jenő Szöllősy,

Italy: PM (Il Duce) Benito Mussolini (shot by Italian partisans after a mock trial in May 1945)

Norway: PM Vidkun Quisling

Romania: Conducator (leader) PM Marshal Ion Antonescu

Serbia: PM General Milan Nedić

Slovakia: President Monsignor Józef Tiso, PM Vojtech Tuka
Events, Places, and Persons connected with the László Bárdossy Story

Bárdossy, László (1890-Jan. 10, 1946), prime minister, 1941-1942. Executed by a firing squad in Budapest.

Horthy, Vice Admiral Miklós (1868-1957), regent of Hungary, 1920- Oct. 1944. It was during his reign that nearly half a million Jews were deported to Auschwitz. Horthy died in Portuguese exile.


Kassa, in Slovak Košice, large city in northeastern Hungary, now in Slovakia.

Major, Akos, military judge-advocate under both the wartime and the postwar regime; He presided over the Bárdossy trial.

Novi Sad, in Hungarian Újvidék, a city in what used to be southern Hungary but which between 1918 and 1941 was, and since 1941 is again in Yugoslavia. Scene of the massacre of Serbs and Jews in January 1942.


Sztójay, Colonel General Döme (1883-1946), prime minister, March-August 1944; he succeeded Miklós Kállay. Hanged in Budapest.

Teleki, Count Pál (1879-Apr. 3, 1941), prime minister, committed suicide in protest to Hungary's joining in the German attack on Yugoslavia. Succeeded by Foreign Minister Bárdossy as prime minister.

Trianon, Treaty of, the 1920 peace agreement signed near Paris that caused Hungary to lose two-thirds of its territory and even more of its inhabitants, including more than three million Hungarian-speakers.