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		zu beibehalten	
		neue Frist	
Zur Einsicht vor Genehmigung, Anfertigung, Hinterlegung			
Geschäftszeichen		Revog.	
Grundzahl		Vergl.	
		Begl.	
		List.	

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 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2006

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Alexander, nähere Daten nicht bekannt, in Wien wohnhaft,	Inf. Bl. 9
Abel Friedrich, nähere Daten nicht bekannt, in Zürich wohnhaft,	Inf. Bl. 9, 21,
Abel Rudolf, nähere Daten nicht bekannt, in Paris wohnhaft,	Inf. Bl. 9, 21
Abel Alexander, siehe Abel	Inf. Bl. 9
Abel Friedrich, siehe Abel	Inf. Bl. 9
Abel Rudolf, siehe Abel	Inf. Bl. 9,
Ambrosi Elisabeth, Gräfin, nähere Daten nicht bekannt, in Wien wohnhaft,	Inf. Bl. 9,
Antalovsky Jenö, geb. 17.2.1920 in Beregrahos, ledig, Student, zuletzt Ibk., Kaiserjägerstr. 6 wng.,	Abschn. I, Inf. Bl. 11, 12, 14,
Ajlo Janos, geb. 7.11.1926 in Budapest	Abschn. I, Inf. Bl. 18,
Apró Antal	Inf. Bl. 19,
Apró Janos	Inf. Bl. 19
Andras Karoly	Inf. Bl. 26,
Aztaios Lajos (Ludwig), geb. 31.10.1922 in Bonyad, angebl. Student,	Res. Pos. 1/47.
Agoston József, siehe Agoston Janos	Res. Pos.

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Borsanyi Tibor, Generalstabsoberst- leutnant	Abschn. III
Borsanyi Bela, Generalstabsmajor	Abschn. III
Bertha Reszd, Generalstabshauptmann	Abschn. III
[REDACTED] Generalstabsauptmann	Abschn. III
Bezegh-Hussagh Istvan, General, stabshauptmann	Abschn. III
Bartok	Abschn. VI/Bi.2
Bercsei Georg, geb. 14.3.1922 in Saeged	Abschn. VI/ Bi.21
Borbirio Dr. Virgil, geb. 6.3.1893, Staatssekretar in ungar. Bauwesenminist.	Abschn. VI/ Bi. 37 a
Bodnar Ladislav	Abschn. VI/ Bi. 108
Borsanyi Gyula, richtig Zoltan Andor	Inf. Bi. 79
Bauer, richtig Padar	Inf. Bi. 11, 14 Abschn. I
Barta György, geb. 21.9.1912 in Budapest, Salzburg, Gaisbergstr. 57	Inf. Bi. 85
Borsanyi Melene geb. [REDACTED] in Rumänien, Salzburg 1927	Inf. Bi. 85

SECRET

Andras Bak

SD 105-6013

Citizenship

INS records show subject is a citizen of France.

Present Residence

INS records show subject's recent address as 3540 1/2 Georgia Street, San Diego.

On March 29, 1966, Mrs. ELENA M. DAVIDSON, 3540 Georgia Street, advised subject has rented the upstairs studio apartment at 3540 1/2 Georgia, from her since March, 1964.

Past Residences

On the dates indicated, subject furnished INS the following changes of address:

November 1, 1962
26 Ingraham Place,
Newark, New Jersey

May 23, 1963
29 Reveryly Street,
Newark, New Jersey

July 18, 1963
4227 Fifth Avenue,
San Diego, California

October 10, 1963
1562 Seventh Avenue
San Diego, California

February 1, 1964
351 West Robinson Street,
San Diego, California

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SD 105-601

Employment

On March 29, 1966, Miss MEREDITH STURDIVANT, Automation Institute, 101 West C Street, advised subject is now working for the First National Bank, 1201 Fifth Avenue, San Diego, California, as a computer programmer, having been placed on that job by the Automation Institute in January or February, 1966.

Employment

On March 29, 1966, Miss MEREDITH STURDIVANT, supra, furnished a copy of a resume provided that institute by subject, which reflected the following prior employments:

1945

Hungarian Royal Corps of Engineers, Hungary,
Staff Captain, planning and supervision of various military
engineering projects. Topographic survey for the Royal
Hungarian Geographical Institute.

1954

Employed draftsman and designer performing
services for the following companies in Paris, France:

René G. Grappe, Paris, France
(centrifugal machinery)

Milson P. Fouche, Paris, France
(heating and air conditioning)

Rene Rousseau & Mories Rex, Argenteuil, France
(heating equipment)

René Cicerelle, Neuilly, France
(electrical appliances)

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SP. 105-60

1954
Prakas, France
(Civil Engineer)

1955

M3roco, Topographic Surveyor, Freil and Youbi, Casablanca, Morocco. Topomaps for design purposes. Field engineering and layout work for construction of Air Force bases in subcontract.

1959

Civil Engineer, Army Corps of Engineers, Nouasseur, Morocco. (GS-9). Planning and preparation of site plans, grading and drainage plans. Roads and railroads, housing and other facilities for heavy air bases of the U. S. Air Force in Morocco, Iran and Pakistan. Estimating and special computations. Topographical details. Layout, grading and drainage surveys. Supervision of several draftsmen.

1962

1962
Bureau Generale d'Etudes et de Travaux d'Irrigation au Maroc, Morocco. Design Engineer. Irrigation Works. Layout, profiles and construction details of irrigation and drainage canals. Special computations. Distribution and regulation of water. Roads and culverts. Estimating, highway profiles, grading and drainage, geometries.

1963

1963
Engineer, O'Brien and Armstrong, Newark, New Jersey. Draftsman. General drafting, highway planning, right-of-way plans. Structural drawings, detail drawings and take-offs for bridges.

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SO 105-60

1964

San Diego, California, Saddle Creek, Architects and Engineers,
Structural Draftsman. Structural
drawings, floor drawings, elevations on buildings.

San Diego, California, I. Hope and Associates, San Diego.
Structural Draftsman. Structural drafting, structural design
and drawing details.

San Diego, California, Dress Homes, Inc., San Diego;
Civil Engineer-Draftsman. Subdivision/lot
and grading plans. Street and road plans and profiles. Water
and sewer lines and facilities. Storm drains and channels,
estimating and construction.

Records reflect the following employments of
subject:

1956 - 1959

San Diego, California, Army Corps of Engineers, Morocco, as civil
engineer. Performed surveys and design of roads, pavements,
drainage and other related civil projects. Was involuntarily
separated as a result of reduction in force.

San Diego, California, O'Brien and Armstrong, 415 Prelinghansen
Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

San Diego, California, [Name] and Associates, 1475 Sixth Avenue, San
Diego, California.

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SD 105-6010

1966

Automation Institute, San Diego, California

On March 28, 1966, Mrs. MARGERT BIRD, Executive Secretary, Frank L. Hope and Associates, Architects and Engineers, 110 West C Street, San Diego, advised her records show that EUGENE B. BAK was employed as a structural draftsman from July 22, 1963, to January 4, 1964, and was terminated due to lack of work. These records show he was born June 24, 1912, and his Social Security Number 148-36-5264. These records further reflect a previous employment by S.O.G.E.T.I.M., Rabat, Morocco, from October 1, 1959, to August 25, 1962. During his employment subject resided at 1562 Seventh Avenue, San Diego.

He listed the following references:

THOMAS LIPCZIN
Civil Engineer
Partner, O'Brien and Armstrong,
Newark, New Jersey

FRANK MION
Engineer
Partner, O'Brien and Armstrong,
Newark, New Jersey

JUDITH S. IVANY,
Mechanical Engineer, C.A.,
3307 National
San Diego, California

Education

On March 29, 1966, Miss MEREDITH STUDEVANT,
Automation Institute, 110 West C Street, San Diego, advised

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her records reflect that ANDRE BAK attended a 26-week training course, from February 1965, and ending the latter part of 1965. The course consisted of training in data processing, computer programming and related subjects. At the time of attendance, he lived at 351 West Robinson Street, San Diego, and subsequently at 3540 1/2 Georgia Street, San Diego. She received excellent grades and was considered an outstanding student even though he had a language problem because of his inability to speak English fluently.

STURDIVANT submitted the resume furnished by BAK, which indicated he had previously received a Bachelor of Science degree in engineering at Ludovika, Budapest, Hungary; had attended the Royal Hungarian General Staff College (a three-year course) at Budapest, Hungary; and had attended Technical School of Drafting, Paris, France.

Education and Law Enforcement

On February 16, 1966, IC JOHN R. BAKER reviewed the records of the Mercantile Credit Association of San Diego and the San Diego Police Department. The San Diego County Sheriff's Office, but no records of the subject were located.

II. INFORMATION TO DEPARTMENT OF SUBJECT
ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES HARMFUL TO WELFARE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Records reflect subject entered the United States through the port of New York on September 9, 1962, on an immigrant visa, showing his nationality to be French. A French passport had been issued to him under the name of ANDRE ELIAS BAK by the French Consulate in Rabat, Morocco,

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on October 22, 1964. A visa petition was filed by WILLIAM JAMES BRIGGEMAN, 100 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, which was approved on November 10, 1964. In his statement, BRIGGEMAN indicated he was a partner with JAMES P. BRIGGEMAN, a business partner in the design of gradings, drainage, and landscape plans and the subject was to do work for him in the supervising of construction and doing computational work in general. BRIGGEMAN stated his firm was engaged in design and construction projects in France and Tunisia and that he had professional and diversified experience in both American and French standards and practices, his perfect knowledge of the French language, and his solid working knowledge of the English and Spanish languages, would greatly contribute to the work possibilities in doing overseas business.

Documents submitted by BRIGGEMAN to establish BAK'S qualifications as a highly skilled engineer were statements from officials of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, certifying to BAK'S skill and efficiency during his employment by that organization from 1955 to 1959. One such statement was from ALAN E. WESTON, Major, Corps of Engineers, Area Engineer, Morocco Area, U. S. Army Engineer District, Southern, Corps of Engineers, Army Post Office, 39, U. S. Air Force, New York, New York. This was dated March 26, 1959, and stated BAK worked as a civil engineer from March 31, 1957, to February 28, 1959. It stated his duties consisted of surveying and design of roads, pavement, drainage and other related civil projects. He was involuntarily separated as a result of a reduction in force. WESTON recommended BAK highly. The statements of the other officials of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers also recommended BAK as an accurate and efficient engineer. According to these statements, BAK worked on construction at U. S. Air Force Bases in Morocco.

Records further reflect that on January 3, 1966, subject filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States. In this declaration he stated he was a

SD 105-60.

citizen of France and that he was not married. He gave his name in the declaration as ANDRE EBYA BAK.

Following description of subject was obtained from information in INS records:

Color	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	June 24, 1912, at Kolozsvar, Kolozs, Hungary
Height	5'8"
Weight	185 pounds
Hair	Blonde
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair
Relatives	Father - ANDRE BAK (address not indicated) Mother - BLANCHE SCHWIGER (maiden name) (address not indicated)

An Application to File a Declaration of Intention to Become a Citizen of the United States, dated December 1, 1965, BAK stated he entered the United States at New York, leaving Rabat, Morocco, and taking B.O.A.C. from London. He indicated the person in the United States to whom he was coming was Mr. BELA SOMOSKUTI. No address was given for the latter individual.

Nothing was noted in the INS file to indicate subject had any prior connection with the French Government or the French intelligence.

On February 3, 1966, Mr. DON YOUNG, INS, made available a photograph of subject from INS records.

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On January 20, 1966, Mr. ROY HANSCOM, Credit Department, San Diego Gas and Electric Company, advised his records reflect that ANTON B. BAK began service with that company on July 10, 1963, residing at 4227 Fifth Street. This service was discontinued on September 9, 1963, and he has had no subsequent service from that company. At time of discontinuance of service, he gave a forwarding address of 1962 Seventh Street, San Diego. Mr. HANSCOM said the application for service indicated BAK was single, unemployed and that his previous address was 29 Beverly Street, Newark, New Jersey.

On January 24, 1966, Mrs. JOE H. LETT, 3633 California Street, San Diego, advised she no longer maintained a record of persons who had rented the residence at 4227 Fifth Street. However, she had a slight recollection of an individual named BAK, living there several years ago. She stated it was her recollection he resided there only a short time, but she could recall nothing further about him and had no knowledge of where he worked or with whom he associated.

On January 24, 1966, Mrs. WILLIAM J. DUGAN, Manager, Elliott Arms Apartments, 1502 Seventh Avenue, advised her records show that Apartment 301 was rented to Mr. BAK, first name not indicated, from September 1, 1963, to February 1, 1964. Mrs. DUGAN said she did not know subject since she was not manager at that time, but that the owners of these apartments, Mr. and Mrs. STEVEN MERENKA, 4131 Morningstar Drive, Huntington Beach, California, who are of Hungarian descent, would probably know subject. She stated the manager of the apartments during the time subject resided there, W. R. MAYCOCK, now resides in Alhambra, California, street address unknown.

On January 24, 1966, Mrs. RHCDA CHASE, Apartment 107, Elliott Arms Apartments, advised she recalled a Hungarian by the name of BAK, who resided in Apartment 301, and whom she believed was a writer as she had noticed he had many books in

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his apartment. She described BAK as age 55 to 60 years, 5'10", Hungarian, broad shoulders. She advised she had no knowledge of his background and had no information that he may have had connections to a foreign government at any time. She stated he occasionally invited the owners of the apartments, Mr. and Mrs. YURENKA, to dinner in his apartment and she believed the YURENKAS would know BAK quite well.

On March 28, 1960, Mr. STEVE ERMENKOV, Structural Department, Frank I. [redacted] and Associates, 1475 Sixth Avenue, advised subject [redacted] BAK had worked under his supervision at that company. He stated subject was quiet, conscientious and a good worker, although somewhat slow. Subject informed him he had come from Hungary and that he had lived in France and Morocco. Subject also told him he was divorced and his wife had left him, however, he did not say whether this had occurred in this country or in Europe. Subject never discussed politics with him nor did he ever mention any of his past employment or his activities while in Hungary, France or Morocco, and ERMENKOV was not aware of any past connections of subject with a foreign government. He stated he was under the impression subject was a Hungarian refugee who probably left Hungary at the time the communists took over and therefore, assumed subject was opposed to communism.

Mr. ERMENKOV stated that STEVE MULBACHER, a young Hungarian refugee, who was worked with subject and was associated with him, would probably be able to furnish information regarding subject's background. He stated that MULBACHER was now affiliated with FRED DUBIN, 7911 Herschel, La Jolla, California.

On March 29, 1960, Miss MEREDITH STURDIVANT, Automation [redacted] Site, 118 [redacted] Street, advised she had become quite acquainted with subject when he attended that institution and she regarded him very highly. She stated

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that although she did not discuss politics, she believed him to be very much opposed to communism. She said she had never received any information indicating subject had ever worked for the French Government and she is unaware of any contacts that he may currently have in France or in Hungary. She stated in her understanding subject is divorced and that his ex-wife did not come to the United States with him. Miss STURDIVANT stated subject was older than most students at that institute, and was handicapped because of his age and because of his poor English-speaking ability, but that in spite of these problems he had been an excellent student and had learned a highly technical trade.

Miss STURDIVANT noted that because of subject's language handicap, it had been several months before he was placed in a job after his completion of the course. She recalled that in January, 1966, subject had visited with her and had mentioned that he had been to Los Angeles, California, and possibly also to San Francisco, California, to seek employment but without success. Miss STURDIVANT stated that NICHOLAS HARKAY, a Hungarian refugee who also attended that institute, had come to know subject quite well and that he would possibly be able to furnish some information about subject. She noted that HARKAY is very outspoken in his opposition to communism. She stated HARKAY resides at 2824 30th Street, San Diego, and is employed by the Rohr Corporation.

On March 29, 1966, Mrs. ELENA M. DAVIDSON, 3540 Georgia Street, advised that subject, who lives in her upstairs apartment at 35-89 Georgia Street, is a quiet tenant and has very few visitors. She stated one of his associates is BELA KRISTOF, address unknown, who assisted subject when he moved into the apartment. She stated KRISTOF was formerly a student of hers at the San Diego Evening High School where she teaches English for the foreign born and that subject was also a student of hers for a short time before he began his course at the Automation Institute. Thereafter subject had

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DEB 45377

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to devote his time to his studies and was unable to complete her MA. The subject apparently had a difficult time in obtaining employment after completing his course and once mentioned to her that although he did not want to return to Europe to seek employment. Sometime later, however, he obtained a job at the New National Bank where he is now employed. One attribute of his difficulty in obtaining a job to his poor English-speaking ability.

DAVIDSON stated that in conversations with subject, he said he was born in Hungary and that he was an officer in the Hungarian Army and that he subsequently lived in France and Morocco before coming to the United States. Subject indicated he was married while living in Hungary but that he never obtained a divorce or his wife died in Hungary. He was unaware of whether subject currently maintains any contact with anyone in Hungary or France or any other European country and could recall only in this connection that about a year ago he had received a letter which he had said informed of the death of his sister-in-law in Budapest, Hungary.

DAVIDSON advised subject speaks fluent French, some German and a little Russian. He has told her that he desires to remain in the United States and that he had filed a Declaration of Intent to become a United States Citizen, which he would be of assistance in obtaining and maintaining employment.

DAVIDSON did not know the identities of any other associates of subject. And she noted that he lives alone at the address:

With regard to his political beliefs, she stated subject indicated himself to be violently anti-communistic in his conversations, and he becomes disturbed when he hears

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of any pro-communist activities in this country. She said she believes he is loyal to the United States. She stated she has no knowledge of any affiliation on the part of subject with any organizations either in the United States or in Europe and has never heard subject mention any connection with the French Government or the Hungarian Government.

AT POMONA, CALIFORNIA.

On March 28, 1966, Dr. MICHAEL ALAJOS KANNAS, Pacific State Hospital, viewed an INS photograph of ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK, and he advised SA FERD J. RAFF, JR., that this person is identical with the ANDREW BAK about whom he had furnished information on November 30, 1965.

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BAK, Andre Bela Louis

Born circa 1915-1920 (specifically 24 June 1912, Kolozsvar, Kolozs, Hungary)

Former Hungarian Army officer, worked for French Intelligence in Paris, France, during 1949 and was chief representative in France for a Hungarian military organization known as MHEK. Filed declaration to become a U.S. citizen on 1/3/1966 and is currently residing in San Diego. Lived Paris from 1947-1954 as a self-employed draftsman and designer. DBB_45377, 29 April 1966

Further information on Subject may be found in DBB-49510, 27 May 1966 (no indication of French IS activity) (filed 29-5-63)

Provided certain file data available to him as an official of a refugee ~~org~~ association and, in instances of personal knowledge of individuals, that he gave opinions also as to their character and reliability. The Assistant Attorney General stated that it does appear that this activity by BAK was more in the nature of an informant or source of information rather than an agent of an espionage service. It was also pointed out that BAK's additional employment by the French agency as a map reader, draftsman or translator also did not appear to be an assignment within the meaning of the Registration Act. DBB-95387, 21 Sept 67: []

Not - listing

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BAK, Andre Bela Louis

Born circa 1915-1920 (specifically 24 June 1912, Kolozsvar, Kolozs, Hungary)

Former Hungarian Army officer , worked for French Intelligence in Paris, France, during 1949 and was chief representative in France for a Hungarian military organization known as MHEK. Filed declaration to become a U.S. citizen on 1/3/1956 and is currently residing in San Diego. Lived Paris from 1947-1954 as a self-employed draftsman and designer. DR: 45377, 29 April 1966

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(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE				
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		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	4. DATE	
		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO.	9. EVALUATION
5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN	11. DATE	
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.		
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
14.				
<p>HAK - ANDRAS SEX M DUB ?</p> <p>CIT ? JCC ? LIST OF FOREIGN REPS OF MHRK.</p> <p>200-006-012 DFB -06547A02 12 DEC 50 FBI P12</p> <p>WAS 100-8-15-1</p> <p>R 6706071014</p> <p>FILE IN <u>2</u></p>				
15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.				

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

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DATE 2006

FEB 1 1952

Memorandum

IR/AN Typist *SW*

To : The File of [redacted]

IR/AN *M.E.*

From : IR/AN [redacted]

IR/CO *-LD*

VIA : Chief, IR

Subject : Case File [redacted]

IR/PI

Action : New Case

Requested by : STC []

Division :

File Number : []

Case Title : BAK, Andras

MICROFILMED

OCT 11 1955

Additional information on this subject may be on record and may be obtained by contacting the Intelligence Records/Service Section.

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DATE 2006

EAVA 1821 dated 5 March 1952 200 6 12 67 (1)

MHBK Intercepts

Jenoe BODY, II.34

GENERAL:

[REDACTED] became chief of the main chapter of the MHBK (the association of Hungarian WW II veterans in emigration - translator's remark) in France. We became the first BK members (BK abbreviated form of MHBK, translator's remark). We did not know anything about the BK Center (mail address of this Center is: HADAK UTJAN VERLAG, Postfach 300, Muenchen 23 - translator's remark). But on the ground of your recommendation, General, and the trust we anticipated toward a fellow career-officer, we have followed and supported Andras BAK, who is now leader of the BK main chapter. We had all the more reason in doing so, because we surmised also your presence, General, behind the community. In the course of time, however, when we obtained a deeper insight into the BK administration and its principles, we became increasingly aware of the difference between our HORK ideals and theirs.

MASA 845 dtd 3 October 1951 200 6 12 39

dated 3 October 1951

Milos Korponay - Report on MHBK

Hauptman Andras BAK worked in France as a member of the MHBK

MASW 111 dated 16 April 1951 200 6 12 9

Following individuals are members of the MHBK:

Andras BOK

6666

File: 74-6-33-1-222 4y

To: SPROB

Info: Sfran, DIR

Cite Brln 7789 dated 11 March 1955

REDSOX AESAURUS AESIR

RE: BRLN 7788 (IN 20165)

IDEN 1 is BOK from France

[]

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DATE 2006

DBB 5-68/5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

Copy to:

DBB 56607

Report of: LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN

Office: New York, New York

Date: 3/2/66

Field Office File #: 105-80253

Bureau File #: 105-147037

Title: ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - FRANCE
REGISTRATION ACT - FRANCE

Synopsis: BALIMP SZENTIMIKLOSSY states he first met subject in France in 1948, knowing him to be a former French prisoner of war from the Hungarian Army. States he never knew him to be employed as a member of the French Intelligence Service, but did know him to act as a translator for the French Army immediately following the war.

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DETAILS:

On July 20, 1966, efforts were made to contact BALIMP SZENTIMIKLOSSY at 86 Hafen Avenue, New York City. There is no Hafen Avenue in any of the five boroughs of New York City. He was located on July 25, 1966 at 86 Haven Avenue, New York City. At this time he stated that he first met BAK some time in 1948 while he was in France. He knew BAK to be a "fine gentleman" and that he left France several years after and he and BAK resumed their friendship when BAK came to the United States. He stated that in the course of his friendship he knew BAK to have been a Hungarian officer in World War II who was captured by the French and interned in France. During the

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~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from~~
~~automatic downgrading~~
~~and declassification~~

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ON 3/23/07

DBE 568/5

SECRET

NY 105-80253

period of his internment, BAK told him that he was often used by the French military as an interpreter. It was SZENTIMIKLOSSY's recollection that BAK never mentioned being a member of any French intelligence service.

In an effort to locate BELA SOMOSKUTI, care of Clark Associates, New York City, a highway and bridge construction company, the following is noted:

This corporation is listed in none of the directories of the five boroughs of New York City. NY T-1, who is in a position to furnish reliable information regarding business activities in the metropolitan New York area, had no information concerning this organization.

Mr GERALD CUNNINGHAM, Secretary, General Contractors Association of New York City, 220 East 42nd Street, New York City, on July 25, 1966, stated that no corporation by that name existed in the metropolitan New York area, and his national records do not carry such an organization.

In an effort to locate WILLIAM JAMES BRIGGMAN, 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, the following is to be noted:

342 Madison Avenue is a large, multi-storied office building housing approximately 900 separate business offices. A survey of the board in the lobby does not list individuals by name but only corporations themselves. As a result, no further effort was made to locate BRIGGMAN.

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DBB 48 223

St. Louis, Missouri 63177

105-4871

May 19, 1966

✓
ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK, also known as Andrew Bela Bak

On May 2, 1966, a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was advised by personnel of the Federal Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, that an extensive search of records on file at that center failed to locate or identify any record of Federal employment as a civil engineer during the period March 31, 1955, to February 28, 1959, with the Department of the Army, United States Corps of Engineers, Morocco Engineer Area, for one ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK, also known as Andrew Bela Bak, born June 24, 1912, at Kolozsvar, Lolozs, Hungary.

Federal Records Center personnel further advised that a search of the Civil Service Commissions' Service Record Division "locator" files at that facility failed to indicate any prior Federal employment for the aforementioned individual, suggesting possibly the referenced period of employment was of a "local hire" nature, and records pertaining to same would probably be located at the place of such employment.

105-4871
St. Louis, Missouri
Federal Records Center
May 19, 1966
ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK
also known as Andrew Bela Bak

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SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10P
JTB 49510

Copy to: 1 - Immigration and Naturalization Service, ~~SECRET~~
San Diego (REGISTERED)

Report of: DONALD R. BELMONT Office: SAN DIEGO
Date: May 27, 1966

Field Office File: San Diego 105-6013 Bureau File #: 105-147037

Title: CANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK
AKA Andrew Bela Bak
DPOB 24 June 1912 Kolozsvár, 20025, Hungary
San Diego, CALIFORNIA USA

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - FRANCE Former member of Hungarian
REGISTRATION ACT - FRANCE army who is allegedly
connected with French IS.

Synopsis:

Additional employers and acquaintances of subject contacted in San Diego, none have knowledge of any French Intelligence connections of subject. GUSTAV J. BUJKOVSKY, San Diego, advised subject is member of Los Angeles Branch of MHBK, a Hungarian Army Veterans organization. Dr. MICHAEL A. KANNAS reinterviewed at Pomona, California, advised that PAUL HODOSY-STROBL, Woodside, California, former General of Police in Hungary and Chief of MHBK, can verify subject's connection with French Intelligence. KANNAS furnished names of persons who would know address of DEZSO I. BENYO. Also furnished names of persons in Canada and France who could furnish information regarding subject. No record of employment of subject by Department of Army, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Morocco Engineer Area, located at Federal Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri.

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DETAILS: AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

On April 20, 1966, STEVE MUHLBACHER, 3722 Dove Street, was interviewed at his place of employment, Fred S. Dubin Associates,

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[29-5-63]

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DATE 2006

SD 105-6013

7911 Herschel, La Jolla. He advised he met subject while both were employed by Frank L. Hope and Associates and he has seen subject occasionally since then at the Hungarian House in Balboa Park. He stated subject is about thirty years older than he and they do not associate closely; however, he had come to know subject fairly well during their employment together. Subject indicated he had been an officer in the Hungarian Army, that he left Hungary in 1945 and spent about ten years in France, and subsequently several years in Algeria working for a French company. Subject had indicated he divorced his wife in Paris, France, and that she had left him when he was in poor financial condition.

MUHLBACHER stated he had no knowledge as to whether subject had ever worked for the French Government or had belonged to any political organizations in France or in the United States. He stated subject is very much opposed to Communism and he considers subject to be a gentleman, a very hard worker and a physical culture enthusiast. He stated he feels subject would be a loyal United States citizen should he be allowed to become a citizen.

MUHLBACHER stated subject had indicated to him that he has Hungarian friends in France and that on one occasion about three years ago MUHLBACHER visited in Paris, France, and saw several of BAK's friends, one of whom was a Hungarian scout who had lost everything to the Communists prior to leaving Hungary. MUHLBACHER did not recall the names of these individuals.

On April 22, 1966, Mrs. MARGARET DOLLAR, Secretary, Tucker, Sadler and Bennett, 2411 Second Avenue, advised records of that company indicate that ANDRE BAK was employed as an engineering draftsman from March 23, 1964 to June 5, 1964. During this time, he resided at 351 West Robinson, San Diego.

On April 22, 1966, Mr. EDWIN M. BENNETT, Partner and Chief Engineer, Tucker, Sadler and Bennett, advised subject was terminated in his position as engineering draftsman because of a language problem and because his training was somewhat different from the company method of drafting and there was a problem in trying to restrain subject. He stated he had no

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knowledge of subject's background and that subject had never discussed his past with BENNETT. He stated he had never received any information to indicate subject had any present or prior connections with the French Government or with any organizations.

Mr. BENNETT stated he recalled that the day after BAK was hired a man, name not recalled, telephoned him to say he had known subject in Europe and that he was a reliable person and that he would recommend him for the job.

On May 2, 1966, Mrs. PEARL MC MILLAN, Bookkeeper, Precision, Incorporated - Princess Homes, Incorporated, 2030 State Street, advised her records show that ANDRE BELA BAK, 351 West Robinson Avenue, Social Security Number 148-36-5264, was employed as a draftsman from the end of July, 1964 to the second week in October, 1964. She had no personal recollection of BAK.

Mr. JACK BURRIS, Supervisor, advised on the same date, he recalled BAK slightly but that since he was employed only a short time he knew little about his background or his political views. He recalled that BAK spoke poor English and there was a problem in communicating with him. He stated BAK terminated his job because he felt he was not able to handle the work. He recalled that BAK had indicated he had previously worked for a company in Los Angeles and that the work was very exacting. Mr. BURRIS stated he was quite certain the name of the company was Fairchild Aerial Photographers in Los Angeles.

On May 3, 1966, Mr. JOHN S. IVANY, 351 West Robinson Street, advised he has known ANDRE BAK for thirty years. He stated BAK was formerly a Captain on the General Staff of the Hungarian Army during World War II and that he, IVANY, was also a Captain in the Hungarian Army and was in the same division as BAK, although he was not on the General Staff. He stated BAK was captured by the French or the Americans and was in a Prisoner of War Camp in Bavaria or in France. IVANY was captured in Bavaria and he remained in Germany at the end of the war. He stated he understood that BAK remained in France after the war for three or four years, that he spent eight or nine years with the United States Army Corps of

SD 105-6013

Engineers in Morocco during the construction of air bases and subsequently came to the United States. He worked for some company in Newark, New Jersey, and subsequently came to San Diego. IVANY stated that BAK had a friend, GREGORIAN PURCS, a draftsman who he believed worked for the same company in Newark, New Jersey, where BAK had worked.

IVANY stated BAK had informed him his wife had divorced him in France and had remarried and BAK had once indicated that he has a brother in Hungary, name unknown to IVANY, and that this brother is a piano teacher.

IVANY stated that BAK had told him that while in Europe he was a member of the MHBK (Magyar Harcosok Bajtarsi Kozossege), which IVANY stated is an organization of Hungarian Army Veterans organized with the aim of helping the old Hungary. He stated this organization has branches in all the large cities of the United States and that it collects money to aid Hungary with the aim of liberating it from Communist domination. The headquarters in the United States is in Cleveland, Ohio, and the head of the organization in Cleveland is one ERNEST GODANY.

IVANY stated he himself was formerly a member of the MHBK in Germany, but that he is no longer a member inasmuch as he feels this organization can accomplish nothing to aid Hungary and the money the members contribute to the organization is merely wasted in the operation of the organization. He stated BAK has never mentioned being a member of MHBK in the United States and he does not know if there is a branch of that organization in San Diego.

IVANY stated when BAK first came to San Diego he lived in IVANY's home for two or three weeks and, when he subsequently moved to his current residence, he had continued to use IVANY's address as a mailing address for a period of time.

IVANY stated he has no knowledge that BAK ever worked for the French Government at any time. He stated BAK is anti-Communist and he did not return to Hungary at the end of the war because of his dislike for Communism.

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On May 6, 1968, Mr. GUSTAV J. BLITZSEY, 318 Sixth Street, Del Mar, California, was interviewed by SAs DONALD R. BELMONT and HOWARD D. WESLEY at his place of employment, General Dynamics Corporation, Convair Division, 5001 Kearney Villa Road, at which time he furnished the following information:

He has known ANDRE BAK since 1931, having attended the same high school in Hungary. BAK was three years ahead of him in school. BAK was born in Hungary, and served in the Hungarian Army during World War II. He held the rank of Captain, and was on the General Staff, being Chief of Staff of one of the armored divisions.

At the end of the war in 1945, BAK left Hungary and went to France. He lived in Paris, France, for about four years, becoming a French citizen. During this time, he worked for several small manufacturers as a tool designer and draftsman, and was also self-employed for about a year or a year and a half doing the same type of work.

About 1949, BAK went to Morocco, where he worked for the United States Army Corps of Engineers as a civil engineer during the time they were constructing air bases in that country. It was BUKOVSKY's belief that BAK was a grade GS-9 civilian employee at that time, and that he had received a security clearance as an alien civilian employee.

When the air bases were completed, BAK remained in Morocco for a period of time working for a private Moroccan firm as a draftsman. When Morocco became independent, it became increasingly difficult for foreigners to obtain employment there and BAK decided to come to the United States to seek employment. He had a friend, a Colonel BELA SOMOSKUTI, in New York City, who helped him come to this country in August, 1950, and helped him secure employment initially as a draftsman with a firm in Newark, New Jersey. BAK lived with SOMOSKUTI for a period of time when he first arrived in this country. SOMOSKUTI is now employed by Clark and Associates, a highway and bridge construction company, in New York City.

BAK was not particularly happy in Newark, and he corresponded with BUKOVSKY regarding coming to the West Coast,

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and eventually came to San Diego. BUJKOVSKY was instrumental in getting him various jobs in San Diego as a draftsman; however, it was difficult to find permanent work in this field in San Diego, and BUJKOVSKY eventually persuaded him to try learning a new line of work. He eventually convinced BAK he would have a good chance at permanent employment in computer programming, and BAK took a training course in this field. Upon completion of this course, BUJKOVSKY was instrumental in getting him a job as a computer programmer at the First National Bank in San Diego.

With regard to any ties BAK may still have in Hungary, BUJKOVSKY stated he knows BAK has a brother, name unknown, in Hungary. BAK never got along well with this brother, who is a pianist and was formerly a concert pianist, and has a typical artistic temperament, which BAK never understood. BUJKOVSKY said he is not aware that BAK has any other relatives in that country. He stated BAK's wife divorced him in France and she still lives in France and has remarried. It was BUJKOVSKY's belief that BAK was deeply hurt by the divorce, and he doubted that he would again marry.

BUJKOVSKY stated that insofar as he knows, BAK never did any intelligence work for the Hungarian Army or for the French Government, or for any other government. He stated he likewise had no knowledge that BAK had ever performed any voluntary work for the French Government, such as acting as interpreter in the interview of Hungarian refugees. He expressed the opinion that being a refugee himself and a newcomer to France, the French would not be likely to trust him to the extent of utilizing him in that capacity, particularly as he had come from a country which fought against France during the war.

BUJKOVSKY stated he is aware of the fact that BAK is a member of the Los Angeles branch of the MHRK, which in English is known as the CSHV or the Collegial Society of Hungarian Veterans in the United States of America. This organization is a recognized organization in the United States and has its headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, and its aim is the liberation of Hungary from Communist control. BUJKOVSKY noted that he himself had at one time been asked to form a chapter in San Diego, but had not done so because he did not think there were enough potential members, and since the actual accomplishments of this

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group is generally nothing more than getting together and discussing the old days in the Army, he did not feel it was worth bothering with. He stated most of the Hungarians in San Diego know each other and that many of them belong to the House of Pacific Relations, House of Hungary, located in Balboa Park, San Diego, where they can fraternize. BUJKOVSKY said he himself was president of the House of Hungary for three years.

With regard to BAK's personal traits, BUJKOVSKY stated he considers him to be a man of great integrity and character, and he regards him very highly. As to his political beliefs, he noted that BAK had apparently lived in France long enough to acquire some of the French political views, and BAK has indicated he approves of General DE GAULLE and believes DE GAULLE is doing right. He stated that BAK, like so many Hungarian refugees, clings to the belief that Hungary may again become as it was before coming under Communist control, and he retains a degree of loyalty to this old Hungary. He stated he felt certain BAK has not come under any Communist influence, and he has no knowledge that BAK's brother is under Communist influence or has attempted to influence BAK.

BUJKOVSKY stated he has frequent discussions with BAK on these matters, trying to convince BAK that things will never again be as they were in the old Hungary, and he feels he is making some headway with him. He stated BAK was quite discouraged when he was having difficulty finding work, but appears to be quite happy in his present job.

BUJKOVSKY stated, in conclusion, that he had never heard of anyone named DEZSO RENYO.

AT POMONA, CALIFORNIA

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM V. SCRUGGS, on April 22, 1966:

Dr. MICHAEL ARTHUR KANNAS, psychologist, Pacific State Hospital, advised ANDREW BAK was openly a representative of the MHRK. BAK's participation in the MHRK can be verified by his former boss and chief of the MHRK, PAUL HODOSY-STROBL,

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3763 Woodside Road, Woodside, California, who works for the Society of the Treason Block.

HODOSY-STROBL was a former general of police in Hungary during 1944 - 1945 prior to becoming chief of the MHBK. HODOSY-STROBL attempted to immigrate to the United States, but had to go to Brazil instead. One of HODOSY-STROBL's daughters was successful in immigrating to the United States and later HODOSY-STROBL was accepted through his daughter's efforts.

Dr. KANNAS advised, if he will, HODOSY-STROBL can verify that BAK was a Hungarian staff officer who later was connected with the MHBK and also his connection with the French Intelligence.

Dr. KANNAS advised that he does not know anyone else in the United States who could furnish any information in this matter but there are two persons presently residing in Canada who knew BAK and could furnish information concerning him, if they will. He advised these individuals are LESLIE JAUSA and STEVEN TURANY of Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Dr. KANNAS advised that BAK was replaced by PETER BREZNAY, who was last known to be residing in Paris, France, and he could furnish information concerning BAK, if he so desires.

Dr. KANNAS advised that DELZO I. BENYO visited in the Los Angeles area during July or August, 1965 and while in the Los Angeles area he contacted JOHN EROS, 16666 Radiant Court in Covina, California. He advised that BENYO was visited at EROS' residence by JOZSEF PAPP, 4031 North Walnut, Baldwin Park, California. Dr. KANNAS advised that he was requested to stop by EROS' residence to see BENYO and while he was at EROS' residence, PAPP stopped in and from conversation it was obvious that both EROS and PAPP knew BENYO well. He advised he is of the opinion that EROS or PAPP could furnish information concerning BENYO's exact residence in the United States, if they will do so.

Dr. KANNAS stated that while BENYO was in Los Angeles he also visited FERENC BRENE, who lives somewhere in Los Angeles, and undoubtedly he would be the only such person listed in the Los

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Angeles telephone book. He advised that QUENE also could furnish information concerning BENVO's whereabouts, if he will.

AT HUNTINGTON BEACH, CALIFORNIA

The following investigation was conducted on April 22, 1966 by SA LEON J. MEYER:

KATHERINE YURENKA, 4131 Morning Star Drive, Huntington Beach, advised that she knew subject as a tenant in 1962 or 1963, while she was residing at the Elliott Arms Apartments, 1564 Seventh Avenue, San Diego, California, which apartment house she owns.

She stated BAK resided at the Elliott Arms for approximately six months, lived alone, had no associates, was not regularly employed. BAK claimed to be studying law and left the apartment at irregular hours, always dressed in a suit, wearing a hat and carrying a brown briefcase. On the few occasions she talked to him, he said he had been at the library studying.

She said BAK had difficulty paying the rent and left the apartment for that reason. He had no car and was a physical culture enthusiast.

YURENKA stated she had no information indicating BAK had any connection with any foreign government nor did he ever discuss his past with her. She stated her husband, STEVEN YURENKA, an employee of Douglas Aircraft, Long Beach, California, would have even less information concerning BAK than she does.

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

On May 2, 1966, Investigative Clerk JOSEPH O. ELDER, JR. was advised by personnel of the Federal Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, that an extensive search of records on file at that center failed to locate or identify any record of Federal employment as a civil engineer during the period March 31, 1955 to February 28, 1959, with the Department of the Army, United States Corps of Engineers, Morocco Engineer Area, for one

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ANDRE BELA LOUIS HAZ, also known as Andrew Bela HAZ, born June 24, 1912, at Kolozsvar, Kolozs, Hungary.

Federal Records Center personnel further advised that a search of the Civil Service Commissions' Service Record Division "locator" files at that facility failed to indicate any prior Federal employment for the aforementioned individual, suggesting possibly the referenced period of employment was of a "local hire" nature, and records pertaining to same would probably be located at the place of such employment.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



Copy to: 1 - INS, San Diego

DEB 50697

Report of: EWALD I. CARLSON
Date: 6/7/66

Office: Minneapolis, Minnesota

Field Office File No.: 105-3441

Bureau File No.:

Title: ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK 101-70 1069

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - FRANCE;
REGISTRATION ACT - FRANCE

Synopsis: TIBOR ZOLTAI, professor, University of Minnesota (UM), advised the name of BAK was familiar but could not associate name with a specific individual. ZOLTAI stated might be the Hungarian he met on one occasion at the Surrete' Nationale Francais (French National Security - Counter-Espionage). ZOLTAI acquainted with Hungarian organization known as MHBK.

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DETAILS

On May 30, 1966, TIBOR ZOLTAI, Professor and Chairman of the Geological Studies, University of Minnesota (UM), Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised that the name of BAK was familiar to him but that he could not associate this name with a specific individual.

ZOLTAI explained that in approximately 1948 he was a student at the Sorbonne in Paris, France, and recalled that on one occasion he was summoned to the Surrete' Nationale Francais (French National Security - Counter-Espionage), which organization was a part of the French Intelligence Service. The purpose of being summoned to the Surrete' Nationale Francais (SNF) was to ascertain if he had any information on two Communist Party members.

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SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B26
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

MP 105-3441

one an East German Communist Party member, and one Hungarian Communist Party member in which the SNF had an apparent interest.

ZOLTAI stated that he recalled that on this occasion he was first questioned by a French official and then later by a Hungarian apparently attached to the SNF. ZOLTAI stated, however, that he could not presently recall this individual's name or give adequate description of him. ZOLTAI stated that the above occasion, to the best of his recollection, was the only time that he was questioned by the SNF and the only time that he met this particular Hungarian.

With regard to the MHBK, ZOLTAI stated that it was quite possible that the Hungarian person he met at the SNF was connected with the MHBK since it was known that the French Government would have contact with this organization. ZOLTAI described the MHBK, whose Hungarian name would be Rogyar Harcosok Bajtársi Közösség and loosely translated as the Hungarian Fighter's Brotherhood, as an anti-Communist organization who at that time operated in an underground capacity and was actively supported by the French Government. ZOLTAI stated that he was acquainted with two or three persons active in the MHBK and that the only requirement for membership in the organization was some prior or present service in the Hungarian military and an anti-communist attitude. ZOLTAI characterized the MHBK as a military connected organization much like the American Legion in the United States with the one basic difference that the MHBK operated in an underground capacity and operated specifically against members of the Communist Party.

ZOLTAI gave as an example two members of the MHBK who went back to Hungary to operate against the Communist Party in that country and related that one of these individuals was captured and one was killed by a communist spy on his return to Austria.

ZOLTAI reiterated that he was not specifically acquainted with BAK but suggested the following individuals as persons who may have some knowledge of BAK if BAK was well known in the MHBK:

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EUGENE TOMORY, 312 St. George Avenue,
Toronto 4, Ontario (Professor ZOLTAI's uncle);

MIKLOS DALLOS, 27 rue Jean Mermoz,
L'Etang la Ville s/o;

R. LORANT CSUKASSI, Hungarian Commentator for
the French National Radio;

Mrs. PEDER BREZNAI, Maisous Alfort/s.

ZOLTAI stated that he knew of no individual
in the United States who might have any knowledge of BAK.

ZOLTAI advised that he plans to be in Paris,
France, during the summer months and will advise this office
upon his return in August, 1966, of any information that
might incidentally come to his attention concerning BAK.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - INS, San Diego
Report of: WILLIAM R. KRIEGHBAUM Office: NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
Date: 6/29/66
Field Office File #: 105-20045 Bureau File #:
Title: ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - FRANCE
REGISTRATION ACT - FRANCE

Synopsis: Acquaintance and fellow employee both knew subject was former officer in Hungarian Army during World War II and POW of France. Following World War II, subject remained in Paris, France, where employed as draftsman as well as voluntary work with M.H.U.K., an organization composed of Hungarians whose purpose was to aid Hungarian refugees coming into France. Neither knew of any connection of subject with French intelligence.

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DETAILS:

On May 9, 1966, AL BLACKWELL, Personnel Manager, Porter-O'Brien and Armstrong, 415 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, made available the personnel file for ANDREW BELA BAK which reflected that BAK was employed as a draftsman from October 1, 1962, until May 24, 1963. The record reflected that he terminated his employment because he was moving to Los Angeles, California, and would be eligible for rehire. The following information regarding BAK was also contained in the file:

Date of Birth June 24, 1912
Place of Birth Kolozjyar, Rumania
Residence Addresses 2 West 86th Street
New York City;

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DATE 2006

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Residence Addresses	8310 35th Avenue Jackson Heights, New York; 26 Ingraham Place Newark, New Jersey
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On May 10, 1966, THEODORE LIPCZIK advised that he had known the subject in Morocco when they were both employed with the U.S. Corps of Engineers. Mr. LIPCZIK advised that he had been in Morocco with the engineers from approximately 1950; and in about 1955, the subject had come to Morocco seeking employment. Mr. LIPCZIK advised that he had done a security check on the subject prior to hiring him. He advised that shortly after the subject was hired, there had been an inquiry from the French Consul concerning the subject and this, he believed, was in reference to the subject being a Hungarian, and the Hungarians had not been allies of the French during World War II; therefore, he should not be eligible for employment in Morocco. He advised that the Engineering Corps kept the subject on the U.S. Base where he worked during the time an investigation was conducted in an effort to determine why the French were opposed to him. As far as Mr. LIPCZIK could recall, it was only that the French had been opposed to subject being a Hungarian and that shortly after the objection and inquiry was made concerning the subject's employment, the opposition was withdrawn by the French.

LIPCZIK advised that the subject became a close friend of his and that he was working with him in the employ of the U.S. in Morocco until subject was sent to Italy in 1959. He advised that during his friendship with the subject, he was advised that the subject was a Major in the Hungarian Army during World War II and had been captured by the French. He was then held as a prisoner of war in Paris and remained in Paris following the war. He advised that the subject had married a French woman following the war, but later obtained a divorce from her. He advised he could not recall her name. He advised that following the war, a number of prisoners of war had remained in France and a number of Hungarians had immigrated to France, primarily to Paris. He advised that the subject had headed a volunteer Hungarian group whose purpose was to help the Hungarian refugees in France. He advised that to his

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knowledge, this organization had absolutely no connection with French intelligence and, to his knowledge, the subject had no connection with French intelligence. He advised that the subject had always been very anti-communist. He advised that he could suggest no one else in the area who would have a personal knowledge of the subject.

ROY L. MION advised on May 10, 1966, that he is a supervisor with the Porter-O'Brien and Armstrong Company, and he had been the supervisor of the subject during the subject's employment there. He advised that he knew the subject only as a supervisor-employee relationship and considered the subject to be a good worker. He advised that when the subject had terminated his employment to go to Los Angeles, he, MION, had written a letter of recommendation for the subject to give to the California Office of Porter-O'Brien and Armstrong, in the event the subject desired to obtain employment there. Mr. MION advised that he did not know if the subject attempted to obtain employment at the California Office and could furnish no personal information concerning the subject.

KALMAN PUPAS, 29 Beverly Street, Newark, New Jersey, advised on May 10, 1966, that he had known the subject for over fifteen years. He advised that he had first met the subject in France following World War II, when both he and the subject were members of M.H.U.K., which was a voluntary organization composed of Hungarians who resided in France and whose purpose was to aid Hungarian refugees coming into France.

Mr. PUPAS advised that the subject had been in charge of M.H.U.K. in Paris and that he had been the head of the volunteer group in a town about 250 miles from Paris. He advised that he would see the subject when in Paris and when the subject came to visit his town. He advised that the subject had been employed as a draftsman in Paris, and the subject's work with M.H.U.K. was strictly voluntary, as was all employment with M.H.U.K. He advised that he became reasonably friendly with the subject and that the subject had never worked or helped French intelligence. He advised that the subject had married a French girl following World War II and had divorced her sometime later. He advised that the subject left Paris and went to Morocco where he worked

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with the U.S. Corps of Engineers, and he had not then seen the subject until several years ago when the subject contacted him in the United States.

PUPAS advised that prior to his, PUPAS' coming to the United States, he had seen the subject, who had returned to France on leave from Morocco, and at that time had indicated that he was immigrating to the United States. He advised that this was how the subject knew that he was in New Jersey, and that several years ago, he had received a call from the subject indicating that the subject was in the United States and requested him to meet the subject at his employment at Frelinghuysen Avenue. He advised that the subject was obtaining residence in a hotel, but that he had talked the subject into living with him and his family and leaving the hotel. He advised that the subject had stayed with him, except for a few months when he had resided at 26 Ingraham Place, Newark, and that this was a rooming house which has since been destroyed. He advised that there was no one at the rooming house who would know the subject. He advised that the subject had become ill and decided that he would seek a more temperate climate; therefore, he had moved in 1963 to Los Angeles, California. He advised that he could think of only two other persons who might be able to furnish information concerning the subject and his association with French intelligence. These two individuals had known subject in Paris, France, following World War II, and they are as follows:

BALIMP SZENTMIKLOSSY
86 Hafen Avenue
Apartment 3
New York, New York
Telephone SW 5-9305

GEORGE SZATMARI
535 South 16th Street
Newark, New Jersey

Chief Identification Officer JOSEPH NELLEGER, Newark, New Jersey, Police Department, advised Investigative Clerk GEORGE H. STURM, JR., on May 10, 1966, that their records contained no information identifiable with the subject.

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~~SECRET~~

NK 105-20045

JUNE KROUSE, Garden State Credit Bureau, Clifton, New Jersey, advised Investigative Clerk STURM on May 10, 1966, that their files contained no information identifiable with the subject.

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54792

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BB ~~BB~~

Copy to: 1 - Central Intelligence Agency, San Diego (RM)
1 - United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, San Diego (RM)

Report of: KEITH G. TEETER Office: San Francisco, Calif.
Date: July 20, 1966

Field Office File #: 105-19342 Bureau File #: 105-147037

Title: (C) ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - FRANCE
REGISTRATION ACT - FRANCE

Synopsis: PAUL HODOSY-STROBL, former Head of Hungarian Police, advised on 7/11/66, he met Subject in Germany in about 1948-1949, and again in the United States in 1964. He had no knowledge that Subject had ever worked for French intelligence.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

On July 11, 1966, PAUL HODOSY-STROBL, Ten Acre Ranch, Kinney Road, Walnut Creek, California, advised SA KEITH G. TEETER that his wife is housekeeper at this residence and that he does general cleaning and odd jobs about the premises.

HODOSY-STROBL served in the Hungarian Army for 23 years. His last assignment was the organization and administration of the Hungarian National Police. In December, 1944, he went to Germany as the Hungarian war effort fell apart and remained there until he emigrated to South America. He entered the United States from South America in April, 1964. For three and one-half years following World War II, HODOSY-STROBL was employed by the United States Army at Munich, Germany as an expert in Hungarian matters. Although he may have met BAK in connection with his Army duties during World War II, he did not believe that he had done so but definitely met BAK on about three occasions in Munich in about 1948 or 1949 when he interviewed BAK for information concerning Hungarian matters in France and within Hungary at the time. At this time, BAK was the Head of Magyar Harcosok Bajtarsi Kozossege (MHBK), a Hungarian Veterans organization in Paris, France. HODOSY-STROBL advised that the founder and leader

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B26
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

DBB 54792

SF 105-19342
KGT:mal

of this group has always been General ANDREAS ZAKC, who has lived in Munich, Germany since World War II. HODOSY-STROBL advised that he is a member of HIBK but has never held any high office in the organization.

When HODOSY-STROBL entered the United States in 1964, he again met BAK who was then living in San Diego, California, and working for an engineering firm. He had had no further direct contact with BAK since that time and had no details concerning his activities.

He had learned through conversations with BAK that the latter had served as a Captain on the General Staff of the Hungarian Army during World War II. He stated that BAK never worked under his direction at any time.

HODOSY-STROBL advised he did not know the exact nature of BAK's employment while the latter resided in France, although it appeared that he had held a rather responsible position. He did not know if BAK ever had any connection with French intelligence service, although he considered it likely that BAK had at least been interviewed by representatives of this service in connection with its interest in counterintelligence activities. HODOSY-STROBL did not know if BAK might presently be connected with intelligence service of France or any other country. He believed that in his conversations with BAK in Munich in 1948 or 1949, that he had probably asked BAK about any connections he had with French intelligence and it was his recollection that BAK had denied that he had any such affiliations at that time.

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DBB 55761

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

Copy to:

Report of: FERD J. RAPP, Jr.

Office: Los Angeles, California

Date: JUL 22 1966

Field Office File #: 105-1953 []

Bureau File #: 105-147037

Title: () ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK

*see additional report on
subject: DBB: 54792*

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - FRANCE
REGISTRATION ACT - FRANCE

Synopsis: JOSEPH PAPP, Baldwin Park, California, advised DEZSO BENYO visited him one year ago but did not mention ANDRE BAK, who is unknown to PAPP. JOHN EROS, Covina, California, advised he met BENYO in July, 1965, while BENYO was soliciting funds for an institute in West Germany. EROS does not know BAK. EROS learned from a Hungarian friend at Buffalo, New York, that BENYO had solicited funds there before coming to West Coast.

- P -

DETAILS

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ON 3/23/06

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LA 105-18535
RNL/sga

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The following investigation was conducted at Baldwin Park, California by SA FRED J. BAPP, JR. on June 7, 1968:

JOSEPH BAPP, 4031 North Walnut was interviewed with the assistance of IMRE KALINGAK, 2472 Fairham, Riverside, California, who acted as interpreter. Mr. BAPP advised that he first met HENSO HENYO about one year ago when he appeared in Southern California and explained that he had arrived from Germany and was bearing the United States contacting persons of Hungarian descent soliciting money from them for a "research library". He said he referred HENYO to another Hungarian friend, JOHN EGOS. HENYO said he was going east to Washington D.C. and New York and Mr. BAPP later received a card postmarked in Arizona and he heard nothing further from him. Mr. BAPP advised that he did not know ANDRE BAK and that HENYO never talked about that person.

JOHN EGOS, 16666 Radiant Court, Covina, California advised that in July, 1965 he was introduced to HENYO by Mr. BAPP and as HENYO was in the area contacting Hungarians he let him stay at his residence for a week or more. He believed that HENYO was soliciting funds from Hungarians which funds were to be used for the Research Institute TIKI-Schloss, Weising, West Germany. He said that ANDRE BAK is not known to him and HENYO did not discuss that person. After leaving California, HENYO said that he would call at the White House in Washington and would confer with government officials there in connection with his promotion of the research institute. He said he also received a card from HENYO postmarked at Arizona shortly after he left California, but heard nothing further from him.

However, he has since received a letter from a Hungarian friend IMRE GANAI, 164 Military Road, Buffalo, New York relating that HENYO had been soliciting funds in Buffalo, New York about April, 1965 and GANAI had made a loan of \$50.00. GANAI wrote that he feared HENYO was a fraud and had pocketed money he solicited. GANAI reported that HENYO's real name was HENYOVSKY HENYO HENYO and he had been born at Gyulai Jozsef, Hungary. HENYO claimed to have served as a doctor in the U.S. Army, fighting in Korea and claimed that he had attended the UCLA Medical School in California. It was also intimated that the German Police were investigating HENYO.

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AUG 24 1966
DOC. MICRO. SER.

966

TO: Director of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
Attention: OP-922H1k

FROM: Deputy Director for Plans

SUBJECT: Dr. Michael L. KANNAS and Andras BOK
aka Andras Bela BAK

1. This is in reply to your communication dated 9 May 1966, NIS/ad Code 41 Serial 0147, concerning Subjects.

2. Michael I. KANNAS, born 20 July 1926 in Kisk, Hungary, was a contact of this Agency for about two or three years during the late fifties. He performed his work in a very satisfactory manner. Although in most cases he was considered a reliable source of information, he has been found guilty of making false allegations regarding people who do not share his favor. Prior to his leaving Hungary in 1948, he had been a promising poet. Upon termination of his employment by this Agency, KANNAS planned to write books and plays on the popular aspects of psychology.

3. Andras Bela Louis BAK was born 24 June 1912 in Kolozs, Hungary. According to a report dated March 1952 from a source believed to be reliable, BAK was chief of the main chapter of MHEK, the right wing association of Hungarian Veterans (World War II in the emigration) in France. For further information on him you are referred to the Department of the Army, CIC and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

4. The above data is for your information only and is not to be disseminated further without prior permission of this Agency.

CSCI-326/03739-66

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(21 July 1966)

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

DBB 56814

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - Immigration and Naturalization Service,
San Diego (REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of: DONALD R. BELMONT Office: SAN DIEGO
Date: August 3, 1966

Field Office File #: San Diego 105-6013 Bureau File #: 105-147037

Title: (ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - FRANCE
REGISTRATION ACT - FRANCE

Synopsis:

Subject's landlady advised subject still living at 3540 1/2 Georgia Street, San Diego. Acquaintance re-interviewed, furnished names of additional acquaintances of subject. Two additional acquaintances interviewed, have no knowledge of any present or former connection of subject with French government. Furnished names of additional acquaintances. Two acquaintances state Hungarian Arrow Cross Party was Hungarian counterpart to German Nazi Party, have no knowledge subject ever affiliated with this party. One acquaintance advised subject was visited in fall of 1965 by unidentified friend employed in Pentagon, Washington, D. C., who is former Hungarian Army officer.

- P -

DETAILS: AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

On June 24, 1966, Mrs. NICHOLAS HASKAY, 2604 - 30th Street, advised that her husband is employed at Mohr Corporation, Chula Vista, California, and would be available for contact only on Tuesday or Friday evenings, since he attends night school during the other nights of the week.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SD 100-6013

On June 24, 1960, Mrs. ELENA M. DAVILSON, 3400 Georgia Street, advised that subject is still living in the upstairs apartment at 3400 Georgia Street, and is still working for the First National Bank. She stated he has few visitors, and with the exception of BELA KRISTOF, she did not know the name of any of his associates. She stated occasionally a man and wife come to see him, that the woman appears to be French and the man, a Hungarian. She did not know their names or where they lived. She stated she still does not know the residence of BELA KRISTOF.

On June 24, 1960, Mr. JOHN IVANY, 221 West Robinson, was recontacted concerning the identities of any other friends of subject. He stated he considered that subject's best friends were, besides himself, the following individuals:

GUS HOLLNAR,
Landscape Architect,
91344 Gloria Avenue,
Granada Hills, California;

MIROSLAV TATAY,
San Diego (seen about three months ago);

GUS BURKOVSKY,
employed General Dynamics,
San Diego.

IVANY stated he and subject and the above three individuals attended the military academy in Hungary at about the same time.

IVANY was asked about his knowledge of the Hungarian Arrow Cross Party. He stated this party was organized in Hungary prior to World War II and that it was active during World War II. He stated it was disorganizing this party was organized by Germans who had become naturalized citizens of Hungary, that it was similar to the German Nazi Party, and that the organizers of this party believed Germany would win the war and that they would thereafter become important government functionaries. He stated he has no knowledge that this party continued to function after World War II, that he does not have any knowledge that subject was ever affiliated with this party.

SD 105-2013

IVANY stated he did not know the residence of BELA KRISTOF; however, he furnished his telephone number as 291-0887.

On June 28, 1964, Mr. BELA KRISTOF, 3877 Mississippi, advised he has known subject ANIME IAN only since IAN came to San Diego. KRISTOF said he himself has been in the United States for seven years and came to San Diego from New Jersey. He stated he has associated with subject socially and plays tennis with subject. He stated he considers subject to be honest, hard working, and a gentleman, and to lead a rather simple life.

KRISTOF stated subject has indicated that he feels quite sad that he had to leave Hungary, and he does not appear to be particularly happy with his present life but appears to be making the best of it and seems to be fairly well satisfied with his present job. Subject was indicated that he has a brother in Budapest and that subject was formerly married but that his ex-wife, who was a dansequin in France, divorced him because he spent so much time entertaining and visiting with Hungarians. He stated he understands from subject's remarks that he belonged to some type of internal club in France similar to the House of Hungary in Los Angeles, but KRISTOF did not know the name of this club.

KRISTOF stated subject has never said anything to him to indicate he ever worked for the French government or any other government. He expressed doubt that the French would hire a Hungarian to work for them. He stated he is not aware that subject maintains any contacts in Hungary or France. He noted that subject appears to be quite opposed to Communism and has expressed concern over Germany in the United States.

KRISTOF stated the only other friends of subject he knew of are DEZSO KOZMARI, present president of the House of Hungary, House of Pacific Relations, Balboa Park, San Diego; and GUSTAV BOJKOVSKY, former president of the House of Hungary. He recalled, however, that about the Fall of 1962 subject was visited by a friend who reportedly works in the Pentagon in Washington, D. C. This man, whose name KRISTOF did not know, is reportedly a former Hungarian Army officer, and subject visited with him in Los Angeles last fall. KRISTOF stated GUSTAV BOJKOVSKY could give the name of this man.

SI 101-5013

On June 29, 1960, ERZSO KOZMARY, 3199 Briant Street, was interviewed at his place of employment, General Dynamics Corporation, Convair Division, 3001 Kearny Villa Road, where he is employed as a senior design engineer. He advised he met subject about a year and a half ago through the House of Hungary, House of Pacific Relations, Balboa Park, San Diego, of which KOZMARY is the current president. He stated he had attended the Hungarian Army Academy, which subject also attended, but he did not know subject at that time inasmuch as subject is older than he. He stated he left Hungary in 1944 when the Hungarian Army Academy was moved to Germany to avoid capture by the Russians.

KOZMARY stated BAK had mentioned that he formerly worked in France and in Algeria. Subject had mentioned that he did some type of laboring work in France but did not identify this work further. He had never mentioned to KOZMARY, nor had KOZMARY ever heard through any other source, that BAK had ever worked for the French government in any capacity.

KOZMARY furnished the following names of persons known to him to be friends of subject:

JOHN IVANY, San Diego;

GUSTAV LUKOVSKY, San Diego;

FRANK WACZEK, Tailor,
1150 E Street, San Diego,
residence 3170 Maple Street, San Diego;

ERZSO TATAY, San Diego (deceased).

KOZMARY stated TATAY was a member of the MHEK, that he had come to San Diego from Cleveland, Ohio, about two years ago. He has a son in the armed forces and another son in Cleveland, Ohio. He died in April, 1960, and his wife returned to Cleveland. He stated he believed subject as a member of the MHEK in San Diego, an organization composed of former Hungarian Army officers which is opposed to Communism, and that subject had indicated he is very much opposed to Communism.

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SD 105-6013

With regard to the Hungarian Arrow Cross Party, KOZMARY said this was the Hungarian counterpart of the German Nazi Party. He stated he has never heard of it operating in the United States, and he has never heard of subject belonging to it. He stated he does not know anyone named DEZSO BENYO.

KOZMARY stated he believes subject also has some friends in Los Angeles, California, and a friend in San Marcos, California, who are members of the MIBK, but he does not know their names.

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WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

RG: 263

Box: 00006 Folder: 0001 Document: 1

Series:

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ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

Folder Title: Bak, Andre

Document Date: 08-05-1966

Document Type: Report

From: FBI, New York, New York

To:

Subject: Andre Bela Louis Bak

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination.

NND: 39210

Withdrawn: 10-11-2007 by: NWMD

RETRIEVAL #: 39210 00006 0001 1



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
August 5, 1966

DBB 56601

Andre Bela Louis Bak



Source stated that during the period of his intelligence service, captioned individual acted only as a translator and interpreter and was never occupied as an intelligence agent per se.

*see additional reports on subj:
DAB-56814
DAB-56815*

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
TE 2006

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DOB 61827

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:

SA **GERARD C. CARROLL**
12/2/58

Office: **Washington**

Field Office File #:

100-73881

Bureau File #: **100-147087**

Title:

✓

AMBER BELA LOUIS SAK

Character:

**INTERNAL SECURITY - FRANCE
REGISTRATION ACT - FRANCE**

Synopsis:

FRANCIS -- HANOKY, former Hungarian Army Officer who is currently employed at FAA in Wash., D.C., advised he was classmate of subject at Royal Hungarian Military Academy, having graduated in 1934. Contacts of HANOKY with subject in Europe and United States, as well as account of HANOKY's knowledge of subject's activities, set forth in report. HANOKY unable to furnish any factual info concerning past or present intelligence activities of subject for the French.

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/30/66

FRANCIS D. HAMORY, also known as DES and DESI HAMORY, Senior Systems Analyst, Digital Computer Systems, Room 610, Federal Aviation Agency (FAA), 800 Independence Avenue, N.W., furnished information hereinafter set forth. HAMORY, who was naturalized a citizen of the United States in 1956, has been employed by FAA since 1962, having previously been employed for a five year period at the Department of the Army.

HAMORY advised he has been a "close" friend of ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK for many years, noting they were classmates for four years at the Royal Hungarian Military Academy. Following graduation in 1934, HAMORY had no contact with BAK until 1940, when he met BAK in Budapest, where the latter was attending the Hungarian General Staff School. At approximately the end of 1943, HAMORY was assigned with BAK to Headquarters of the First Army Corps in Budapest. This period of joint assignment ended in 1944. BAK was Chief of the Material Division. HAMORY recalled that prior to the above assignment, BAK had served as an officer with an infantry field division during the approximate period of 1942-1943. HAMORY stated that BAK, during his military career, was a logistics specialist and, to the best of HAMORY's knowledge, BAK was never directly involved in intelligence work.

HAMORY had no further contact with BAK until 1948. At that time, HAMORY was Liaison Officer for the Hungarian Red Cross with the French High Command in Baden-Baden, Germany, which was French Occupation Headquarters. In the Fall of 1948, HAMORY, who was in charge of Hungarians in the French Occupation Zone, made a trip to Paris and met BAK there.

HAMORY recalled that BAK had been confined to a French prisoner-of-war camp for approximately one year. He was ill during this prisoner-of-war confinement and subsequent to his release had an operation which resulted in the

On 9/22/66 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 105-75561

by SA GERARD C. CARROLL:fm Date dictated 9/27/66

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

WFO 105-75561

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removal of a kidney. BAK's wife, PAT, the daughter of a retired Hungarian General, lived in Germany during her husband's prison confinement. She joined her husband after 1946, and they settled in Paris. BAK, a technical draftsman, designer and cartoonist, was making his living in Paris through utilization of these talents when HAMORY met him in 1948. It was HAMORY's recollection that he again met BAK on visits to Paris in 1949 and 1950.

By way of explanation, HAMORY disclosed that in approximately 1946 or 1947, the Magyar Harcosok Bajtarsi Kozossege (MHBK - Collegial Society of Hungarian Veterans) was formed. HAMORY, who drew a comparison between the MHBK and United States Veterans' groups, indicated that both he and BAK belonged to the MHBK, adding that he assumed most Hungarian veterans in Paris had joined this veterans' group. He stated that BAK was the representative in Paris of the MHBK when HAMORY met him there in 1948.

HAMORY stated that he felt the French Army was in open contact with the MHBK in joint opposition to communism. Although he clearly stated he possessed no factual basis for his belief, HAMORY advised he felt it was quite possible that BAK cooperated with the French in matters which could be classified as being of an intelligence nature. He affirmed, however, that he has never discussed this with BAK and possessed no factual information relative to any actual assignments carried out by BAK for the French, any agreements made by him with them or any recompense received by BAK from the French.

As related by HAMORY, BAK indicated to him he had a falling out with OLIVER LOVASZ, a former Hungarian Army General Staff Officer, in Paris, with whom BAK had been associated. He added that he had received the impression that BAK's disagreement with LOVASZ related in some manner to their activities with the Hungarian community in Paris. HAMORY stated he was unaware of the present whereabouts of LOVASZ.

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After last seeing BAK in Paris in 1950, HAMORY came to the United States in 1951, and lost track of BAK until 1962 or 1963, when BAK came to the United States. At that time, BAK directed a post card to HAMORY from somewhere in New Jersey, advising of his arrival in the United States and extending personal greetings. Approximately one year later, he visited Washington, D.C., and on that occasion HAMORY took him on a sight-seeing tour of the Nation's Capitol.

During conversation with BAK in Washington, D.C., it was brought to HAMORY's attention that BAK had become dissatisfied with his employment as a draftsman in Paris and seized the opportunity of obtaining employment in Morocco with the United States Corps of Engineers who were building air fields in North Africa. He applied for and obtained the position and thereafter worked in Casablanca and Rabat. Prior to departure from Paris, BAK separated from his wife, who remarried in Paris. While he was in Casablanca, he obtained a divorce from his wife. HAMORY stated that BAK's wife, a professional model, had run off with some Frenchman who later abandoned her. She later married a Frenchman and re-established residence in Lyon, France. She has two children by this marriage. BAK and his wife did not have any children. According to HAMORY, BAK sincerely loved his wife and subsequent to their separation had given clear indication of not planning to remarry. Based upon conversations with BAK, the factors which contributed to his departure from Paris to Morocco were (1) separation from his wife, (2) displeasure with activities of the Hungarian community in Paris and (3) the favorable job opportunity in Morocco.

As further disclosed to HAMORY by BAK, the latter foresaw termination of work in Morocco and, accordingly, made later plans to come to the United States to seek employment. HAMORY, who indicated his belief that subject became a French citizen while residing in Paris, advised he did not possess any information concerning details of how BAK managed to obtain his visa to come to the United States.

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Approximately one year after his arrival in the United States, BAK left New Jersey to tour the United States in a stated effort to discover a suitable place to live and work. He traveled by car to the West Coast via Canada, arriving in Los Angeles, where he has a cousin, who is a woman whose name was not known by HAMORY. During a subsequent trip to San Diego from Los Angeles, BAK was pleased with that area and decided to live there.

HAMORY recalled that on a business trip to Los Angeles in 1965, he met BAK, who traveled to Los Angeles from San Diego to see him. They had a social meeting with another classmate, IRA ESSOE, who resides at 2609 Voorhees Avenue, Redondo Beach, California.

During his residence in San Diego, BAK was employed as a draftsman until the company with whom he was employed folded and he joined the ranks of the unemployed. He then decided to learn a new skill. BAK allegedly spent his last \$1,500 for an intensive six month Automatic Data Processing Course in San Diego. He finished the course, having attained a very high degree of proficiency. Because of his advanced age, however, BAK had great difficulty in obtaining employment and became discouraged. In December, 1965, BAK notified HAMORY that he had finally succeeded in obtaining employment with a bank in San Diego. During another business trip to the West Coast in March, 1966, HAMORY once again visited BAK in San Diego. Subsequent to this visit in March, HAMORY has not heard from or about BAK. HAMORY recalled that during this March visit to San Diego, he visited another Hungarian by the name of GASPAS SZEP, a veterinarian who resides at 4380 Middlesex Drive in San Diego. He described SZEP as a friend of his, HAMORY's father, and an associate of BAK.

Based upon his past association and friendship with BAK, HAMORY described him as being an honest, capable individual who has always been anti-communist in his political ideology and one who, to the best knowledge of HAMORY, continues to be pro-American. He stated he knew of no activity on the

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part of BAK subsequent to his arrival in the United States on behalf of the French and feels that any possible past cooperation by BAK with the French terminated when he moved to Morocco from Paris. HANORY reiterated that his reference to possible cooperation of BAK with the French during his residence in Paris had no basis in fact. He stated that in 1964, his class at the Royal Hungarian Military Academy had a 30th anniversary celebration in Washington, D.C., at which 12 members of the class, including BAK, were in attendance. He remarked that there was no mention by the subject or any other classmates at this reunion relating to any cooperation whatsoever by BAK with the French.

DBB 61827

WFO 100-75561

On September 29, 1966, Mrs. ULDA POLAND, Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, advised that the Collegial Society of Hungarian Veterans in the United States, a Hungarian veterans' organization, has been registered in accordance with provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended since 1955. In its last Supplemental Registration Form, dated June 30, 1966, Mr. ANDREAS ZARO, Manager of its Central Office in Munich, West Germany, was listed as the foreign principal of the registrant.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Minneapolis, Minnesota

DBB 62806

October 11, 1966

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✓ []
ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK

On August 17, 1966, Tibor Zoltai, Professor and Chairman of Geological Studies, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, upon viewing a photograph of Andre Bela Louis Bak, stated that he could not identify the photograph of Bak as the individual that he had met in approximately 1948 at the office of the Surge' Nationale Francais (SNF). Zoltai explained that to the best of his knowledge, he met this individual only on one occasion, some 18 years ago, and that he could not at this time determine whether this individual was identical to the individual represented in the Bak photograph.

Zoltai explained that he had recently returned from a seven-week trip to Europe and had made some inquiries regarding Bak from a number of friends in Paris, France, whom he had reason to believe might have some knowledge of this individual. Zoltai explained that these inquiries were of a negative nature and produced no information of value.

Zoltai stated, however, he had recently contacted Eugene Tomöry, his uncle, who resides at 312 St. George Avenue, Toronto 4, Ontario. Zoltai explained that Tomöry had been a Major General in the Hungarian Army during World War II and because of his Army rank, would likely have some acquaintance with Bak.

Zoltai stated that Tomöry had informed him that Bak and others had organized a Hungarian intelligence organization with French support, and that Bak had been the Executive Officer of this organization with first name unknown, Zako, a Major General in the Hungarian Army being its commanding officer. Zoltai advised he was unable to ascertain the identities of any other individuals connected with this Hungarian intelligence organization, which has French support.

Handwritten notes:
m...
E...
L...

CC: MILITARY
CIT: HUNGARY

MICROFILMED
NOV 1 1966
DOC. MICRO. SER.

CS COPY

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ON 3/23/07

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

DBB 62806

ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK

Zoltai stated that according to Tomory, Bak was a highly disciplined Army officer who expected others who became associated with his organization to follow the dictates of that organization without question. Zoltai cited as an example, one individual who had volunteered to become a member of this Hungarian intelligence organization, and who was unable to get a release from his commitment from Bak to serve in this organization, committed suicide.

Zoltai stated that Tomory in characterizing Bak stated that other than for his zeal for discipline, he knew of no derogatory information concerning Bak.

Zoltai reiterated that while he is reasonably certain that the person he met in 1948 in the office of the SNF was Bak, he could not categorically state that Bak was this individual. Zoltai was of the opinion that of all persons known to him who might have some information regarding Bak, that his uncle, Eugene Tomory, was the best source of information.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DBB 63766

New York, New York
October 27, 1966

✓ []
Andre Bela Louis Bak

On October 20, 1966, Bela Somoskuti, 83-10
35th Avenue, Jackson Heights, Queens, New York, advised
that he first became acquainted with Bak while attending
the Hungarian Military School and Bak was in the class
immediately behind his. After the war they met in
France, Somoskuti having been captured by the American
forces and Bak a prisoner of the French forces. //

Somoskuti said that he never knew Bak to be a
member of the French Intelligence Service, but did know that
he had acted as a translator while a prisoner as did
Somoskuti act as an interpreter while a prisoner for the
American forces.

Somoskuti stated that when Bak first came to
the United States, he stayed in his apartment until he
secured employment in Newark, New Jersey. He reiterated
that he had no knowledge of Bak as being employed by
French Intelligence.

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outside your agency.

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SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

SECRET

MEMORANDUM NO. 5265
30 January 1967

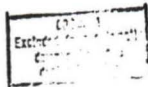
MEMORANDUM FOR: F1, []

SUBJECT : Issuance of Burn Notice

It is hereby requested that a burn notice be issued on Nicolas SVIDIN and that such notice be forwarded to all U. S. agencies and Stations as required.

[] E/F []

SECRET



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

DATE:

SUBJECT: SVIDIN, Nicolas

DATE: 15 January 1899; Piatigorsk, Russia

CITIZENSHIP: Stateless

OCCUPATION: Engineer

ALIASES: See Attachment

LANGUAGES: French, German, English, Russian and Polish

TRAVEL: Has traveled extensively in Europe; particularly active in Belgium, Scandinavia, Switzerland.

PAST ACTIVITIES: Subject has been implicated in fraudulent schemes in Europe as early as 1934, when he was arrested in Zurich for "repeated fraud". Subject came to our attention in 1947 when he attempted to sell a transcript of the alleged minutes of a Politburo meeting.

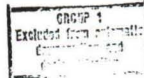
Using one of his many aliases and posing as either a Soviet citizen or an employee of the Soviet Embassy, Subject has contacted the Swiss, Belgians, French, Swedes and British in efforts to sell "Soviet documents". His activity has not been limited to the sale of documents; he has also been involved in the sale of non-existent typewriters, uranium cubes, and other frauds. He is known to have made use of false passports and identity papers. Subject has a record of arrests in almost every country in Europe, and is known to INTERPOL.

In January 1967 Subject, posing as a Soviet courier, attempted to sell "Soviet documents" to the Thai Embassy in Paris. Photos of SVIDIN taken in 1957 are available.

It is suggested that all U. S. Government agencies avoid further contact with Subject.

Att: r/s Paris

SECRET



SECRET

ALIASES

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Ardt</u> | 14. <u>Gviadzov</u> , Colonel | 27. <u>Maximoff</u> |
| 2. <u>Arolt</u> , Baron | 15. <u>Gviadzov</u> , Colonel | 28. <u>Nowak</u> , Stansslau |
| 3. <u>Avedin</u> or (<u>Zvedin</u>), Colonel | 16. <u>Gvinadze</u> , Nikolai | 29. <u>Orel</u> , Serge |
| 4. <u>Babitsch</u> | 17. <u>Gwadzow</u> | 30. " <u>Peter</u> " |
| 5. <u>Berel</u> , Serge | 18. <u>Hammart</u> , Jean-Pierre | 31. <u>Royal D</u> |
| 6. <u>Borel</u> , Serge | 19. <u>Hardt</u> | 32. <u>Royal Dix</u> |
| 7. <u>Bressler</u> | 20. <u>Imoff</u> | 33. <u>SVIDINE</u> , Nicolas |
| 8. <u>Detmeringue</u> , Nikolai | 21. <u>Korokoff</u> | 34. <u>Theodoroff</u> , Serge |
| 9. <u>Engelhardt</u> , Nicolas | 22. <u>Karolkoff</u> | 35. <u>Theodorow</u> |
| 10. <u>Englegardt</u> , Nicolas | 23. <u>Leman</u> | 36. <u>Thorodoff</u> , Serge |
| 11. <u>Englehardt</u> , Nicolas (Nikolai) | 24. <u>Leon</u> , Monsieur | 37. <u>Zvedin</u> , Colonel |
| 12. <u>Garko</u> | 25. <u>Lindendahl</u> , Henry | |
| 13. <u>Gruber</u> , Karl | 26. <u>Martens</u> , Germich | |

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4P
~~SECRET~~
DBB 75108

Copy to: 1 - United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, San Diego, California (REGISTERED)

Report of: HOWARD D. WESLEY
Date: MARCH 5, 1967
Office: SAN DIEGO

Field Office File #: SAN DIEGO 105-5013
Bureau File #: 105-147087

Title: ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAE

MICROFILMED
MAR 28 1967
DOC. MICRO. SER.

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - FRANCE
REGISTRATION ACT - FRANCE

Synopsis:

FRANK MACZEK, former Hungarian Army Officer, now residing in San Diego, California, recalled on 3/27/66 that he has known BAE since World War II and has never known him to have been involved in French intelligence work. On 3/23/67, MACZEK again advised that he had received no additional information to indicate subject ever involved in intelligence activities. Information from a confidential source abroad reflects that three former acquaintances now in Canada, but who knew BAE in Europe, have no knowledge of any connections of subject with French intelligence. However, another individual in Canada, according to source, has stated that while BAE was in France, an anti-communist intelligence group was formed by Hungarian Army Veterans and that this group worked with the France Intelligence Service. This individual believed BAE may have been involved with the Hungarian intelligence organization, while in France.

- P -

DETAILS: AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

On August 27, 1966, Mr. FRANK MACZEK, a tailor with office and shop at 1140 1/2 B Street, San Diego, residence 3170 Maple Street, San Diego, furnished the following information concerning his knowledge of subject:

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~~GROUP 1~~
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~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B26
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

He said that he met BAK when BAK was on the general staff of the Hungarian Army, Material Supplies, on the Russian Front during World War II. He said that he believed BAK was a First Lieutenant at the time. They were with the 20th Hungarian Division, Second Hungarian Army, on the Don River from about 1942 to the winter of 1943. Mr. WACZEK said that he left the front on leave on January 8, 1943 returning to Hungary for a furlough, and inasmuch as the Russians broke through the Hungarian lines on January 12, 1943 and the front crumbled, he never returned. Mr. WACZEK stated that as far as he knew, subject, at the time he knew him on the Hungarian-Russian front, was not engaged in any way in intelligence work. Mr. WACZEK said that the only thing he knew about BAK's activities subsequent to their association on the Hungarian Front, is what BAK has told him since BAK came to San Diego, California. He said that he has never heard from BAK or from anyone else that BAK was ever in any intelligence work. He said that he heard that BAK was a draftsman in Morocco and in Paris, but that he knows nothing else concerning his activities in France and Morocco, and that as far as he knows, BAK has never worked for the French Government or for the French Intelligence in any manner. He stated that perhaps BAK could have worked for the French Government in Morocco, but that he believed BAK was employed by the United States Government when in Morocco. Mr. WACZEK stated that subject is still single and is very bitter and unhappy. He stated that this bitterness began when subject's Hungarian wife, whom he had brought from Hungary to Paris, divorced him in Paris, and subject has never recovered from this.

On February 23, 1957, Mr. FRANK WACZEK was reinterviewed concerning subject and he stated that he has received no additional information to indicate the subject ever involved in any intelligence activities. Mr. WACZEK stated that he was well known among Hungarians living in this part of the U. S. and that he had heard nothing unfavorable regarding subject in recent months. He said that subject is still employed at a local bank as a computer operator and is presently a good employee and earning a good living, but that he is still a very unhappy man. Mr. WACZEK explained that he had never recovered from the loss of his wife in France, who left him to marry another man.

On December 8, 1956, a confidential source abroad advised that LESLIE JAUSEK, who now resides in Canada, remembers

SD 105-6043

having met BAK in Paris twice during the period of 1948 to 1951. JANEZ said that he met subject once at a party and again encountered BAK coming out of a church. They had a very brief conversation and he recalled very little about subject. He remembers that BAK was a draftsman and that he married a model and later divorced her in 1950 or 1952. He said he has no knowledge of any connection BAK might have had with the French Intelligence Service.

According to this source, STEVEN TURANY (aka. TURANYI), said he knew BAK quite well, having associated with him to considerable extent in connection with the activities of the Hungarian Army Veterans Association in Paris. He said that he recalled BAK was a former officer with the Hungarian General Staff and that he married a daughter of General LANTOY. BAK was employed in Paris as a draftsman. TURANY knows nothing of any connection BAK might have had with the French Intelligence Service. He stated that ANDRAS HEGES who now resides in Montreal, apparently knew BAK in Paris.

On January 13, 1967, this confidential source abroad stated that the following information was furnished by a Hungarian immigrant presently residing in Canada. BAK attended the Academy of War in Hungary from 1939 to approximately 1942 where he studied military tactics. After graduation, he was posted to the General Staff of the Hungarian Army with the rank of Captain. BAK was Brigade Officer during the war. At the termination of the war, he immigrated to France and resided in Paris during 1947 and 1948. He married a Hungarian girl in France, but subsequently divorced her. About 1951, BAK went to French Morocco where he had resided for 5 or 6 years. During 1961 or 1962, BAK resided at 1562 Seventh Avenue, San Diego, California and at that time was believed to have been employed as a draftsman.

While BAK was in France, he was the president of the French Section of the Hungarian Veterans Association (MKCSBK); apparently an intelligence service was formed consisting of members of the Hungarian Veterans. This intelligence organization was founded without the sanction of the Hungarian Veterans Association. The activities of this intelligence service were directly against communism and worked in cooperation with the French Intelligence Service. Apparently the veterans who joined this intelligence organization did so for financial remuneration. It is believed that BAK was involved with this intelligence organization, however, he has possession of no information concerning his position.

SD 105-6013

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It was rumored that ANDRAS ZAKO, an ^{ex}-Lieutenant Colonel in the Hungarian Army was involved with this organization. ZAKO founded the Hungarian Veterans Association and is presently its president. According to source, ZAKO is presently believed to reside in Munich, Germany and to be suffering from some sort of illness.

Formerly believed a member of intell service of Hungarian Veterans Association
On February 3, 1967, this confidential source abroad furnished the following information:

ANDRAS NEMES, who now resides in Canada, has stated that he first met BAK in about 1927 while attending high school in Budapest, Hungary. BAK graduated from high school and subsequently obtained a diploma in military agronomy in 1934. NEMES stated he did not see BAK again until 1949 when they were both members of the same church in Paris, France. BAK was active at this time forming the Hungarian War Veterans Association. He related that he had been captive by the French near Innsbruck, Austria, during the War and had been interned near Metz, France. At this time he was a Captain of the General Staff. BAK had been married to a French model, however, this relationship of marriage terminated in divorce. According to NEMES, he had no knowledge of any contact BAK may have had with the French Security Forces. In 1965 NEMES learned through casual conversation that BAK was employed by the IEM Corporation in San Diego, California, however, he has not seen BAK personally or had contact with him since 1949.

- 4* -

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S E C R E T
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5P

DBB 76987

Copy to: 1 - INS, San Diego (RM)

Report of: JOHN J. REID, JR.
Date: 3/29/67

Office: Newark, New Jersey

Field Office File #: 105-20045

Bureau File #: 105-147037

Title: ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK

APR 14 1967
FBI - NEWARK

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY -- FRANCE
REGISTRATION ACT - FRANCE

Synopsis: DEZSO I. BENYO, former colleague of BAK's in France, reported BAK operated and recruited Hungarian Intelligence organization for French Intelligence in France, 1949 till about 1952-1953. BENYO described BAK as a genuinely anti-communist and a man of high ideals. He believed BAK made break with French Intelligence in about 1953. LASZLO VARJU reported knowing BAK when he lived in New Jersey area, 1962-1963.

- P -

DETAILS:

On January 19, 1967, LASZLO VARJU, 112 Semel Avenue, Garfield, New Jersey, advised that he knew the subject when the subject lived in the New Jersey area, 1962-1963.

VARJU related that BAK was a Hungarian Army Staff Officer during World War II. He was captured by the French and remained in France following the war. Subject told VARJU that he worked for the French Army making maps. Subject was

~~S E C R E T~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from auto-~~
~~matic downgrading~~
~~and declassification~~

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ON 3/23/07

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B26
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

NK 105-20045

reportedly well acquainted with both eastern and western Europe and his occupation was that of a draftsman.

VARJU stated that he did not believe that the subject performed any type of intelligence assignment for the French because in his estimation the French would never trust a former Hungarian Army Officer. VARJU related that former Hungarian Army Officers were, however, partial toward the French because the French never turned back to the Soviets any Hungarian prisoners of war.

VARJU said that the subject told him that he joined the Hungarian Veterans Organization, MHBK and that this organization, according to VARJU, was composed of Hungarian Army veterans of both World War I and World War II. VARJU explained that the MHBK was strictly a voluntary group and had no connection with the French Government. It was particularly strong in France because of the large number of Hungarian refugees living in France, but that its strength in other parts of the world was very limited.

VARJU related that BAK left France because of a problem he had with his wife who left him in France. BAK decided to attempt to forget about her and immigrate here. VARJU advised that the subject lived in New Jersey from about 1962 to 1963 at which time he left and is now residing in San Diego, California. VARJU said that he considers BAK to be an honest person.

VARJU related that he is acquainted with DEZSO BENYO who resided at 49 Paulison Avenue, Passaic, New Jersey. He described BENYO as an intelligent person who studied medicine in Germany following the completion of his tour of duty in the U. S. Army in Korea in the 1950s. BENYO is married to a French girl and was employed as a chemist somewhere in the Northern part of New Jersey.

VARJU related that BAK and BENYO are well acquainted with one another, but they reportedly had a disagreement due to some undescribed incident which took place in France following World War II.

On February 6, 1967, DEZSO I. BENYO, also known as Dezsó Benyovszky and József Nyitra, Mt. Arlington Gardens, Apartment 30, Mt. Arlington, New Jersey, furnished the following information concerning himself and ANDRE BAK:

NK 105-20045

BENYO was born in a small town known as Nyitrai-Jozsef, Hungary, and that his true name is Dezso Benyovszky. His name has been legally changed to DEZSO I. BENYO. He uses the pen name Jozsef Nyitra, a variation of his place of birth, for writing purposes. He writes in various political journals in this country and abroad.

BENYO said that he associated with ANDRE BAK in an Hungarian Intelligence Organization operated by French Intelligence. They worked together in France from about 1949 to 1952 when BENYO disassociated himself from the organization. He described the group as composed of former Hungarian Army officers who acted on behalf of the French.

BAK was former Hungarian Army staff officer who attended Hungarian military academy schools. BAK is a professional soldier. BAK was employed in France by the French Air Ministry and worked as a map reader and draftsman so as to cover his intelligence assignments. BAK was assigned to the recruitment of men for the intelligence gathering operations against communist Hungary. It was BAK's assignment to select men for work in the apparatus and BAK was ideally suited for this job because of his background and affiliation with the Hungarian military veterans association known as MHBK.

BENYO pointed out that there was no connection between the Hungarian veterans and the French Intelligence, but that BAK would use his membership in this organization to select men whom he felt could fit into this intelligence apparatus. BENYO did not know the name of this unit BAK headed, but that it was a part of the French Intelligence Service.

BAK recruited for the apparatus solely in France; 75 per cent of the personnel in the unit came from France. There were at one time about 100 men in the apparatus. BENYO's job was to deliver the fictitious travel documents to various drops and designated places in France and Austria, other men were assigned as couriers and operators. They usually re-entered Hungary using the railroad between Austria and Hungary.

BENYO stated that a number of the men who were assigned as couriers to operate in a clandestine manner in Hungary were captured and hung by the Hungarian authorities. An investigation of the personnel in the apparatus revealed that the Soviets or Hungarian intelligence had doubled an individual who, at times,

NK 105-20045

placed the courier on the train destined to Hungary. This individual escaped liquidation by returning to Hungary.

BENYO stated that in 1952 he began to evaluate the objectives of the apparatus and became disenchanted. He felt he was acting more on behalf of the French Government and less as a Hungarian patriot, and believed that the apparatus was being used by the French for their own purpose. He said he was coaxed into joining the apparatus only because he believed that the French would set up a Hungarian Government in exile in France. Although this was held out to him as a reason for continuing his work in the apparatus, it never materialized.

Prior to disassociating himself with the group, he had an argument with the subject and accused the subject of being duped by the French.

Later, BAK left the group and BENYO believes that the group subsequently disbanded. BAK felt personally responsible for the deaths of a number of the Hungarian couriers and operators. BENYO stated that the above, along with the fact that BAK's wife left him in 1952 or 1953, made him despondent and he moved to Casablanca. BAK later moved to Morocco, prior to emigrating to the United States in about 1962. BAK lived in Newark, New Jersey, until about 1963 and then moved to California, and that he is residing in San Diego, California, at the present time. BENYO described BAK as an honest and trustworthy person, and although they have had disagreements he has had nothing but the highest respect for BAK. BENYO added that BAK is genuinely anti-communist and a man of high ideals, and that it was his opinion that BAK was no longer associated with French Intelligence. He believed that BAK made the break with French Intelligence upon his departure from France in about 1953.

BENYO identified the following persons as former members of the Hungarian Intelligence apparatus under the French:

✓ []
LOUIS V. RAJAGH - This person acted as a courier in the - apparatus and is presently living somewhere in Raleigh, North Carolina. He worked for United States Steel Corporation in the area of Raleigh, North Carolina, and served in the United States Army from about 1953 to 1958.

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DBB 76987

NK 105-20045

✓
No 201
X
ALEXANDER BANHEGYI - This person acted as a courier in the above apparatus and is presently residing somewhere in Chicago, Illinois. He is believed to be married to a German girl and is about 58 years of age.

✓
No 201
X
OLIVER LOVAASZ - This person was a former major in the Hungarian Army General staff. He was the training officer in the apparatus and presently resides at 3637 North Magnolia Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BENYO added that the training area for the above apparatus was in Regensburg, Germany.

BENYO added that he never received any money during the time that he was associated with this apparatus and joined the United States Army in Germany in about 1953. He was honorably discharged in 1958, and served in Korea with the United States Army. He claimed to have received a field officer's commission while in Korea and upon being discharged, returned to Germany where he studied medicine at Heidelberg University for almost five years. He failed to complete his last six months of medical studies in Germany because he lacked funds and had to support his wife and family. BENYO is presently employed as chemist at the Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey.

-5*-

S E C R E T

SECRET

7 June 1967

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief, E/F
SUBJECT : Burn Notice - SVIDIN, Nicolas
ATTENTION : []

1. The attached copies of the Burn Notice issued on Subject are forwarded to your office for distribution to the appropriate field stations and bases. It is requested that your covering dispatch be indexed into RID/Main Index, enabling field cards to be prepared and forwarded to the above stations and bases.

2. It is suggested that you advise all recipients to inform pertinent, friendly foreign liaison services to be on the alert for Subject's appearance in their areas. Any attempt to contact members of the Agency should be promptly reported to Headquarters.

3. [] has distributed copies of this notice to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Departments of State, Army, Navy and Air Force and the Domestic Contact Service.

D. G. HUEFNER
Chief
FI/Departmental Coordination Group

Attachment:
Burn Notice for field

SECRET

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

BURN NOTICE DATA SHEET

SUBJECT : SVIDIN, Nicolas
REQUESTOR: []
ALTERNATE: _____

201 NUMBER: 9669
DIVISION : E/F
EXTENSION : _____

DATE BURN NOTICE REQUESTED

DATE PRELIMINARY BURN NOTICE ISSUED: _____

CSCI NUMBER: 316/02222/67
~~ISRM~~ ISRM NUMBER: 26/62

DATE PRELIMINARY BURN NOTICE REPLIES RECEIVED:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION: 11 May 67
DEPARTMENT OF STATE : 11 May 67
CHIEF, CONTACT DIVISION : 11 May 67
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY : 11 May 67
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY : 11 May 67
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE : 11 May 67

26 May 67 - NR.
19 May 67 - N.P.C.

PRELIMINARY BURN NOTICE ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS: _____

DATE FINAL BURN NOTICE ISSUED: _____ CSCI NUMBER: _____

FINAL BURN NOTICE ISRM NUMBER: _____

EXPLANATION AND DATE OF NOTIFICATION, IF BURN NOTICE NOT ISSUED: _____

COMMENT:

[]

S E C R E T

BURN NOTICE

SUBJECT : SVIDIN, Nicolas
DPOB : 15 January 1899; Piatigorsk, Russia
CITIZENSHIP : Stateless
OCCUPATION : Engineer
ALIASES : See Attachment
LANGUAGES : French, German, English, Russian and Polish
TRAVEL : Has traveled extensively in Europe; particularly active in Belgium, Scandinavia, Switzerland.
PAST ACTIVITIES: Subject has been implicated in fraudulent schemes in Europe as early as 1934, when he was arrested in Zurich for "repeated fraud". Subject came to our attention in 1947 when he attempted to sell a transcript of the alleged minutes of a Politburo meeting.

Using one of his many aliases and posing as either a Soviet citizen or an employee of the Soviet Embassy, Subject has contacted the Swiss, Belgians, French, Swedes and British in efforts to sell "Soviet documents". His activity has not been limited to the sale of documents; he has also been involved in the sale of non-existent typewriters, uranium cubes, and other frauds. He is known to have made use of false passports and identity papers. Subject has a record of arrests in almost every country in Europe, and is known to INTERPOL.

In January 1967 Subject, posing as a Soviet courier, attempted to sell "Soviet documents" to the Thai Embassy in Paris. Photos of SVIDIN taken in 1957 are available.

It is suggested that all U.S. Government agencies avoid further contact with Subject.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

ATTACHMENT

ALIASES

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Ardt</u> | 20. <u>Imoff</u> |
| 2. <u>Arolt</u> , Baron | 21. <u>Korokoff</u> |
| 3. <u>Avedin</u> or (<u>Zvedin</u>), Colonel | 22. <u>Korolkoff</u> |
| 4. <u>Babitsch</u> | 23. <u>Leman</u> |
| 5. <u>Berel</u> , Serge | 24. <u>Leon</u> , Monsieur |
| 6. <u>Borel</u> , Serge | 25. <u>Lindendahl</u> , Henry |
| 7. <u>Bressler</u> | 26. <u>Martens</u> , Germich |
| 8. <u>Detmeringue</u> , Nikolai | 27. <u>Maximoff</u> |
| 9. <u>Engelhardt</u> , Nicolas | 28. <u>Nowak</u> , Stanislaw |
| 10. <u>Englegardt</u> , Nicolas | 29. <u>Orel</u> , Serge |
| 11. <u>Englehardt</u> , Nicolas (Nikolai) | 30. " <u>Peter</u> " |
| 12. <u>Garko</u> | 31. <u>Royal D</u> |
| 13. <u>Gruber</u> , Karl | 32. <u>Royal Dix</u> |
| 14. <u>Guiazdov</u> , Colonel | 33. <u>SVIDINE</u> , Nicolas |
| 15. <u>Gviazdov</u> , Colonel | 34. <u>Theodoroff</u> , Serge |
| 16. <u>Gvinadze</u> , Nikolai | 35. <u>Theodorow</u> |
| 17. <u>Gwadzow</u> | 36. <u>Thorodoff</u> , Serge |
| 18. <u>Hammart</u> , Jean-Pierre | 37. <u>Zvedin</u> , Colonel |
| 19. <u>Hardt</u> | |

S E C R E T

DBB 35956

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



88

Copy to: 1 - Immigration and Naturalization Service,
San Diego (REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of: SA HOWARD D. WESLEY Office: SAN DIEGO
Date: June 30, 1967

Field Office File #: San Diego 105-6013 Bureau File #: 105-147037

Title: ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK

MICROFILMED
JUL 21 1967
DOC. MICRO. SER.

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - FRANCE
REGISTRATION ACT - FRANCE

Synopsis:

Subject, when interviewed at San Diego on 6/20/67, stated he helped organize the Association of Hungarian Veterans in France in 1949. He said that as an official of this refugee group he had to cooperate with the French police to screen possible Communist infiltrators and to insure recognition of the organization by the French. Also from about 1950 to 1953 BAK assisted the French Military in the selection of volunteers for special intelligence missions to Germany, Austria and Hungary. BAK said he would receive no pay for his cooperation with French intelligence, although he was paid for some translation work which he did. In 1953 BAK terminated all connections with French intelligence; he said that the French wanted him to work strictly for them, whereas he felt he was working for the Hungarian refugee association and that any assistance which he or other officials gave the French was merely a matter of cooperation between the French and the Association of Hungarian Refugees. BAK recalled that ALEXANDER BANHEGYI had engaged in intelligence work for France during this period and was suspected of being a double agent. BAK said that OLIVER LOVAASZ had handled administrative work for French Military Intelligence.

nozel - P - nozel

DETAILS:



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ON 3/23/07

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/21/67

ANDRE BELA BAK, also known as Andrew Bela Bak and Andras Bela Bak, appeared voluntarily at the San Diego Office of the FBI for interview. His rights were explained to him, as reflected in the executed waiver form.

He stated that his full name was Andre Bela Bak, but that he sometimes used the English equivalent of Andrew, or the Hungarian, Andras. He stated that he was born in Kolozsvár, Hungary (now part of Rumania) on June 24, 1912. He described himself as blond, thinning hair, blue eyes, 190 lbs., 5'8", employed in the Central Accounting Department, First National Bank (telephone 294-4320, 21, 23), residence 3540 1/2 Georgia Street, San Diego, California.

BAK said that he left Hungary about March 27, 1945, retreating from the advance of the Russian troops on the Eastern Front. At the age of 10 he had entered a military academy where the sons of Hungarian Army officers were trained. His father had been a colonel in the Austro-Hungarian Army. When World War II came on, he was first a captain in the infantry and later was a part of the Hungarian Army General Staff.

He finished Middle School in 1930 and spent from 1930 to 1934 in the military academy. He was made a second lieutenant in 1934 while still in the academy and was a member of the Hungarian Officers Corps from then until 1945.

After the collapse of the Eastern Front, BAK's unit was evacuated to Bavaria in southern Germany, and when the American occupation forces came, he was taken to a prisoner of war camp in France. After his arrival in France, he was very ill with a kidney infection. He had been married in Hungary in September of 1944, and his wife came to France looking for him and found him in the prisoner of war camp. Inasmuch as he was ill and his wife was then residing in France, he was released to the French from the camp and obtained French permission to remain in France. He was in France from October, 1945, until about 1954. He recovered sufficiently to begin working about June, 1946, working

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On 6/19/67 at San Diego, California File# San Diego 105-6013

by SA HOWARD D. WESLEY/wlb Date dictated 6/20/67

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SD 105-6013

odd jobs, making decorations, lamp shades, etc. For a while he worked for a cartoon company, because of his ability in drawing. In 1947 he obtained a job as an industrial draftsman with a small company, which job lasted about six months. Up until 1954 he had various odd jobs in his effort to make a living, but depended largely upon his wife's income. He left France and went to Morocco in 1954, where he worked as a land surveyor at Casa Blanca in connection with the construction of American bases there. He was in Morocco from June, 1954, to about February, 1955. He then joined the American Corps of Engineering, Mediterranean District, in about February, 1955, where he worked until about March of 1959. In 1959 his engineering outfit was going to Italy because they had finished their job in North Africa; however, inasmuch as BAK was not at the time a naturalized French citizen and Italy did not welcome Hungarian refugees, he remained in Morocco and was employed by an American company which was financed by French and Dutch money and which was working on irrigation projects in North Africa.

BAK came to the United States in 1962, entering on September 9, 1962 at New York City. He went to Newark, New Jersey immediately, where he had friends, and obtained work there with the Porter-O'Brien... Construction Firm, where he remained until May, 1963. Inasmuch as he did not like the climate in New Jersey, he asked for a job with the same company in Los Angeles. In June, 1963, he decided to come to San Diego, since he did not like Los Angeles. In San Diego, he obtained work first with Frank Hope and Company, an architectural firm. In January, 1964, he was laid off by this company because of lack of work. He said that he had a hard time obtaining and holding jobs because his English was so poor. He said that among the employments he had in San Diego was one with the Sadler Bennett and Company. He decided to go to school and learn how to operate computers and started studying this job training in February of 1965, and obtained a job with the First National Bank at San Diego in February, 1966, where he is still employed.

With regard to his political activities, BAK stated that when he was in Paris in 1948, he was introduced to OTTO HAPSBURG (pretender to the throne of Austria and Hungary) during the time of the Berlin blockade by the

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SD 105-6013

Russians. The pretender had plans to prepare a place in the Pyrenees Mountains in Spain for the safety of Hungarian refugees in the event the Russian armies came farther west in Germany and Austria. BAK helped draw plans for OTTO HAPSBURG and spent some time explaining to him and his group the organization methods or system of the Hungarian Army, so that they would know when they spoke to military people involved in the preparation of the refugee center in Spain. Inasmuch as the German blockade failed, this plan was never developed further.

At about this time, he had some reports by correspondence and through personal contacts that old friends in Austria and Germany were trying to organize a Hungarian refugee organization for their mutual security and protection. He stated that he began corresponding with these contacts in order to help solidify the various groups in the different countries. This was what brought about his efforts to help organize the Association of Hungarian Veterans in France which was organized in 1949. He said he obtained the permission of the French Government to organize this association, and later on it was officially recognized by the French authorities in 1952. He said that the association was very successful. He said that in order to operate, he and other leaders of the refugee association had to cooperate with the French Police in Hungarian refugee matters. He said that the French Police were always asking him if he knew certain Hungarian refugees and what he knew about them, and that he had to be cooperative. He said that one of the prime purposes of the Association of Hungarian Veterans in France was to defend themselves against communist infiltrators who would betray them to the communist regime in Hungary.

He stated that he was later asked by the Polish refugees, who were establishing refugee organizations in the various countries of Europe, to help organize the Central and Eastern Europe Veterans Federation. He said he became president of the federation group in France.

BAK said that from about 1950 until about March, 1953, he did some translation work for the French military. He also, in connection with the anticommunist work of the

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SD 150-6013

Hungarian refugee group, helped the French National Police in screening suspect refugees. He also stated that about the end of 1950 representatives of a special service group of the French Army came to him and asked him to recommend and check some volunteers for special missions to other countries, mostly to Germany, Austria, and Hungary. He stated that he did not know too much about the assignments that the French were making to these volunteers, but that they consisted principally, in his opinion, of messenger service between the various Hungarian underground groups. He stated that, in all, he probably recommended twelve or fifteen individuals to the French intelligence services. He stated that he recommended some individuals as translators and administrators and some to be messengers. He stated that he did not know specifically the nature of each appointment, but that in order for him to recommend, the French did give him an idea as to the assignment each man was to be given. Regarding the results of this endeavor by the French, BAK said that he heard that two of the messengers were captured by the Hungarians. Later he heard that one of these two had been released or had escaped and returned to the West. He stated that he knew of five of these messengers who had returned to France. One of these individuals appeared to be very indiscreet and was suspected of having become a double agent for the Hungarians. He was dropped by the French service and afterwards caused BAK and others much trouble by boasting of his exploits in the intelligence underground. BAK said that he heard also of another one of the men he had recommended who returned to Germany from Hungary and that he admitted the Hungarians had sent him back as a double agent.

BAK said that all of the Hungarian Veterans Associations and their individual members in the various countries of Europe had been cooperating in intelligence matters and had also been banded together for cultural and protective purposes. He said that before he accepted the offer of collaboration with the French military, the French had been asked for a declaration to the effect that the Association of Hungarian Veterans of France was to be considered as an independent national organization of Hungarians and not as French agents. BAK said that before he and other leaders of the Association of Hungarian Veterans did any work in cooperation with French intelligence, they asked the

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SD 105-6013

permission of the Hungarian organization. BAK also pointed out that when this collaboration stopped in about 1954, he insisted on sending all records of his work with French intelligence to the Central Committee of the Association of Hungarian Veterans, so that they could review his accounting of all funds paid to him by the French and/or others and the purposes for which this money was used. He stated that he had receipts to account for every bit of money which he had handled. He said that his recommendations of Hungarian individuals for messenger work with the French were gratis. He said that he, himself, received a small salary, for which he accounted, and he was paid for translation work which he performed. Also for a while he lived in a small apartment for which the French paid. BAK explained that about the end of 1950 he had been living in a hotel. The French complained that it was a poor place to receive confidential telephone calls, etc., so the French Army Intelligence had him move to a small apartment of an old couple, where he could more discreetly carry on his activities. He said that they paid for this apartment during the time that he used it. He stated that he personally was not acquainted with the French intelligence operators, inasmuch as he had only a telephone number to call and make contacts, and he never personally knew the persons he contacted.

He said that in 1953 the Special Service of the French Army, for which he presumed he was working, had concluded that the Association of Hungarian Veterans of France work strictly for the French and be separated from other refugee Hungarian groups in other countries. He stated that he did not like this because his loyalty was to the Hungarian refugee groups, and this violated the first agreement which he had had with them, and which was to the effect that he was working for the Association of Hungarian Veterans and that any assistance given the French was cooperation or collaboration between the Hungarian Association and the French, and not between the French and individuals. Because of this new demand by the French, he severed all relations with the French Army representatives. He said that he still continued to cooperate with the French Federal Police and local police, inasmuch as this was necessary in order to be able to carry on the defense and assistance program for himself and the other Hungarian refugees.

SD 105-6013

BAK stated that in his work in collecting intelligence for the Association of Hungarian Veterans of France, he built up a card index file of considerable size on Hungarians and others who were suspected of being dangerous to the safety of the Hungarian refugees. He stated that these individuals were counterchecked by other Hungarian organizations in other countries. He also stated that he had hired other members of the Association of Hungarian Veterans to clip Hungarian newspapers for items of interest to intelligence. He stated that this information was exchanged with other Hungarian veterans organizations in other countries, and whenever a new Hungarian was arriving in France, the French Police would ask him for background information on the individual. The police were never charged anything for any information furnished them by the Association of Hungarian Veterans, and any payments by the French military were all receipted.

DPOB _____
CIT HUNGARY
OCC _____

BAK stated that when he was in anticommunist defense work for the Association of Hungarian Veterans in France, he had known DEZSO I. BENYO. He stated that this individual was not trusted and had been proven unreliable on various occasions. *A Hungarian refugee in France, 1950s*

Δ FRANCE
PARIS

A CONTACT OF SUBJECT OF []

BAK said he ~~can~~ recall ever having known LOUIS V. RAJACH or PAULA SAROSI.

DPOB _____
CIT HUNGARY
OCC _____

BAK did recall ALEXANDER BANHEGYI, and stated that this was one of the individuals that he had recommended for the Messenger Service instituted by the French military intelligence, and that upon this man's return from Hungary, he was the one who had been suspected of becoming a double agent for the Hungarians. He was dropped by the French because of this suspicion and subsequently made considerable trouble for BAK and others of the Association of Hungarian Veterans. BAK said that this man was very indiscreet in boasting about his exploits in the Hungarian underground, and that he had also personally attacked BAK and other Hungarian refugees in France by issuing pamphlets and otherwise. BAK stated that the last he had heard of this individual he had left France for Germany.

Δ FRANCE
PARIS

DPOB _____
CIT HUNGARY
OCC _____
Δ FRANCE
PARIS

BAK said that OLIVER LOVAASZ was a former major in the Hungarian Army and an old friend of BAK's from Hungary. He stated that he had recommended this individual to the

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SD 105-6013

French intelligence service for administrative work. He said he now believed that this individual was somewhere in the United States.

BAK stated that he had no knowledge of the Registration Act and was not aware that he might be required to register because of his intelligence work for the Association of Hungarian Veterans of France.

It was also noted that BAK has a poor comprehension of the English language, and at times it was almost impossible to understand him.

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DBB-42028

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6 P.

MICROFILMED
SEP 20 1961
DOC. MICRO. SER.

Copy to:

Report of: SA DANIEL F. DALY

Office: Chicago

Date: Aug. 18, 1947

Field Office File #: 105-23847

Bureau File #: 105-147037

Title: O. ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - FRANCE
REGISTRATION ACT - FRANCE

Synopsis: Attempts to locate ALEXANDER BANHEGYI at Chicago, Illinois, negative to date. OLIVER LOVASZ determined not to be in violation of Registration Act. LOVASZ interviewed 8/14/67, regarding intelligence activities while in France and Germany during period 1950-51.

- P -

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SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

CO 105-23847

DETAILS:

Mrs. BARBARA KENNER, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Chicago, Illinois, advised SA DANIEL F. DALY on July 18, 1967, that her records contain no record identifiable with ALEXANDER BANHEGYI.

On July 18, 1967, a review of the current Chicago telephone directory, dated July, 1966, was conducted by SA DALY. No listing identifiable with ALEXANDER BANHEGYI could be located.

On July 24, 1967, the records of the Naturalization Service on file in the United States District Court, Chicago, Illinois, were checked by SA DALY. No record identifiable with ALEXANDER BANHEGYI could be located in these files.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

Date 8/17/67

OLIVER LOVASZ, 4046 North Greenview Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was advised of his rights as shown on an executed warning and waiver form which he signed *in 1948 in France*] [

^{2R} OLIVER LOVASZ advised that he was an officer in the Hungarian Army prior to and during World War II. He said that he saw combat duty on the Russian front, also served on the Hungarian Army General Staff during the war as a major and that at the time of the collapse of the Hungarian Army around Easter, 1945, fled with his family to Eiburg, Germany. LOVASZ said that he and his family lived there for approximately three years and that he was considered, by the American forces stationed there, to be a prisoner of war during the initial period he was in Eiburg. However, he said he was not incarcerated and allowed to live with his family.

LOVASZ said that he went to the area around Metz, France, in September, 1948, to obtain employment and that in January, 1951, he was recruited by ANDRE BAK into the public aspect of a Hungarian refugee association run by a General ANDRAS ZAKO.] [
 DPOB HUNG
 CIT HUNG
 OCC
 Δ FRANCE (18)
 Around two months later he was inducted into the secret service branch of this organization which sought information about Russian and Hungarian troop strength in Hungary. He said that this organization of General ZAKO's was financially sponsored by French intelligence, but that he considered himself an employee of General ZAKO and not of the French. He did state that he received a salary of 300 DM per month from General ZAKO while so employed, and that the organization was composed of anti-communist Hungarians.

< Rem the public aspect of Hungarian refugee association France 1948 >
 LOVASZ advised that his employment in the secret service branch of this Hungarian refugee organization lasted from May, 1951, to around January 15, 1952, during which period he commanded a small detachment of several men at Langenargen, Germany, which is near the Austrian boarder on Lake Bodensee. He said that this detachment trained members of the organization's secret branch for intelligence missions in Hungary, and that during his period at Langenargen they sent about five men into Austria who were destined for Hungary. LOVASZ advised that they

On 8/14/67 at Chicago, Illinois SD 105-6013
 File # CG 105-23847

by SA DANIEL F. DALY:flk Date dictated 8/16/67

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2.
SD 105-6013
CG 105-23847

DPOB HUNG
CIT HUNG
OCC
AUSTRIA

(Worked for ANDRAS ZAKO [in Innsbruck, Austria] (1952))

passed these agents across into Austria where they were met by ALBIN KAPITANYFY who was ZAKO's right hand man and stationed in Innsbruck, Austria, where he worked counterintelligence. KAPITANYFY would then get these agents to Vienna where they would be given assistance in getting across the Hungarian boarder by a first lieutenant, (First Name Unknown) DIMI-GERO who was also a member of this secret intelligence organization

Boarder guard (AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: 1952)

LOVASZ advised that this operation achieved some success but was greatly hampered by DIMI-GERO who was working for the communists, revealing the identities of ZAKO's agents to the communists and who later fled to Hungary when he thought he had been detected as a double agent. LOVASZ said that this became known in the Fall of 1951 when his detachment at Langenargen passed an agent to KAPITANYFY and had also notified DIMI-GERO in Vienna that another agent was coming through. KAPITANYFY meanwhile had received instructions directly from General ZAKO not to pass this agent to Vienna due to a lack of funds. DIMI-GERO did not know of this change in plans and when the agent did not appear in Vienna became alarmed and fled to Hungary. LOVASZ advised that he does not know the whereabouts of KAPITANYFY or DIMI-GERO and has not heard of either of them being in the United States.

DPOB HUNG?
CIT HUNG?
OCC MILITARY?
A HUNGARY?

OLIVER LOVASZ said that all funds received by General ZAKO from the French were kept in a bank in Munich, Germany, under ZAKO's name. No accounting of these funds was ever made by ZAKO and his requests that an accounting be made were ignored. In addition, LOVASZ said that while in Langenargen he was visited by a French intelligence officer who complained that General ZAKO was selling his intelligence information to the Americans and the British in violation of the agreed upon procedure. He said that his own displeasure at the financial arrangements in the operation was his main reason for leaving Germany and the secret service branch of this organization in January, 1952.

LOVASZ advised that ALEXANDER BANHEGYI was one of the several men his detachment in Langenargen sent into Hungary by way of Austria. He said that BANHEGYI was successful even

(Worked for) OLIVER LOVASZ (1952, AUSTRIA)

DPOB HUNG
CIT HUNG
OCC
AUSTRIA (1952)

3.
SD 105-6013
CG 105-23847

though he was followed by the communists during his entire stay in Hungary, and that as BANHEGYI approached the Hungarian boarder on his way out he was forced to jump from a train to make good his return to Austria. BANHEGYI was returned to Paris, France, where he was very vocal in his condemnation of ZAKO and spoke too much about the secret intelligence branch of this Hungarian organization. LOVASZ did advise that he, LOVASZ, was also vocal in the Hungarian community in Paris about General ZAKO after his return from Langenargen in January, 1952. He said that BAK, who was then in charge of the public aspects of the Hungarian organizations in France tried to force BANHEGYI and himself to be silent about their anti-ZAKO feelings but BAK was unsuccessful. LOVASZ said that he believes BANHEGYI later offered his services as an intelligence agent to the United States Embassy in Bern, Switzerland, was refused, and later might have rejoined General ZAKO's organization. He said that if BANHEGYI did rejoin ZAKO he probably would have been sent back into Hungary by ZAKO after the communists were alerted. LOVASZ speculated that BANHEGYI is now probably dead and to his knowledge has never been in the United States. (001-20601) DPOB HUNG

LEGOS RAJAGH ^{2R} was the second man in his detachment at Langenargen sent into Hungary and who successfully accomplished his mission against Hungarian and Russian military establishments. He said that RAJAGH later joined the United States Army and remained in it for five years, receiving special intelligence training. LOVASZ advised that he has not heard from RAJAGH in several years and assumes he is now working for American intelligence due to the sudden curtailment of correspondence from RAJAGH who was last known by LOVASZ to be in the United States. (001-20601) CIT HUNG
OCC
Δ AUSTRIA (52)

OLIVER LOVASZ said that when he left Germany in January, 1952, he went to Paris where he continued to associate with ANDRE BAK, who was also receiving funds directly from the French to finance his own secret intelligence activities. He said that at this time, he, LOVASZ, was disenchanted with General ZAKO and in May, 1952, severed all relations, both

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SD 105-6013
CG 105-23847

public and secret, with the Hungarian refugee organization due to ZAKO's management of its affairs. He said that the last he heard of ANDRE BAK was that he was living in San Diego, California, but LOVASZ could not say where he had heard this.

Call Contact of OLIVER LOVASZ []

LOVASZ did advise that he has not been connected with any Hungarian organization since his arrival in the United States and strongly doubts if any intelligence activity has been attempted here similar to that established in France. He did state that he is aware of two former Hungarian Army captains now living around San Francisco, California, who were in ZAKO's intelligence organization and assigned to Freiburg, Germany, as counterintelligence agents. He identified one of these men as ANDREW APOSTAGHY and the other he could not recall. He did state that a close friend of his, STEVEN GARAY, resides in San Jose, California, and should be able to supply the whereabouts of APCSTAGHY and the identity of the other captain. According to LOVASZ, GARAY knows nothing about the secret work of this Hungarian organization. He also said that there is a third former Hungarian Army captain in the San Francisco area but that this captain was not connected with the intelligence operation and can be distinguished from the unknown captain, who was assigned to Freiburg, Germany, since this intelligence agent was very tall.

DPOB HUNG
CIT USA
OCC
USA
CALIF

LOVASZ did advise that his assistant at Langenargen, Germany, was EUGENE BODY who now resides at 4227 North Paulina, Chicago, Illinois, and who also quit intelligence work for ZAKO for the same reason he did. He said that BODY works for McDonald Engineering and that he, LOVASZ, works for A. J. Boynton Engineering, 111 North Wabash, Chicago, Illinois.

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Worked for ANDRAS ZAKO [] at
one time (48-52)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Immigration and Naturalization Service,
San Diego, California (REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of: HOWARD D. WESLEY Office: SAN DIEGO
Date: September 21, 1967

Field Office File #: San Diego 105-6013 Bureau File #: 105-147037

Title: ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK
[]

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - FRANCE
REGISTRATION ACT - FRANCE

Synopsis:

By memorandum dated 8/14/67, J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, advised that the activities of subject BAK in connection with French Intelligence Service was more in the nature of an informant or source of information rather than of an agent of an espionage service. The Assistant Attorney General stated, therefore, subject was not required to register in accordance with provisions of Title 50, Sections 851-857, USC.

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DETAILS:

By memorandum dated August 14, 1967, J. WALTER YEAGLEY, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, United States Department of Justice, advised that information concerning the activities of ANDRE BELA LOUIS BAK in connection with the French Intelligence Service indicated that he provided certain file data available to him as an official of a refugee association and, in instances of personal knowledge of individuals, that he gave opinions also as to their character and reliability. The Assistant Attorney General stated that that it does appear that this activity by BAK was more

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2E
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

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SD 105-6012

in the nature of an informant or source of information rather than an agent of an espionage service. It was also pointed out that BAK's additional employment by the French agency as a map reader, draftsman or translator also did not appear to be an assignment within the meaning of the Registration Act.

It was, therefore, concluded by the Assistant Attorney General that the activities of BAK as described would not require his registration in accordance with the provisions of Title 50, Sections 851-857, United States Code.

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(When Filled In)

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		9. EVALUATION	
5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN	11. DATE
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12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
14. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"><p>BAK. ANDRE SEX M DOB ? CIT ? OCC ? RECRUITED OLIVER LOVASZ . 51 IN METZ FRANCE</p><p style="text-align: right;">DBC -11893 25 MAR 68 FBI P2 IN JAN</p></div> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">R 6804110610</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">FILE IN []</p>			
15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.			

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

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(7-48)

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3826
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
NATIONAL AGENCY CHECK REQUEST

1. LAST NAME: **BAK** AND ALL FORMER NAMES: **ANDRE DELA Collet**

2. FIRST NAME: **ANDRE**

3. MIDDLE NAME: **DELA**

4. REQUEST DATE: **June 1968**

5. MONTH, DAY, YEAR OF BIRTH: **24 June 1912**

6. PLACE OF BIRTH: **Kolozsvar (Hungary, now Rumania)**

7. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: **148 36 5261**

8. SECURITY PROGRAM: MILITARY, CIVILIAN, INDUSTRIAL

9. RETURN RESULTS TO: **Director, Naval Investigative Service, Fairmont Building, Arlington, Virginia 22203**

10. EMPLOYERS NAME & ADDRESS: **A 46 D G**

11. LOCAL FILES CHECKED WITH FAVORABLE RESULTS:

12. INITIATOR OF REQUEST: **DISCO**

9. RELATIVES	10. DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH	11. PRESENT ADDRESS	12. CITIZENSHIP
a. FATHER Andras Bak	16 Feb. 1872 Kolozsvar (Hungary)	Deceased	Hungarian
b. MOTHER (Full Maiden Name) Blanka Schweiger	21 Sept. 1890 Banfyyhunyad (Hungary)	Deceased	Hungarian
c. SPOUSE (Full Maiden Name) NONE			

13. RESIDENCES (List all from 18th birthday or during past 15 years, whichever is shorter. If under 18, list present and most recent addresses.)

a. FROM	b. TO	c. NUMBER AND STREET	d. CITY	e. STATE
Mar. 1964	Present	3540 1/2 Georgia St.	San Diego	Calif.
Feb. 1964	Mar. 1964	115 Walnut St.	San Diego	Calif.
Sept 1963	Feb. 1964	1562 7th Ave.	San Diego	Calif.
July 1963	Sept 1963	4227 5th Ave.	San Diego	Calif.
June 1963	July 1963	351 W. Robinson	San Diego	Calif.

14. EMPLOYMENT (List all from 18th birthday or during past 15 years, whichever is shorter. If under 18, list present and most recent employment)

a. FROM	b. TO	c. EMPLOYER	d. PLACE
May 1968	Present	Convair Div. of General Dynamics (Elect. Data Process Programmer)	5001 Kearny Villa Rd., San Diego, Cal.
Feb. 1966	May 1968	So. Calif. First Nat'l Bank (Computer Programmer)	1450 2nd Ave., San Diego, Calif.

15. LAST CIVILIAN SCHOOL: **San D**

a. FROM	b. TO	c. NAME
Feb. 1968	June 1968	San D

16. YES/NO (Yes answers must be marked with X)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	a. Is the subject an alien or naturalize
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b. Has the subject any foreign connect
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c. Has the subject traveled or resided
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d. Has the subject had employment req
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	e. Is the subject now or has he ever been
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	f. Has the subject qualified DD Form 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	g. Has the subject ever been addicted to d

17. REMARKS (If additional space is needed, cc County, Calif Southern Dist o: Being conducted - request copies of p Casablanca, Rabat, Morocco fr frequent visits to Tijuana Mex last being Feb 67 recreation lce Hungary (captain) Royal Hungarian Army from 1930 to 1945 (this period of time includes 4 yrs at Ludovika Academy which is equivalent to the mil academy in USA) Exspouse Marie Gisele Lako divorced Feb Paris France. A brother Laszlo Bak resident of Hungary

18. DD FORM 1 DEC 67: **584**

For information concerning Subject,
you are referred to the Federal
Bureau of Investigation.

19 JUL 1968
[Signature]

FOR COORDINATION WITH NAVAL
Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
Investigative
Service
PL105-246

By: _____ Date: _____

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008