

TO: CHIEF, CI/OA
SUBJECT: BIOPHORE-1 (Crypt)
CI/OA No: C-32884
DOB: 16 Feb 1902

FROM: WH/II/Argentina
Project - BIOPHORE
Place of Birth: Rajec, Slovakia

AGENT AND/OR PROJECT STATUS SHEET

CRYPTONYM 70-1 BIOPHORE-1

1. Traces run:
2. Green Listed: 21 Oct. 54 No record STD
3. PRQ I submitted: (doc. # - date) HAB/PRQ/121 1 Sept 54
4. PRQ II submitted: (doc. # - date) HAB/PRQ/121 29 Sept 54
5. Provisional Clearance requested: Received:
6. Operational Clearance requested: 20 Oct. 54 Received: 3 Feb 55
C-32884
7. Field advised of POC: Of OC: 1752
8. Date agent became activated as member of project (name):
9. Proj. submitted for approval Period approved Field advised
15 March 1955 1 May 55 - 30 Apr 56 HABW-2160
1 May 56 - 30 Apr 57 HABW-3089
1 May 57 - 30 Apr 58 HABW-
10. Type of contract - written or oral: (a) Effective date: (b) Expiration date:
11. Type of agent (staff agent, career agent, etc.): Sub-agent, unwitting informant
12. Method of contacts:
13. Funds paid from OOA or project (name): BIOPHORE
14. Funds presently approved: \$1,000/yr
Between 50-200 pesos a month
BIOPHORE - \$750
BIOPHORE-1 150
Operational expense 100 Total: \$1,000
15. Brief description of agent including citizenship and cover:
BIOPHORE-1, a Czech national, naturalized Argentine, is clerk in the
Direccion Nacional de Migraciones (National Bureau of Migration). He is
the brother of Ferdinand DURCANSKY, chairman of Slovak Liberation Committee
16. Brief description of targets of project or agent, and former Min. of Foreign
(Relations of autonomous Slovak Govt.)
Sub. will supply info. from immigration files.
17. Name and Grade of Field Case Officer.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET
(When Filled In)

EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE

DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
DOC. SYMBOL & NO.	DATE OF DOC.	FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY		
DOC. SUBJECT				
SOURCE INFORMATION				
SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
TEXT OF EXTRACT (Also cite doc. distribution, Dissem. No., etc. - if applicable)				
<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: auto;"><p>DURCANSKY. JAN</p><p>[] []</p><p>[] [] XARZ-26535</p><p>[] [] 21 AUG 47</p><p>CIT ?</p><p>OCC ?</p><p>< ITALY, ROME</p><p>LEFT ITALY FOR ARGENTINA AUG 47</p><p>DOC CONCERNS CLANDESTINE RADIO TRANS-</p><p>MISSION FROM ITALY TO HUNGARY</p><p>WAS WASH-REG-INT-138</p> <p>WAS PIRA-1282 43-0-1</p><p>CDRR CARD R 7202082221</p></div>				
Indicate The Subject, Project Or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> File No. In Which This Form Is To Be Filed.				
SUBJECT OF 201 (Last, First, Middle)				
[] []				

FORM 8-68 867 OBSOLETE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND
DECLASSIFICATION

(7-46)

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

25 MAY 1961

25 MAY 1961

VIA: AIR
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

DISPATCH NO. HABA-1500

Secret
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, WHD
FROM : Acting Chief of Mission, Buenos Aires
SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational
 SPECIFIC— Jan DURCANSKY

DATE 1 September 1954

There is submitted herewith Part I of the Personal Record Questionnaire on subject. Additional information will follow in a subsequent pouch.



Enclosure: PRQ Part I (in trip.)

1 September 1954

Distribution:
3 - Headquarters, w/enc.
2 - Files

Wgm
WGM/grh

DE INDEX

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CLASSIFICATION

JTB 11-6-70 2/57
Box 14
FOE
RESTO WH/11

FORM NO. 51 20A

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B26
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

PERSONAL RECORD QUESTIONNAIRE

HAB/FRQ/121

PART I - BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Secret

- Instruction: 1. Write clearly.
 2. Answer all questions completely. If question does not apply, write "not applicable"
 3. Attach blank pages if additional space is needed.

1. Full Name Jan (Juan) DURCANSKY
 First Middle Last
2. Name in native script _____
3. Name at birth (if different from 1.) _____
4. Aliases, nicknames, legal changes (State briefly time, reason and place of use.) Subject assumed name "Jan DUBRAVKA" in 1946 to escape Communist persecution. He was in Rome, Italy, at that time. About 1949 he had the Argentine courts restore to him his true name.
5. a. Date of birth 16 February 1902 b. Place of birth Rajec, Slovakia
6. Present citizenship, race if appropriate Argentine
7. Nationality at birth and any subsequent nationalities (if different from 6.) Austro-Hungarian (1902-1918), Czechoslovakian (1918-1939), Slovak (1939-1945)
8. Present residence (Owner, tenant, sub-tenant.) Avenida 17 de Octubre 2182, Federal Capital.
9. Permanent address (if different from 8.) _____
10. Present occupation (full title, salary etc.) Clerk in the Direccion Nacional de Migraciones (National Bureau of Migration. Salary: 1460 pesos monthly.
11. Naturalization of subject or of close relatives in the United States. (Give date and name in which certificate granted.) Unknown
12. Relatives, friends, correspondents in United States. (Explain relationship) See para. 31

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FORM NO. 51-95A
MAY 1950

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HAB/PRG/121

13. Father - full name, occupation, present residence, year and place of birth, nationality at birth and subsequent nationalities.

✓ Georg DURCANSKY. Served for a number of years as national senator in Czechoslovakia, representing the Halinka Party. Further details not known. []

14. Mother - same information as 13.

Not known.

15. Wife (or husband) - full name, maiden name, date and place of birth, date and place of marriage, nationality at birth and any subsequent nationalities, present residence, divorce, annulment. (Give data for all previous marriages.)

Subject's wife (name unknown) is living in Nitra, Czechoslovakia, at present.

16. Children - full names, sex, year and place of birth, nationality at birth and any subsequent nationalities, present residence.

Subject has three children, all of whom are living with their mother in Czechoslovakia.

17. Brothers and sisters - Same information as 16.

✓ Ferdinand DURCANSKY, born at Rajec, Slovakia, 18 December 1906; subject's only brother, was formerly professor of International Law at Bratislava University, and served as Minister of Foreign Relations of the autonomous Slovak Government (March 1939-May 1940). At present he lives in Munich, Germany, serving as Chairman of the Slovak Liberation Committee. Subject has a married sister living in Czechoslovakia.

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18. Relatives in service of any government, names and positions held.

None known.

19. List all official identity papers held with dates, numbers, place of issue and duration of validity.

Subject was issued identity documents by the International Red Cross in Rome, Italy, in 1946.

20. Religion - degree practiced, membership in religious orders
-
- Devout Roman Catholic.

21. Present and past political affiliations

Subject was president of the Bratislava sector of the Halinka Party during the period 1939-1945. This party was strongly Catholic and pro-Slovak independence.

22. Travel outside country of present residence - country, dates, purpose, people and firms visited

1945 - Subject and brother went from Czechoslovakia to Austria.
1946 - Subject moved from Austria to Rome, Italy.
Aug. 1947 - Subject arrived in Argentina from Italy.

23. Education - school, location, course, degree, dates

High school at Nitra, Czechoslovakia.
University of Bratislava, Doctor of Law degree, 1926.


24. Languages and dialects (indicate proficiency as good, fair, poor.)

Language	<u>Slovak</u>	Speak	<u>good</u>	Read	<u>good</u>	Understand	<u>good</u>
Language	<u>Czech</u>	Speak	<u>good</u>	Read	<u>good</u>	Understand	<u>good</u>
Language	<u>Hungarian</u>	Speak	<u>good</u>	Read	<u>good</u>	Understand	<u>good</u>
	German		fair		fair		fair
	Spanish		poor		fair		fair


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25. Military service - dates, country, unit, rank, duty, where services performed, decorations, when discharged, why. Give details if ever prisoner of war
- Unknown.
26. Present and past membership in organizations (professional, social, political, etc.)
- See paragraph 21 above. Subject is a member of the Executive Committee of the Slovak Liberation Committee.
27. Special skills, abilities, hobbies (radio, photography, etc.)
- Unknown
28. Financial status - earnings, bank deposits, securities, property
- Subject's financial status appears to be lower middle class.
29. Employment history - type of work, salary, dates, employers, addresses, reasons for leaving. Include employment by any government.
- 1931-1939 Legal practice, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia
1939-1945 Notary public, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. He left Bratislava in 1945 shortly before the Russian troops entered.
Jan. 1949 to present: Clerk in the Direccion Nacional de Migraciones (National Bureau of Migration), of the Argentine Government.


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29. (Continued)

30. Has subject done any writing? Give details including titles of books, articles, publishers, dates.

Unknown

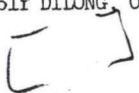
31. List persons living at same address, close associates, (individuals or groups,) correspondents at home and abroad.

John SMUTNY, 614 East 136th Street, Los Angeles, California
Slovak Information Service, 21-50 Hazen St., No. Jackson Heights, N.Y., N.Y.
Slovak Liberation Committee, 2264 Walton Avenue, New York 53, N.Y.

M 207

32. List five character references.

Ref. P. Rudolf DILONG, OFM, Collegio Antoniano, Via Merulana 124, Rome, Italy.



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HAB/PRO/121

33. Court record - court, date, arrests, charges, punishments, sentences, acquittals, denazification, etc.

Subject was arrested by the French occupation authorities in Austria and held for four months during 1945-1946. Causes for this arrest are not known.

34. Description (Use American standards of measurement, if possible.)

Age	52	Posture	erect
Apparent age	52	Weight	140 lbs
Height	515"	Teeth	--
Eyes	--	Hair	black
Face - shape	round	Scars	--
Complexion	dark	Build	small but with normal proportions
Sex	male		
General appearance	apt to appear shabby and graceless		
Prominent features	usually wears glasses. Has bushy mustache.		
Other identifying features			

35. Other miscellaneous biographical data and comments.

- Subject is an ardent Slovak nationalist, although he is now a naturalized Argentine citizen. He dislikes Czechs.
- Subject's address in Bratislava was Donnerova 14.
- Further personality data on subject may be contained in his application for a U.S. Immigration Visa, now on file at the American Consulate General, Munich, Germany.
- ~~Photograph of subject is attached.~~

 Secret

[REDACTED]

Please

VIA: AIR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. HABA-1563

Secret
CLASSIFICATION

guk

TO : Chief, WHD

DATE: 29 September 1954

FROM :

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational
SPECIFIC - BIOPHORE-1 (070-1-A)

REF: HABA-1500

1. Subject of reference has been assigned the cryptonym BIOPHORE-1. There is submitted herewith his Personal Record Questionnaire Part II.
2. A Field Project Outline covering the activities of BIOPHORE and BIOPHORE-1 will be pouched shortly.

[]

Enclosure:
PRQ II, in trip.

28 September 1954

Distribution:
3 - Hdqrs, w/encls
2 - Files

WGM/mjl

PUNCHED

26 MAY 1961

[REDACTED]

DESENSITIZED

REF ID: A663

Secret
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR 1949

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B26
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

SECRET

PERSONAL RECORD QUESTIONNAIRE

HAB/PRQ/121

PART II - OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

INSTRUCTIONS TO CASE OFFICER:

1. If feasible, subject should fill in Part I of PRQ in his own hand.
2. Part II of PRQ is classified, must be filled in by the Case Officer and is not to be shown to subject.
3. Headquarters will not be able to provide an Operational Clearance unless it receives answers to all questions on page 1 of Part I (Items 1 to 12), and to all questions of Part II (Items 36 to 58).
4. In emergency these answers, keyed to Items 1 to 12 by number, and with summary of Part II, may be cabled to Headquarters, followed promptly by pouch with complete data.
5. Fully completed PRQ must be sent to Headquarters as soon as possible, two copies of Part I (including copy in subject's handwriting, if possible) and one copy of Part II.
6. Data acquired later must be sent to Headquarters in PRQ format on a continuing basis.
7. All pages of both parts will bear the PRQ number, composed of (a) Station symbol (b) PRQ (c) number assigned consecutively by the field station; e.g. PGA/PRQ/10.

36. Cryptonym BIOPHORE-1 (070-1-A)
37. How, when and where was subject first contacted or developed?
BIOPHORE met subject when both of them were working in the same office from 1949 to 1951. During this period they became well acquainted, with subject depending on BIOPHORE for aid in writing correct Spanish.
38. Could subject be turned over quickly and in a secure manner to someone else for handling? Yes. To whom? To anyone whom BIOPHORE would introduce as his representative. The best choice would be a person from a Baltic country.
39. Best estimate of subject's motivation
Subject is motivated by desire for financial recompense and out of friendship for BIOPHORE.

DESENSITIZED
per CSN 43-26

- 7 -
SECRET

FORM NO. 51-958
MAY 1950

40. With what agencies and files has subject's name been checked? When?

Result? What else has been done to verify biographical information

furnished by subject? As of 28 September 1954 there was no derogatory information on subject in the ODYOKE files available to this Mission. A check of Argentine police files by [] on 27 September 1954 revealed that there is no derogatory information on subject in those files. The latter files substantiated in part the biographical information previously furnished in subject's PRQ I.

41. What control exists over subject at present? How can it be increased? Subject has provided typewritten reports and signed receipts in his true name. Regular salary payments would probably increase our control.

42. For what service does he think he is working? What does he think

becomes of his information?

Subject thinks he is working for an anti-Communist Latvian organization. He has no reason to think that his information is used by anyone else.

43. Explain fully subject's past or present connection with any

intelligence service.

Subject is not believed to have had any present or past connection with any other intelligence service.

44. What type of information has subject furnished? What type is he

best qualified by education and experience to furnish? Give

evaluation of information received.

Subject has provided information on persons who have immigrated to Argentina. This data, which has proved reliable, is the only type which he is qualified to provide at present.

45. If subject's duties are to be other than intelligence gathering, explain.
None.
46. Has he been given special training as an agent? Explain.
No.
47. How and from whom does he obtain information?
Directly from the various files of the Direccion Nacional de Migraciones (National Bureau of Migration) of the Argentine Government.
48. Is it proposed to pay subject a regular salary? If so, amount per week, month, etc. Explain any other methods of payment, such as exchange commodities.
At present subject is being paid on a piece-meal basis, amounting to about 200 pesos per month. It is expected that eventually subject will be paid a regular salary of 300 pesos per month.
49. Have any promises or commitments whatsoever (not covered elsewhere in this form) been made to subject? Explain.
No.
50. Are subject's language abilities and other characteristics such that he could pass as a native of a country or region other than his own? Explain.
No.

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DEC 09 1959

51. What is subject's social standing? Aristocracy, upper middle class, lower middle class, peasantry, etc.?
Lower middle class.
52. What are subject's personal habits? Liquor, drugs, gambling, mistresses or lovers?
Subject is not known to have any objectionable personal habits.
53. Evaluation of subject's character, reliability, security.
Subject's character, reliability and security are believed to be good.
54. With what other foreign power would subject be most likely to collaborate because of his ideology, obligation, etc.? Explain.
It is doubtful if subject would cooperate with any other foreign power, except Argentina, whose citizenship he now holds. According to [] subject is disillusioned with the Germans, dislikes the Russians, and is hostile to all Western powers except the U.S.. (He has applied for a U.S. immigration visa).
55. What special abilities, talents, or qualifications are possessed by subject which would conceivably be of value for other operations in the future?
None known.
56. Attach samples of subject's signature and handwriting in all languages known to him, also a recent, dated photograph, and fingerprints.
To be forwarded in a subsequent pouch.

57. How was information in Part I obtained?

By [] on the basis of personal association with subject, and from the files of the Consular Section of the American Embassy in Buenos Aires.

58. Other miscellaneous operational data and comments.

a. Subject is rabidly in favor of Slovak Independence. Anything which would further that objective would probably gain subject's unqualified support.

b. [] impression of subject is that he has scant mental capacity, despite his Doctor of Laws degree. Subject lacks poise and frequently appears obsequious in the presence of superiors.

DESENSITIZED
Per ESN 43-26

Case officer

SECRET

VIA: ATR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. HABA-1591

Secret
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, WED

DATE: 8 October 1954

FROM : []

SUBJECT: GENERAL: Operational
SPECIFIC: Jan DURGANSKY

REFERENCE: HABA-1500

There are submitted herewith three photographs of subject, for inclusion with the information submitted in reference.

PLINCHED
1 JUN 1983

7 October 1954

Enclosures: 3 photographs → *2 dup - destroyed*

Distribution:
3 - Headquarters, w/encl.
2 - Files

WEM/grh

**FILE CLASSIFICATION
CHANGE REQUEST**

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~RESTRICTED~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

ENCL

IN COPY

Secret
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-20A
MAR 1949

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET (When Filled In)

SEE [] FOLDER FOR ORIGINAL PHOTO(S)



SUBJECT _____

DSN HABA-1591

DATE 8 Oct 54



FORM 3768 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS 9-67

SECRET (When Filled In)

CL BY []
DECL OADR
DRV MIS 2-82

007 31 1954

1. SUBJECT (NAME, IN ROMY LETTERS (IN NORMAL ORDER)) Jan (Juan) DURCANSKY		RESPONSE TO GREEN LIST REQUEST NO. 33807	
2. ALIASES, VARIANT SPELLINGS, CTC NUMBERS, ETC. Jan DUBRAVKA		DATE OF REQUEST 19 Oct 54	
3. BIRTH 16 February 1902		REQUEST FROM NAME OF ORIGINATING OFFICER	
4. BIRTH PLACE Rajec, Slovakia		OFFICE DESIGNATOR 1311 Barton Hall	
5. CITIZENSHIP naturalized Argentine		ROOM, BUILDING 2298	
6. PRESENT ACTIVITY AND LOCATION Clerk in Direccion Nacional de Migraciones Buenos Aires, Argentina		EXTENSION	
7. OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTIES, EDUCATION University of Bratislava, Doctor of Law degree, 1926		14. WAS CONTINUING SEARCH REQUESTED? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
8. MILITARY SERVICE		15. TYPE OF REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FIRST TIME SUBMITTED <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL DATA <input type="checkbox"/> COVER NAME	
SERVICE ARM. COUNTRY	SPECIALTY	LOCATION	DATES
Unknown			
9. PAST OCCUPATIONS		16. INTEREST IN SUBJECT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESPIONAGE OR CE ACTIVITY <input type="checkbox"/> OPERATIONAL CLEARANCE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	
ACTIVITY	LOCATION	DATES	
Legal practice	Bratislava, CSR	1931-39	
Notary public (left Bratislava in 45 shortly before Russian troops entered)	Bratislava, CSR	1939-45	
Clerk in Direccion Nacional de Migraciones,	Buenos Aires, Arg.	Jan 49-present	
10. DESCRIPTION (HEIGHT) (WEIGHT) (EYES) (HAIR) (RACE) (OTHER)			
5' 5" 140 lbs. black white bushy mustache, wears glasses			
11. SPOUSE (IF WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME) name unknown, living in Nitra CSR			
12. OTHER MEMBERS OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY AND ASSOCIATES Ferdinand DURCANSKY, brother. Georg DURCANSKY, father John SMUTNY			
13. OTHER SIGNIFICANT DATA (POLITICS, RELIGION, ETC) Roman Catholic Formerly pres of Bratislava sector of Hlinka Party (pre-Slovak)			

INSTRUCTIONS: INSERT CARBON; FILL OUT FORMS COMPLETELY. SEND BOTH SHEETS TO FI/STD. SEE CSI-10-7

FORM NO. 51-125
MAR 1953

SECRET

(9)

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
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SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

20 October 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: OLC 70-1 - S/MED Branch II - Forwarding

Part I, HQ, on Jan DUBANSKY

1. Forwarded herewith is Part I, HQ, on Jan DUBANSKY

2. A Green List name check (Form 81-25) has been requested.

The Registry and IIO operational files have been checked and in the opinion of the writer, no security interest was found on the subject.

Local Field Report contains no derogatory information.

3. Part II, HQ, is being forwarded under memorandum for STC/SB 70-1 - S/MED Branch II dated 20 October 1954.

4. Additional comments (if any): A letter is being prepared giving pertinent information on the brother of subject. A copy of this dispatch will be forwarded to you.

SECRET

*John 41-702/89
Box 14
REST to WH/11 FOL 8*

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2D
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

October
~~20 August~~, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: STC/SPB

SUBJECT : OCR- 70-1 -A/WHD/Branch II, Forwarding
Part II, PRQ, on BIOPHORE-1

REFERENCE : OCR- 70-1 -B/WHD/Branch II, dated
20 August 1954, Forwarding Part I, PRQ

1. Forwarded herewith is Part II, PRQ, on _____

BIOPHORE-1

2. Operational... ~~Security~~... Clearance is requested in
order to employ BIOPHORE-1 as (indicate: ~~US~~
indigenous; ~~is~~ unwitting; form and value of emoluments;
oral or written contract and name of FI project _____

~~is~~ Also whether FI ~~is~~

→

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

AIR

HAB-W-1587

17 Dec 54

Chief, Western Hemisphere Division

Operational

BIOPHORB-1

REFERENCES: HAB-602, HAB-1500, HAB-1532, TAB-452, TAB-1310, TAB-1739,
TAB-2427, TAB-2724, TAB-2567, TAB-444, TAB-1462

1. In connection with the cases involving the subject of HAB-602, the reference Jan DURCANSKY noted in HAB-602 and the subject of HAB-1500 there is submitted herewith some information available at Headquarters which may be of possible interest.

2. Regarding Jan DURCANSKY, the Czech Desk informs that Jan is a man who was not particularly politically minded, a fair minded individual, basically not dishonest, not too courageous and who lived on the political reputation of his brother Ferdinand. Jan has been politically associated with his brother for a number of years and is presently his brother's political representative in Argentina. Jan was formerly the head of the Banske-Bystrica, region in Central Slovakia where the Slovak uprising against the Slovak State took place while he was the political Commissar. He fled Bratislava prior to April 1945.

3. A foreign service operations memorandum dated 13 January 1948 notes that Jan registered at the U.S. Consulate, Naples, Italy on 14 November 1946, (the same day his brother Ferdinand did) on the Czech quota waiting list. Jan noted he spoke Slovak, Czech, Hungarian, German, and Italian. He stated his intentions to join Mr. John SMUTNY, 614 East 136th St., Los Angeles, California (brother Ferdinand gave the same destination). His address in Italy was listed as care of the Reverend P. Rudolf DELONG, OFM, Collegio Antoniano, Via Merulana 124, Rome, Italy. His brother Ferdinand listed the same address.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

HAB-W-1587
Page 2

4. A ZIPPER report dated 21 March 1951 reported that Jan was a lawyer and front-line fighter in the HLINKA Party and the HLINKA Movement, and notary public in Bratislava. With his brother, Ferdinand, Jan brought out the newspaper "Natsup" which played a decisive role with the younger Slovakian generation as the printed expression of their will to fight for an independent Slovakia through propagation of the idea of autonomy.

5. Other references on Jan are noted in the material which follows on his brother Ferdinand who is described by the appropriate desk as an extreme rightist nationalist in sympathy with the rightist Germans. Following the collapse of the Slovak State, he went to Argentina, several western European countries, then settled in Austria. Subsequently he went to Germany under the sponsorship of ZIPPER. Slovak statehood is his primary interest and he will do most anything to promote that end. In so far as cooperation with the United States is concerned, he is not considered reliable.

6. At the risk of repeating some information already known to the Mission and some of the pertinent background summary of information on Ferdinand DURCANSKY set out above and which follows may be relevant to matters involving HABA-602 and HABA-1500.

7. NSIA-5740 dated 21 March 1951 notes that the source of the ZIPPER report which included as an attachment the report set forth below had connections with the leading personalities in the Czech and Slovakian emigrant groups and is a personal friend of Dr. Ferdinand DURCANSKY. The Chief of Station, submitting the report indicated that although not in a position to assess the report, previous experience with ZIPPER PRCHALA reports and the flavor of the account indicates that it is biased (in DURCANSKY's favor). The account is set forth as follows:

Report on the Slovakian Committee for Liberation
(slovakische Befreiungskomitee) and the
Slovakian National Council

The Slovakian Emigration

In order to judge the so-called Slovakian emigration in Europe and overseas, consideration must be given to several questions, without knowledge of which it is impossible to place in logical inter-relationship the various matters connected with the entire European emigration.

Within the Slovakian emigration are two main groups:

- a) The Slovakian Committee for Liberation, created and led by Dr. Ferdinand DURCANSKY.
- b) The Slovakian National Council, created and led by Dr. Karel SIDOR.

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Both Dr. DURCANSKY and Dr. SIDOR have been marked figures in Slovakian politics for the last twenty years. Both personalities played a decisive role in the genesis of the Independent Slovakian state (14 March 1939).

The positions taken by these two Slovakian politicians in their fight for the freedom of their people were different. Although Dr. DURCANSKY was a thoroughly convinced follower of the HITLERIA Guard and a leading exponent of the Catholic student youth movement founded by Peter HITKA (which gradually gathered together in the so-called Karpis Circle), he can be judged as a great realist in politics, possessed of great elasticity which permitted him to yield in superficial matters (including German suggestions about the establishing of the Slovakian state). The dispute of DURCANSKY, in the summer of 1940 (?) with HITLER and RIBBENTROP at Bereselsberg, which led to his resignation as Foreign Minister, Minister of the Interior, and Deputy Minister President, proves that this elasticity was not without limits and that the frequently raised accusation of pro-Germanism does not have too much significance. Dr. DURCANSKY was and is a Slovakian, above all also he rejected the Pan-Slavic idea, which had also been growing within Slovakia for thirty years, although he was also convinced of the necessity for cooperation among all peoples in Middle Europe.

Dr. Karol SIDOR was frequently named by Peter HITKA, in his political testament, as his successor to leadership of the Slovakian state. SIDOR has certain definite conceptions which, for some time, were made the basis for charges of treason against his people. At the decisive hour he at least "played cards" with HENKS about the founding of the Slovakian state, and for this reason he was not included in the first cabinet of that state. Instead he was sent to Rome as Slovakian representative at the Vatican and there played an important part until 1945. (He was, however, frequently attacked on the grounds that he failed to represent the conception of an independent Slovakia). Although SIDOR is anti-communist and was the esteemed co-worker of Peter HITKA, leader of the Slovakian people until 1939, he entertains pan-Slavic concepts. His pro-Polish political attitudes occasioned much distrust of him in German political circles. He never made a secret of being pro-Polish, and it is not remarkable that this tendency is strong in him today. Before his eyes there is always an image of a Greater Slavic State, grouped around Poland, which would disassociate itself from Bolshevism in the East, which would move toward a confederative framework taking in all Czechs and Slovians in the West and Southwest, and which would at least maintain close ties with the Catholic section of the Southern Slavs (Croatia and Slovakia). For the formulation of his present ideas the concept of a Block of Catholic states under the leadership of Poland, and including Hungary in this area of Slavic influence, is decisive. The extent to which he is working under the auspices of the Vatican cannot be determined from here.

These variant positions of the two leaders of the Slovakian emigre-

tion in Europe and America is not only the result of differing hypotheses imbedded in the structure of their movements but also has variant practical effects within Slovakia today. The Pan-Slavic concept and the pro-Polish political attitude were always espoused, for the most part, by the Slovakian intelligentsia, who feared and rejected Bolshevism but who recognized that it would not suffice to protect only the Czechs. Because Russia was "piling army" under Bolshevism, they turned their eyes toward the (then) free Poles. Because only the intelligentsia were here concerned, the number of persons moving in this intellectual-political direction (the SIDOR concept) was small. Dr. DURCANSKY, on the other hand, has many more followers and ties to the Slovakian people. DURCANSKY has rejected the SIDOR concept, because all brother-states of Slovakia, much like the Czechs, have seen this territory only as a source of booty. The logic of this attitude can also be seen in the annexation by the Poles of certain parts of Slovakia (Orava and Javorina) in 1938.

It may be true that SIDOR has today the support of the majority of the intellectuals. DURCANSKY, however, can count on the support of all those who today stand in closest contact, shoulder-to-shoulder, with the Slovakian homeland and people, who, in the majority, wish for nothing more earnestly than the reconstitution of an independent Slovakian state associated with a new middle-European group of states freed from the influence of Bolshevism.

History of Dr. Ferdinand DURCANSKY until 1915

Dr. Ferdinand DURCANSKY was born on 18 December 1906 in Rajec, Slovakia. His father, Juraj DURCANSKY, a farmer-delegate to various regional bodies and enthusiastic co-worker of the leading Slovakian fighter and leader of the people, Peter HILKA, appeared in the former battle within the CSR as a senator representing the Slovak Slovakian People's Party, H.S.L.S. The Vatican held the father in especially high esteem because of his upright stand in matters concerning the defense of the Catholic Church in Slovakia. After graduating from the Gymnasium, Dr. Ferdinand DURCANSKY attended the University of Bratislava, the Sorbonne in Paris, and in Dier Haeg, until he returned to Bratislava and completed the work on his doctorate. For a time he worked as an assistant on the faculty of Law in the University of Bratislava. But the Czech government made it impossible for him to make representations to acquire the right of giving lectures at the university as a qualified teacher (by a decision of the Ministry of Information in Prague). Only after the upheaval in 1939 was Dr. DURCANSKY able to acquire this right and give lectures as an instructor (Privatdozent) on international law in the University of Bratislava.

While a student he took an active part in student affairs. He was esteemed as the co-founder of the Catholic People's Party and brought together certain circles of young Slovakian students in the organization called "Nastup". Together with his brother, Dr. Jan DURCANSKY, born 16 February 1902 in Rajec, lawyer and front-line fighter in the HILKA Party and HILKA Movement, and notary public in Bratislava, Dr. Ferdinand

DURGANSKY brought out the newspaper "Nastup", which played a decisive role with the younger Slovakian generation as the printed expression of their will to fight for an independent Slovakia through propagation of the idea of autonomy.

After 6 October 1938 Dr. Ferdinand DURGANSKY, who was still governed by Prague, became the Minister of Justice for the autonomous Slovakia. On 14 March 1939 he also became Foreign Minister for Slovakia, and in October 1939 he was entrusted with the leadership of the Slovakian Ministry of the Interior. At the same time he became deputy minister president and thus concentrated in his own hands a great deal of political power. The accusations of his opponents were raised very soon, to the German office concerned false information was supplied, charging that DURGANSKY was working on both sides of the street and constantly maintaining contacts with hostile powers. It is true that the connections of DURGANSKY to emigrants in American never were terminated.

Because of an emotional conference with HITLER and RIBBENTROP at Garmischberg, Dr. DURGANSKY was barely able to escape arrest. All of his offices were taken from him (in 1940?) and, under close observation, he went back to Bratislava and resumed his legal practice and private business (building up his interests in Slovakian industry - chemical works in Leopoldov).

Dr. Ferdinand DURGANSKY'S Life and Political Work since 1945

Along with many other Slovakian politicians and personalities of Slovakian public life, Dr. DURGANSKY moved westward as the Russians marched in from the east. He first went to Kremensmarch, where the Slovakian government, with Dr. TISO, remained until shortly before the advent of the American troops. As DURGANSKY moved further west, an American office impounded a drug (white, to my own knowledge, was morphium) that he had taken from his own chemical properties in Leopoldov and that was his personal property. Part of this drug was returned to him by the Americans. Meanwhile the Germans had gotten out a warrant naming Dr. DURGANSKY a war-criminal, so that he had to disappear into an illegal existence. In 1945/1946 he kept changing his residence from Switzerland to Italy to France. At the first conference, in 1946, Dr. DURGANSKY supplied three memoranda, even though the police were close behind him. These memoranda supported the re-creation of an independent Slovakian state and concerned the following questions:

I. Legal continuity of an independent Slovakian state (Dr. URKA, in his fight against Hungary and the Czechs, had used the same argument and had supported it factually).

II. Necessity for concluding a peace treaty with Slovaks to normalize the relationships between states.

III. Conducting a pliblocite within the former Slovakian republic. In this way substance would be given to the desire of the Slovakian people for an independent state.

At the end of 1946 or the beginning of 1947 Dr. DURCANSKY went to Argentina, partly to shake off his persecutors and partly in the hope that he would have more success in proselytizing for the Slovakian concept in America. (The conference in Paris, at the wish of President BENES, had not concerned itself with the memoranda which DURCANSKY submitted.) He took up residence in Buenos Aires, where to this date can be found the headquarters of the so-called Slovakian Committee for Liberation. At the same time he is making efforts to establish a secret transmitter to build up and support the efforts of his compatriots at home to fight Bolshevism. The secret transmitter has the name "Barcelona".

DURCANSKY and SIDOR

In 1945 Dr. DURCANSKY looked up Dr. SIDOR in Rome, to win SIDOR over to an active fight in the homeland and to the idea of an independent Slovakia. SIDOR declined with the explanation, "The idea of an independent Slovakia has been so discredited by association with the defense pact with the German Reich that one cannot be a representative of such a conception. One must seek another concept, by means of which, perhaps, common cause can be made with Poland. But the time is also not ripe for this idea. All that can be done now is to try to persuade the Allies not to deliver to the Czechs the leading figures of the former Slovakian state (insofar as this has not happened already). Moreover, one must concentrate now on giving social help to the young, post-1945, Slovakian political emigration." DURCANSKY opposed this concept with his suggestion for creating a political organization which would convince the rest of the world of the good qualities of Slovakia. DURCANSKY founded the so-called "Slovakian Organization Office", to which SIDOR was to give only monetary help, because SIDOR still had charge of state funds accrued during the period of Slovakian independence and intended for protection against an eventual endangering of independent Slovakia through the outcome of the war. (The principal purpose of this fund was to provide the means to renew, if need be, the fight for Slovakian independence.) SIDOR refused this help. Thereupon DURCANSKY turned to the highly esteemed and financially strong "Slovakian League" in America; but the League was on the side of SIDOR and had been instructed by him to make only slight financial support available to DURCANSKY, because SIDOR recognized very clearly the growing influence of his rival of former times. In this connection it should be pointed out that it was naturally easy for SIDOR, because of his work with the Vatican, to maintain uninterrupted contact with America. It is interesting that SIDOR had also taken his stand against an independent Slovakia in his publications in the U.S.A. and had always (including the period during the war) represented instead the concept of a merger with Poland.

The Founding of the Slovakian National Committee and the Slovakian Committee for Liberation

In December 1948 Dr. Karol SIDOR founded the "Slovakian National Council Abroad." This was the first experience of the Slovakian emigra-

tion with a widespread organization and far-flung organizational network. Headquarters was established in Rome, where the organization was financially supported by the funds mentioned above and also by the growing contributions of the Slovaks in America, the "Slovakian League". Since then SIDER has emigrated to Canada, where a part of the Slovakian intelligentsia has gathered around him. In this fashion it may be that Canada has taken the leadership away from the headquarters in Rome. As representatives abroad SIDER chose the following:

Rome - Dr. Karel SIDER

London - Dr. FRIDAVK (announces with the Czechoslovakian radio in London during the war, later held decisively aloof from the Czechoslovakian government-in-exile. Is still thought of today in certain Slovakian circles as not wholly dependable).

Argentina - Dr. Ferdinand DURANSKY

Germany - Dr. Josef PAVCO - last chief editor of the principal paper of the Slovakian People's Party, the Slovakian.

Meanwhile, however, Dr. Ferdinand DURANSKY had already created his "Slovakian Committee of Liberation". From his standpoint, accordingly, he does not recognize the priority or precedence of the National Council of SIDER and expects the following changes:

The committee is to be composed of 75 representatives.

Of whom, 25 are to come from the National Council of SIDER.

25 are to come from the Committee of Liberation of DURANSKY.

25 are to be freely elected.

A recognized personality, a member of neither group, to be chairman of the committee.

This suggestion was refused by SIDER for enlightening reasons.

When Dr. PAVCO left Germany in 1949, SIDER named Dr. HOK his successor. But HOK also emigrated, to Australia. Since that date (1950) the former Slovakian exiled in Berlin, Dr. Katus GERHAL, has been recognized as leader for Germany. In addition, the following have joined SIDER's ranks: Dr. Kozmestvita GURKA, who from 1946 on was interned by the Americans in various camps; and Dr. (Dm) CAVOLA, former secretary of the minister-president Dr. TUKA, who was interned by the Americans and released in 1947 and who lived in the Tyrol until 1949 or 1950, when he emigrated to Canada.

The following persons, among others, belong to the Slovakian Committee of Liberation:

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South America (chiefly Argentina) - Dr. Jan DURCANSKY, brother of
Dr. Ferdinand DURCANSKY

Mr. DILOND (Slovakian writer)

Professor Mr. MESTAR

Lt. Col. Mr. LEDNICKY (chaplain)

Dr. Mr. ONERUSKA (successor to Dr. KARVAS with the NUZ).

Dr. ZATKO (writer; pseudonyms: "Bor").

London

Engineer Igor BAZOVSKY

Oskar BAZOVSKY (these two are the two youngest brothers of the
gifted Slovakian BAZOVSKY family).

USA

Professor Mr. BARTEK (former chief of the Slovakian statistical
office)

Dr. Mr. BRAUNBECKER

Germany - Dr. Ctibor POKORNY

After the Slovakian secret transmitter "Barcelona" was set up, Dr.
F. DURCANSKY arranged for putting a second station in business. Formerly
this second station transmitted twice a week; since January 1951 it has
broadcasts thrice weekly. Among broadcasting times are Tuesdays and Fri-
days at 1245 hours on a short wave band of 40 m.

Dr. F. DURCANSKY is presently travelling in the U.S. and Canada. He
intends to return to Europe in the spring of 1951 and to settle permanently
in Paris or London.

The Political Concepts of DURCANSKY and HEDER

DURCANSKY has always favored the concept of an independent Slovakia.
Should the time make such a plan now impractical, then he pleads the cause
of an independent Middle European federation of the Slovakian people,
grouped into one state.

Because of its political position the Slovakian Committee of Libera-
tion has good connections with the following international organizations
(among others):

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"Anti-Bolshevistic Bloc of Nations" (ANB), the largest international anti-bolshevistic organization.

"Organisation for Moral Rearmament"

"Scottish League for European Freedom"

"American Friends of Slovakian Freedom"

There are also good connections with the movement of General de GAULLE.

SIDEX, true to his old principles, works chiefly with circles of Polish anti-bolshevistic emigrants. He represents his old plans creating a Slovak confederation grouped around Poland and including Czechs and Slovaks as well as cooperation with Greeks and Slovians. SIDEX also favors international cooperation of the Slovakian National Council with the General European Federalists Clubs.

SIDEX also favors a Polish eastern border based on that created after the first world war and a western boundary at the Oder and Neisse.

8. The following is a summary of information dated 20 September 1950 on Dr. Ferdinand DURGANSKI aka leader VILKIC which was made available to the Consul General of the Immigration and Naturalization Service:

a. Reference is made to a telephone query made by Mr. PHILIP on 15 August 1950 with regard to Dr. Ferdinand DURGANSKI, former Slovak Foreign Minister and now leader of the Slovak Libertarian Committee, rival Slovak separatist organization to Karel SIDEX's Slovak National Council who is at present reported to be living in Buenos Aires.

b. The following statements concerning Dr. DURGANSKI come from "Who's Who in Occupied and Satellite Europe, Kohnkeing Presser", published in May 1944:

Slovak politician. Born circa 1906. Son of Senator Jurej DURGANSKI, representative of the Slovak People's (NARODNA) Party in the Czechoslovak Senate. As a student was a fervent partisan of Slovak-Hungarian Union. Started his career as unknown lawyer. Studied in Paris and Berlin, where he made intimate contacts with Hitler Youth leaders. On his return to Czechoslovakia, he founded the warlike "Strahov" with Karel Sidex. First came into prominence as Minister of Justice in the Slovak autonomous government founded October 1938 (after Munich). Later was obliged by Czechoslovak opposition to flee to Vienna, where he violently attacked the Czechoslovak Republic. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and became Minister of Interior

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In the first Independent Slovak Government, 14 March 1939. Suddenly dismissed in September 1941) reported to be on demand of the Germans who were playing off the groups of TUKA (Dr. Vojtech -- advocate of Czechoslovak-Hungarian union) and MACH (Sano -- advocate of Slovak-Czech-Hungarian affiliation) against that of DURCANSKI. Article in "Slovakia", March 1943, accused the Slovaks of inciting anti-Czech feeling.

6. According to a report dated 9 October 1946, the source of which was Dr. Vojtech KHALCOVIC, now chairman of the National Committee for Liberation of Slovakia, an ex-Czech political group in the United States (notes: Presumably an affiliate of DURCANSKI's own organization), Dr. DURCANSKI was formerly a professor of international law at the University of Bratislava and was Slovak Foreign Minister in 1939, in which capacity he signed a treaty of friendship with Hitler under duress. According to KHALCOVIC, he was dismissed by the pre-Hitler government in Slovakia because of his desire to establish contacts with England and France. According to a report dated October 1944 he was formerly in the HITLERIA Guard.

7. Information was received in January 1946 that Dr. DURCANSKI had arrived in Rome with his wife and two children and that he had gone into hiding. In April 1947 the Czechoslovak Government under President BENEŠ requested the extradition of Dr. DURCANSKI from Italy for trial in Czechoslovakia as a war criminal. The request was refused since the Italo-Czech treaty of 1921 was not applicable to political criminals. In August 1947 (notes: pre-Communist coup) Major Josef BUBRICK, then First Secretary at the Czechoslovak Legation in Rome and a representative of the Ministry of Interior, was assigned the mission of locating Dr. DURCANSKI and kidnapping him for the Czechoslovak Government. This attempt was unsuccessful, however.

8. While in Rome Dr. DURCANSKI was reported to be cooperating with Hungarians in the framework of the INTERNATIONAL Movement, a European federalist organization composed of various dissident elements -- Poles, Hungarians, Slovaks, etc., which is rightist and nationalistic in character.

9. According to a report dated 25 March 1947, DURCANSKI left Rome in December 1946 and was in hiding near Rome in Frascati where he is alleged to have stayed at the Jesuit monastery and its nearby Cretiaferrea where he lived at the College for Oriental Priests. In March 1946 he returned to Rome and was reported to be staying in the Vatican as a guest of a postal employee of the Vatican mail service. A report dated June 1947 from a source whose reliability is unknown stated that he was making regular radio broadcasts to Slovakia from either Austria or Italy. A Prague newspaper item originating in Vienna on 18 June 1947 stated that DURCANSKI's news broadcasts had gone off the air now that he was living in Salzburg as a privileged DP and that the broadcasts originated somewhere in Southern Austria.

g. After the abortive mission to kidnap him mentioned in paragraph d above, he is alleged to have escaped to Spain. The American Embassy in Prague stated in a cable dated 8 November 1947 that a Communist official in the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs had informed the Embassy that DIRGANSKI had left Italy for Argentina in October 1947. A State Department cable dated 22 December 1947 was dispatched to all stations to submit to the Department any application for visa facilities which might be made by DIRGANSKI, as well as whether any visa facilities had already been issued to him by a Consulate. A request for a visa was submitted to the American Consulate General in Naples on 13 January by DIRGANSKI.

h. A report dated 28 December 1948 stated that DIRGANSKI had arrived in Argentina (date not given) under the name RANIER VILGER. It was further reported that he had, under this name, invested in ALDARONES ARGENTINES, S. A., a factory in Buenos Aires for the production of naphthalin according to a process discovered by one Nicolaus BARTER.

1. A TRIB report dated 24 March 1948 stated that the Czechoslovak Government had that day filed a formal petition via the diplomatic office for the extradition from Argentina of DIRGANSKI. The Argentine Government refused the Czechoslovak Government's request to extradite him. In April 1948 it was reported that he was interested in coming to the United States and that he was then in the process of attempting to find some person who would recommend him for a U.S. visa or who would make arrangements for him at the American Consulate in Buenos Aires. It may have been for this reason that sometime later, August 1949, he offered to turn over information to the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires. He at this time, claimed that he wished to turn over information since his organization, Committee of Central and Eastern Europe, had been suspended by the Argentine police.

2. Concerning the Committee of Central and Eastern Europe, a report dated 11 July 1949 states that one Father Virgilio FILIPPO, an Argentine priest and National Deputy, together with Bruno BENCIO, former Uruguayan Minister and DIRGANSKI, initiated the formation of this committee about a year previously with the support and backing of the Uruguayan, Alexander TRANKOV's Bulgarian followers, Yugoslav ARDIZIZSKI, Milan STOMADINOVIC, Leon HERRLIE, followers of Petain and Italian Fascist groups. The nature is anti-imperialist, anti-Communist, and anti-colonial.

3. A report dated 2 December 1948 stated that DIRGANSKI had been effective in penetrating Slovak Communist groups in Buenos Aires and that he had allegedly reported the names of such individuals to the Argentine police. In September 1948 there was an unconfirmed report that the Slovak Communists have helped the Slovak separatists in dispersing clandestinely a courier from Czechoslovakia with the mission of contacting DIRGANSKI, now living in Buenos Aires and recognized head of the Slovak separatists. According to this report the courier was to represent both the separatists and the Communists in mapping a common plan of action.

1. A report was received in July 1949 from a fairly reliable source that Panadet inmates of the Leopoldov State Prison in Slovakia were planning their hopes for eventual release on the influence of DURCANSKY.

2. In June 1948 it was reported that a meeting of delegates from various refugee camps in Germany of DURCANSKY followers was held in Frankfurt on 12 June 1948. An illegal emigration route to South America, via France and Spain, is said to have been an item of discussion. The group's Zurich address was given as Lantion Str. 11, 5th floor, telephone 40346.

3. A report from a source of unknown reliability dated 14 July 1948 stated that DURCANSKY had lost considerable prestige, especially among the more recent Slovak arrivals in Argentina, to Dr. Karel SIDOR, the subject of recent controversial discussion within Czech and Slovak groups in the United States. One of the reasons for this loss of prestige is said to be DURCANSKY's outward attachment toward hard elements and Fernon followers. He is further stated by the source of this report to be violently anti-Semitic and anti-U.S.

4. According to July 1950 issue of the "New York Daily Worker", Rudolf DILINS is DURCANSKY's representative in the United States. The 30 July 1950 issue reports that simultaneous lectures tours by DILINS and Dr. SIDOR has led to open blistering on pages of the Slovak separatist press, but that the fight has been somewhat dampened by Walter Winchell's campaign against both separatist leaders.

5. A source of unknown reliability has stated that it is his opinion that the retention of General Miloslav FERJENK on Kille Island for three months in 1949 on charges of being a Communist might be the work of the DURCANSKY separatist group. It will be recalled that General FERJENK was cleared of these charges and admitted to the United States on 4 November 1949, following an investigation by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

6. A report dated November 1950 on the political activities of Ferdinand DURCANSKY, from a representative of the group of democratic Slovaks at the Camp Vella is as follows:

1. Political activity until March 14, 1938.

Dr. Ferdinand DURCANSKY was born on December 18, 1906 in Rajec. He became deputy for the "Ladova strana" (People's party) - HSIS - in the Oseboholovak Parliament. The members of the first Slovak autonomous government, appointed by the central government in Prague, headed by Gen. SYROVY were: for the HSIS - Dr. Ferdinand DURCANSKY, GERNAK for the agrarian party and TEPANSKI and LITNER. This event took place in Prague on October 7, 1938.

DUBČANSKY together with TISO, MACH and the rest of the Slovak fascist personalities, approved on February 9, 1938 the agreement about a mutual course of the HSIS and the SDP (Sudetendeutsche Partei). This agreement was signed by Andrej HLIVKA with K. H. FRANK, ARMOST KUMR and Ing. Fr. KARBASIK, the leader of the Slovak Germans. Into this agreement was also incorporated the united Hungarian party of Esterházy. Immediately after the Anschluss of Austria DUBČANSKY and MACH negotiated in Vienna with the Sudetendeutsche Heimatbund through Rudolf VAREJ the purpose of these negotiations being the destruction of Czechoslovakia. He also took part in the organizing of a mass rally of the HSIS in Bratislava on June 5, 1938, during which the agreement of alliance was proclaimed between the HSIS and Czechoslovakia. He prepared a memorandum for the immediate creation of a Slovak autonomy which was sent to Lord RUNDKMAN, with the knowledge that this will harm the international position of Czechoslovakia. In July 1938 they were among the founders of the "Hitlerovs garda" into which they incorporated (as a cadre) members of the former anti-state organization "Tuna's Rodobransi". In summer 1938 they sent to Prague deputy Stefan HASSIK as a permanent representative of the HSIS. HASSIK was also active as the liaison man between the HSIS and the leaders of HEIMLIH's party. On September 19, 1938, upon the request of the German minister for Foreign Affairs, RIBBENTROP, DUBČANSKY agreed with the proposal to present to the constitutional authorities of Czechoslovakia such radical demands which would bring about a change of the democratic institutions of the Republic (Dr. BENEŠ) and also unfulfillable requests to Prime minister Dr. BODZA. Together with TISO, MACH and the others they called a meeting of the executive committee of the HSIS for October 5 and 6, 1938 in Zilina, where a plan was worked out on the basis of which they forced the transfer of government and executive power and later also the legislative power to Slovakia. Immediately after October 6, 1938 they dissolved the communist party, the Social democratic party and forbade the activity of the Slovak National party. The other parties (agrarians, tradesman party etc.) merged with the HSIS. By official decree they allowed the activity of the Hitlerovs garda and armed Tuna's Rodobransi. All the properties of the dissolved gymnastika associations were transferred to the Hitlerovs garda. He took part in the holding of assemblies on December 18, 1938 into the Slovak autonomous Parliament according to the pattern of Heimlich and balsharyism (one party without opposition). In the press and radio he provoked hatred and antagonism against the Jews. In October 1938 DUBČANSKY and MACH visited SKISS-IMMART in Vienna and the following day Hermann GOERING in Berlin, where they presented the request that Germany should aid Slovakia to break away from Czechoslovakia. At this occasion they presented that an independent Slovakia would be in close cooperation with Germany in military, political and economic matters. On October 28, 1938 they discussed the same matter in detail together with TISO and RIBBENTROP. Later they conferred also with other German and Croatian fascists. In October 1938 they asked the Government of the Third Reich and that of fascist Italy to decide about the request of Hungary about sending some Czechoslovak territory. He took part with TISO and Dr. KRNO (the representative of the Prague government - Ministry of Foreign Affairs) in the discussions with the Hungarians at Keszteny, with the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs - KANVA. Following this the entire southern part of Slovakia was ceded to Hungary on November 2, 1938.

In February 1939, behind the back of the official Prague Government, DURCANSKY and TISO, together with others, commenced direct preparations for the break with Czechoslovakia. They sent to Berlin a delegation of economic and political officials for the purpose of working out with GOERING the conditions of economic cooperation between Slovakia and Germany. Together with MACH they persuaded Ludovik MUTNANSKY to step up the attacks against Czechoslovakia within the framework of the Slovak broadcasts from Vienna and to prove that it is impossible for Czechs and Slovaks to cooperate in one mutual state and stress the importance to create an independent Slovak state. During the first half of March 1939, when the Germans were organizing unrests and disturbances on the territory of the II. Republic, DURCANSKY by his unwise steps and political demands brought about such an internal political situation between March 9-12, 1939, that it was easy for the German officials to make use of it militarily and politically to take measures against Czechoslovakia. Together with MACH they called to Slovakia groups of trained German terrorists who were supposed to execute attempts on the lives of political officials of the opposition. They took charge and accepted from the Germans explosives at Petralka, which were later used. On March 10, 1939 - (immediately after March 7 when the Prague government and Tiso's autonomous government were dissolved) Dr. DURCANSKY went to Vienna and in broadcasts exhorted the nation to resistance against Czechoslovakia and the Hlinkova garda. He ordered them to accept only his requests and to take over the power. The same day he made arrangements for Hitler to send his plenipotentiary to Bratislava to discuss the break of Slovakia from Czechoslovakia. He also sent him a memorandum in which he protested in the name of the Slovak government against the steps taken by the official government in Prague and asked for assistance of the German government for an independent Slovakia. On March 13, 1939 DURCANSKY and TISO had discussions in Berlin with REIBENTROP, Hitler and others about the break of Slovakia from Czechoslovakia.

II. Activities during the existence of the Slovak state.

After the proclamation of the so-called independent Slovak state on March 14, 1939 by the Slovak Parliament, Dr. Ferdinand DURCANSKY accepted the function of minister of interior. He brought about the abandonment of the democratic system in Slovakia which resulted in the creation of a dictator-like regime in Slovakia, on the pattern of the Nazi regime and the closest cooperation with Nazi-Germany. On March 17, 1939 he signed an agreement with Hungary about cession of a part of southern Slovakia to Hungary. DURCANSKY and TISO agreed that the Germans should disarm by force all Slovak military garrisons in western Slovakia and that the German army should take charge of the military factories at Dubnica and Považska Bystrica. They also agreed that the German army should take over and transport to Germany all military material, weapons, gasoline, automobiles etc. in the value of over 2 billions Kcs, which considerably increased the stocks of the German army and decreased the Slovak national property. They also gave their consent for German consultant to be appointed to the Ministry of National Defense in the form of a military mission. In August 1939 they completed discussions

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and TISO finally signed an agreement about the so-called defense zone in western Slovakia which rendered Germany outstanding assistance for the future conduct of the war against Poland and the USSR. Between March 18 and 23, 1939 DURCANSKY met with Herman GOERING and signed an agreement with him about economic and political cooperation and inter-state payments between the so-called Protectorate Bohemia - Moravia and Slovakia.

In 1940 he took part at an agreement whereby Slovakia undertook to send workers to Germany (100,000 - 120,000 persons), who were forced to work in the Third Reich in different cities under dangerous conditions. It is necessary to add that the Slovak state accepted the obligation to pay in Slovak currency at home whatever the workers could save in Germany, out of funds of the National bank.

DURCANSKY as a member of the government of the Slovak state gave his consent together with others to reconstruct state highways, bridges and railroads so that they could serve Germany for military purposes and transport of material and personnel for their attack against Yugoslavia and Greece in 1941. He also participated in the military preparations against the western allies and the USSR. He agreed to send against the USSR a corps in the strength of 2 divisions (infantry and technical) and together with others declared war on the USA on December 12, 1941 and also on Great Britain. He was also co-responsible that Slovakia signed the "Three power pact".

DURCANSKY ardently camouflaged the true facts and declared, especially during the time of the Slovak uprising in 1944-1945, that the Slovak state is independent, praised Adolf HITLER, the German Reich, uttered slander against the western powers and their government institutions. Already then, that it was clear to every one that the fall of Nazi Germany and consequently that of the so-called Slovak state is imminent, he began to make speeches emphasizing the unacceptance of a renewal of a Czechoslovak state and praised and defended the idea of a Slovak state.

In this period Dr. DURCANSKY was also guilty, as minister of foreign affairs, that he took part in the crushing of the Slovak uprising, when thousands of persons were liquidated by the HG, POB and by the Germans, without any court procedure. Together with the chief of the propaganda office - Fr. GASPAR he conducted a propaganda in the press and on the radio and through leaflets against the insurgents, branding them as traitors, bandits and criminals. They tried to persuade the insurgent soldiers to desert and also signed an agreement in secrecy whereby Slovakia supplied the German army and this action caused a loss of some 7 billion Kcs to the Slovak nation.

In the spring of 1945 DURCANSKY agreed with other Slovak fascist leaders that he will continue abroad his efforts about preserving or renewing the Slovak state and the government of the HKS within its frame. DURCANSKY's task was to organize abroad diplomatic and military activities. On April 3, 1945 Dr. DURCANSKY, TISO, MACH, FRACSO

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TISO, Stefan TISO and others left Slovakia and proceeded to Austria (Kranzmunster).

18. According to a statement dated 19 March 1951 from a source whose reliability is unknown but who is believed to be close to members of the PRCHALA movement in Germany, ties of the PRCHALA Group (Czech National Council) with the Slovak National Council Abroad (SNRVZ - Slovenska Narodni Rada U Zahranicni), headed by Karel SIDOR, and to the SOV - Slovensky Oslobodivaci Vybor of Ferdinand DURCANSKY, are entirely friendly and there is close cooperation in various sectors.

The British reported the following on 1 March 1951:

*2. DURCANSKY arrived in the U.K. by air from Zurich on 14 September 1950 to stay two or three weeks with Igor BAZOVSKY, the vice - president and organizer of the British Branch of the Slovak Liberation Committee, and to contact the Scottish League for European Freedom. The latter is a right-wing anti-Communist organization which interests itself in Central European emigre problems in this country. Its activities are directed by John F. STEWART from Edinburgh. Upon arrival, DURCANSKY stated that he was attached to a passive resistance movement in connection with Communist-dominated countries. He also said he was later to attend conferences sponsored by the Moral Re-Armament Group (Dr. BUCHMAN's Oxford Group) in Switzerland, France, and Italy. DURCANSKY was travelling on an Argentinian document of identity No. 6246 issued at Buenos Aires on 27 June 1950, and was described as "Director of chemical factory". He was born at Bajec, Czechoslovakia, on 18 December 1906. He was at one time Slovak Foreign Minister in the Tiso Government, and at the end of 1945 together with a small group of Slovaks, fled before the arrival of the Russian Army from Slovakia. These emigres met in Rome, where they formed the Slovak Action Committee, and later DURCANSKY, with a number of others, went to South America and settled in Buenos Aires. It is reported that after a meeting in New York in 1949, the scope of the Slovak Action Committee was widened to include representatives of four Slovak political parties and was renamed the Slovak Liberation Committee with DURCANSKY as its chairman. The headquarters of this group is at Buenos Aires but branches are reported to have been established in the U.S.A., France, Spain and Germany, Italy and England. Its aim is to achieve Slovak independence and it is strongly opposed to any form of Czechoslovak Government as it is to Communism. Its propaganda is conducted through a monthly journal called "Slovenska Republika" printed in Slovakian language in Buenos Aires.

3. The British section of the Slovak Liberation Committee came into being in June 1949 and its principal organizer is Igor BAZOVSKY. Most of its members are E.M.E.'s who have arrived in England during two and a half years. This group is anti-Communist, pro-German and Anti-Semitic; it can be described as pro-Magyar but has very few supporters and it is not regarded with favor by a number of Slovak separatists in this country.

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4. Dr. DURCANSKY left the U.K. by air for Montreal on 14 December 1950 and has not returned here since. It is believed that he was in touch in London with Peter FRIDAVOK, Secretary General of the rival Slovak separatist organization, the Slovak National Council Abroad, with a view to bringing about a reconciliation between the two rival groups."

11. MGLA-6064 dated 11 April 1951 notes that prior to 1 February 1951, the Director of the DURCANSKY party in Germany had forbidden all DURCANSKY followers in Western Germany to engage in IS work, upon threat of expulsion from the party. On 1 February 1951 the Director agreed in principle to commitment of DURCANSKY members in Western Germany for intelligence purposes.

12. A CIC report dated 1 July 1952, from the 430th CIC Detachment, sub-Detachment "B", Lins reports as follows:

The following information was obtained on 16 June 1952 by this agent from Informant 6030, who in turn had obtained the information during the course of a conversation with Erich KERNMAYER:

The former Slovakian Minister of Culture, Professor Dr. Ferdinand DURCANSKY, recently paid a number of visits to Erich KERNMAYER in Gmunden, Upper Austria. Dr. DURCANSKY, who recently arrived in Austria from South America, allegedly stated that very little sympathy for the United States is to be found in Argentina. The present policy of the United States towards the South American countries is fostering a tension which may develop into difficult complications. DURCANSKY is anxious to enlist the aid of Erich KERNMAYER as KERNMAYER possesses excellent personal contacts among the Slovaks residing in Austria. Within the near future, DURCANSKY is scheduled to take an official vacation in Gmunden, but in reality he will utilize the occasion to formulate the exact methods to be employed between DURCANSKY and KERNMAYER for future joint operations. DURCANSKY is allegedly employed by some unknown American agency.

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A short time ago Dr. Wilhelm HERTL approached DURCANSKY in Inns, Upper Austria, and introduced himself as the representative of a German office. Anxious to enlist the aid of DURCANSKY, HERTL stated that he was looking for qualified, trustworthy Slovaks who would be trained by him and be well paid for their services. These people would be employed to obtain political and military information from the Eastern Zone of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. HERTL stated that he is kept busy in Inns maintaining contact with agents who have been assigned to Czechoslovakia and Plenna. HERTL told DURCANSKY to think the proposal over carefully and then write an answer to his (HERTL's) co-worker, Baron Harry WAST, Post Office Box 331, Main Post Office, Inns, Upper Austria. (C-3)

FILE CHECK:

The files of this Sub-Department disclosed the following information: AB, 1/24/31, dated 10 January 1952, Subjects: REINHARTZ, Michael - Meeting in Canada, states that Bill von Tengel told the interviewing Agent that he (Tengel) is an informant for Baron Harry WAST, Inns, Tyrol-Landstrasse 1, who is believed to be an intelligence operative for an American Intelligence Agency in Germany.

Ferdinand DURCANSKY is listed in numerous reports as the former foreign minister in the cabinet of the Slovakian Puppet Government which collaborated with the Germans from 1940 to 1944. DURCANSKY is also mentioned as directing the formation of a Slovak Liberation Committee.

The files of this Sub-Department contain numerous references concerning Dr. Wilhelm HERTL as an intelligence operator. In AR S-12482, dated 22 January 1952, subject: HERTL, Wilhelm, Dr. - Intelligence Peddler, HERTL is described as a suspected Soviet Agent who travels between Austria and Italy.

13. In addition, it may be well to note TAB-1310 dated 2 December 1948, evaluated B-3 wherein it notes that although source has no information to the effect that DURCANSKY is working directly for the Argentine police, it appears that he is at least collaborating with them on Communist matters. The report also states "(Note: It will be recalled that some months ago the Argentine Government refused a request from the Czech Government that DURCANSKY be extradited as a war criminal)." Subsequently, as pointed out above, Ferdinand DURCANSKY traveled on Argentine documentation.

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14. In view of the above information, and inasmuch as Ferdinand's brother Jan has been employed by the National Bureau of Migration of the Argentine Government since January 1949 and in view of the relationship with Jan BURCHETT and BIOPHRE it is suggested that the latter be handled with circumspection.

17 December 1954

[]
Acting Chief, WED

Distribution

3 - Bureau Aides
✓ 6 - WED (Mr. Chrono, Pickler, []
STG, Mail Room)

[] BIOPHRE-1 File

1 - RI

WE/FI/II, [] /Jw

[]
Acting Chief, WED

EE/Slovak []
EE/FI/Czech []
EE/FI/Germany []
EE/FI/Zipper []

SECRET

SECRET
(When Filled In)

OPERATIONAL CLEARANCE

No. C-32884

TO: Chief, WHD/II

Operational Clearance is granted for the use of BIOPHONE-1

as follows:

For use as unwitting informant.

As requested in memorandum dated 20 Aug 1954

This clearance is for the specific use set forth above, and is based upon an appraisal of information currently available to this office. It must be borne in mind that this clearance is in no way to be construed as a guarantee of subject's bona fides, but merely reflects that derogatory information, if any, has been considered and evaluated for the instant purpose only.

WMO
CI/CA
~~SECRET~~

Date 3 Feb 1955

SECRET

FORM NO. 59-47 PREVIOUS EDITIONS NOT TO BE USED
1 MAR 54

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

Air

HABW-1752

7 Feb 55

[]
Chief, Western Hemisphere Division

Operational

[] (Clearance)

REFERENCE: HAB-A-1830; HAB-W-1663

1. On 3 February 1955 [] was granted an operational clearance by the appropriate Headquarters component with the understanding that:

a. [] is presently considered a possible double agent and hence is to be handled with extreme caution.

b. Every possible effort should therefore be made to determine whether [] is engaged in activities inimical to our best interests.

c. [] is to be handled through a cut-out as soon as the mission can possibly interject this change into the operation.

d. Serious consideration should be given to subjecting [] to an LCP/TTP test if possible.

2. Additional investigation is being conducted through Headquarters in an effort to determine any further pertinent data bearing on subject's case. Any information developed and deemed pertinent will be forwarded []

3. [] is also requested to keep Headquarters advised of any means taken to check subject out and to keep Headquarters clearly informed of any pertinent information developed.

4. For your information, investigation has developed that [] registration as a salesman in connection with his work for Jack Sams Inc. was cancelled by the Magazine Publishers Association for violation of selling practices.

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

SECRET

RAF-1752

Page 2

Though no details were furnished in this regard it was noted that registration is usually cancelled for apathy selling.

5. BIOPHORE-1 was also granted an operational clearance to be used as an unwitting informant by BIO HONG.

February 1955

Distribution:

3 - Buenos Aires

6 - WHD (BA Chrono, Tickler, [] OWH []
BIOPHORE-1, CI/OA, Mail Room)

1 - RI

WH/PI/II [] []

SECRET

CI/OA/ODES [] []

S E C R E T

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, WH/PI Division
ATTENTION : WH/2 Desk
SUBJECT : Renewal or Termination of Project RTOPHORE

Approval of this project expires on 31 October 1958. It is requested that the renewal or termination request be submitted to the FI/Operations/Projects Branch thirty days prior to the expiration date. Where appropriate, a request for extension based on absolute necessity, proper justification, and compliance with instructions contained in CSI 230-62 (to rescind CSI 236-1), will be submitted to FI/Projects Branch thirty days prior to the expiration date. The Division is requested to utilize the time provided by this advance notification to obtain any necessary field information to insure compliance with the submission dates stated above. It should be noted that project renewal actions should be originated by the Field Station by submission of a current operational review and critique of each project, for transmission through the Area Division to the approval authorities. Any major delinquency in submitting the appropriate action request by the due dates indicated above will be explained and justified to the Chief, Foreign Intelligence by separate memo accompanying the project action request.

The information outlined below is to be submitted to FI/RQM/RE, through the Area Division requirements officer, thirty days prior to the expiration date of the project.

1. *Number of positive information reports received: 1
2. *Number of such reports used in disseminations: 1
3. *Number of positive information disseminations: 1
4. Number of evaluations requested: 0
5. Production of positive intelligence is () a primary objective, () a secondary objective, () a by-product.
6. If collection action on requirements has been proposed to the field under this project, cite RD numbers: _____
7. Name and extension of area officer and identification of Area Branch: WH/II/Argentina 1203 Barton Hall x2359

*Since last project renewal date.

[Chief]
Foreign Intelligence

S E C R E T

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B26
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

SECRET

27 October 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: FI/Projects Branch

SUBJECT : Termination of Project BIOPHORE

[] has advised that Project BIOPHORE will be terminated as of 31 October 1958. The Headquarters Desk concurs in this action since for all practical purposes the Project has been on an inactive status from 1 May 1958 to the present.

[]
AC/WH/II

APPROVED: []

for Chief, FI/OPS Division

10 NOV 1958

If the project has been on an inactive status since 1 May 1958 to the present time, the question arises as to why the Field and Division did not take action to terminate the activity and not wait for the Senior Staff to request termination.

Biophore Project file

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

335 DB/WCJ/WCJ/WCJ.

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE 3

DATE : 14 NOV 58 335

SECRET

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6

Nov 16 02 15:58
REC'D CABLE SECT.

ROUTINE

IN 26934

TO : DIRECTOR
 FROM : []
 ACTION : MH 5
 INFO : CI, CCD 2, CI/OA, CI/OPS, CI/IC, S/C 2

TO DIR INFO CITE BUEN 3718

- RE: A. [] 5107
 B. [] 3633 (IN18253) *
 C. [] 6387

1. 5 NOV, [] [] ADVISED HE CONTACTED BY [] [] WHO PASSED NOTE STATING THAT HE DESIRED RENEW HIS WORK [] AND THAT HE COULD RENEW HIS PCA AFFILIATION WITHOUT DIFFICULTY.
2. IN VIEW OF IMPROVEMENT IN AGENTS PERFORMANCE AS RESULT FIRMER [] GUIDANCE (SEE [] 5521 AND 5557) PRIOR HIS DEPARTURE APRIL, [] BELIEVES IT WORTHWHILE REEMPLOY AGENT DETERMINE HIS EFFECTIVENESS IN FUTURE AS PCA PENETRATION.
3. IF HQS TERMINATION OF PROJECT NOT YET FORMALIZED, REQUEST PROCESSING BE STOPPED AND PROJECT EXTENDED ON BASIS RENEWAL REQUEST OF HABA 5521 UNTIL NEW REQUEST CAN BE PREPARED []

END OF MESSAGE

CS COMMENT: [] STATED IT TERMINATING BIOPHORE PROJECT.

SECRET

Biophore Project file

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

610 MM/LSB/LSB/4

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

ORIG UNIT: WH/SECURITY DIV
EXT: 2359
DATE: 17 NOVEMBER 1958

610

ROUTING	
1	4
2	5
3	6

TO: []
FROM: DIRECTOR
CONF: WH 5
INFO: CCD, CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, CI/OA, S/C 2

P R E C E D E N C E	DEFERRED	Nov 17 20 43:58
	X ROUTINE	REC'D CABLE SECT.
	PRIORITY	INITIALS
	OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE	INITIALS

OUT95359

INFO

CITE DIR 00710

RE: [] 3718 (IN 26934)

1. BIOPHORE PROJ ^{TERMINATED} 31 OCT.
2. RECOMMEND [] GET DETAILS [] ABSENCE BUEN. IF NO SECURITY IMPLICATIONS INVOLVED MAKE OCA IRREGULAR SPOT PAYMENTS BASED ON AGENT PRODUCTION.
3. IF AT END SIX MONTHS AGENT SHOWS DECIDED IMPROVEMENT SUBMIT NEW PROJECT WITH JUSTIFICATION.

END OF MESSAGE

ISSUING OFFICER []

COORDINATING OFFICERS

SECRET

COORDINATING OFFICER []

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

Biopore Project file (A)

SECRET
(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
BIOPHORE Project		2. RI FILE NO.	Job #61-702/89 Box 14
		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
[redacted]	17 May 61		
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
14.			
For additional information regarding BIOPHORE Project contact RID/AR x-2471			
BIOPHORE-1 []			
DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2008			
15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		[] [] [] []	

FORM 8-57 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

(7-46)