

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/29/66

FRANCIS D. HANOKY, also known as DES and DESI HANOKY, Senior Systems Analyst, Digital Computer Systems, Room 610, Federal Aviation Agency (FAA), 800 Independence Avenue, N.W., furnished information hereinafter set forth. HANOKY, 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.

HANOKY 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, HANOKY 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, HANOKY 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. HANOKY 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. HANOKY stated that BAK, during his military career, was a logistics specialist and, to the best of HANOKY's knowledge, BAK was never directly involved in intelligence work.

HANOKY had no further contact with BAK until 1948. At that time, HANOKY 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, HANOKY, who was in charge of Hungarians in the French Occupation Zone, made a trip to Paris and met BAK there.

HANOKY 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

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

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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 Bajtársi Községe (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 reestablished 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 NAMORY. During a subsequent trip to San Diego from Los Angeles, BAK was pleased with that area and decided to live there.

NAMORY 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 KSSOR, who resides at 2609 Veerhues 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 NAMORY 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, NAMORY once again visited BAK in San Diego. Subsequent to this visit in March, NAMORY has not heard from or about BAK. NAMORY recalled that during this March visit to San Diego, he visited another Hungarian by the name of GASPAR SZEP, a veterinarian who resides at 4380 Middlesex Drive in San Diego. He described SZEP as a friend of his, NAMORY's father, and an associate of BAK.

Based upon his past association and friendship with BAK, NAMORY 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 NAMORY, continues to be pro-American. He stated he knew of no activity on the

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part of RAK subsequent to his arrival in the United States on behalf of the French and feels that any possible past cooperation by RAK with the French terminated when he moved to Morocco from Paris. NAMORY reiterated that his reference to possible cooperation of RAK 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 RAK, were in attendance. He remarked that there was not mention by the subject or any other classmates at this reunion relating to any cooperation whatsoever by RAK with the French.

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On September 29, 1946, Mrs. RITA 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 1940. In its last Supplemental Registration Form, dated June 29, 1946, Dr. ARTHUR EISEN, Manager of its Central Office in Munich, West Germany, was listed as the foreign principal of the registrant.