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DFB 15939



SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 105-9821

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: February 19, 1952  
To: Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
2430 E Street, Northwest  
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Lyman B. Kirkpatrick  
Assistant Director for  
Special Operations

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2003 2006

*JEB* From: John Edgar Hoover - Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR LIBERATION  
OF SLOVAKIA (NCLS)  
REGISTRATION ACT

MICROFILMED  
8 - 1969  
DOC. MICRO. SER.

Reference is made to the information recently made available through liaison channels by [redacted] of your Agency concerning Vojtech Stefan Krajcovic, Chairman of the captioned organization, which is reportedly a Slovak emigre organization and presently registered with the Attorney General under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended. It was indicated by [redacted] that Krajcovic had approached a female employee of an airline with offices in the National Press Building, Washington, D. C., and offered her free transportation to and from Munich, Germany, if she would deliver a package for him to an address in Munich. It was further indicated that your Agency might possibly be interested in covering the matter in Germany and request was made as to whether this Bureau desired to take any action. *Noted*

While we would appreciate being advised of any information which may be developed by your Agency in this regard, we contemplate no action in this matter at this time.

Further reference is made to the communication from this Bureau dated February 27, 1951, captioned as above and to the communication from this Bureau dated June 28, 1951, *DFB-786*

*1 att. [unclear]*

*DFB-10048*

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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DFB 15939

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entitled "The Slovak Liberation Committee, Registration Act," both of which contained information concerning Krajcovic and the NCLS. Attached for your further information is a copy of the investigative report of Special Agent Wilbur L. Martindale dated January 31, 1952, at Washington, D. C., pertaining to the captioned organization.

**Attachment**

- 2 -

**SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL**

FD-72  
(1-10-49)

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL  
FILE NO.

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE JAN 31 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/9; 3/6, 19, 29; 4/6, 7, 13; 5/22; 6/22, 29; 7/6, 10/ 30; 11/13, 27, 28, 29; 12/3, 13/51; 1/4, 5, 7, 8/52	REPORT MADE BY WILBUR L. MARTINDALE
TITLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR LIBERATION OF SLOVAKIA (NCLS) 1090 Wisconsin Plaza Bldg.		CHARACTER OF CASE REGISTRATION ACT	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** NCLS organized 3/16/49, at New York, moving to Washington, D. C., in January 1951. The founder, who is also the most active member and the principal spokesman, is VOJTECH STEPAN KRAJCOVIC. Prior to July 1951, PETER A. LUKAC was closely associated with KRAJCOVIC and was also active in NCLS. Both KRAJCOVIC and LUKAC are reported to have come to the U. S. from Slovakia in 1947. They have been described as opportunists and homosexuals. NCLS claims close contact with the Slovakian underground and seeks cooperation of government agencies in return for intelligence they allegedly receive from underground sources. In the spring of 1951, Hurst Publications advanced \$25,000 for a plan sponsored by KRAJCOVIC and LUKAC to liberate three bishops from prison in Slovakia. The project failed when a government agency declined to cooperate. NCLS has reportedly sponsored the Slovak News Syndicate in New York City. Registration statement filed with Attorney General 1/25/51 states that NCLS represents an underground movement to overthrow the present Communist government in Czechoslovakia.

- C -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>QA 18 DFB 15939</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (105-9821) 1 - New York (Info) 3 - Washington Field (97-667)		This is an FBI Investigative report and makes no recommendation for clearance or disapproval.	

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WFO 97-667

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP

Information under this heading is summarized from information appearing elsewhere in this report.

The National Committee for Liberation of Slovakia was organized in New York on March 16, 1949, and in January 1951, the headquarters was moved to Washington, D. C., where they occupy space in the National Press Building. As will be noted from information appearing elsewhere in this report, VOJTECH STEFAN KRAJCOVIC was instrumental in founding the organization. He has held the position of chairman and president and he has apparently been the most active member and principal spokesman of the group.

PETER LUKAC, who formerly was closely associated with KRAJCOVIC, was active in the Committee until July 1951, when he apparently severed connections with the group and KRAJCOVIC was restored to leadership, LUKAC having replaced KRAJCOVIC as the leader in April 1951.

JOHN SCIRANKA, Editor of Slovak v Amerike, a foreign language newspaper in New York City, has also been active in the affairs of the NCLS.

Although the complete membership is unknown, the following persons have reportedly been connected with NCLS:

Dr. ANTON GASPARIK, an employee of the National Catholic Welfare Council

Monsignor GOTTSHAL, Chicago, Illinois

JOHN HANAK, New York

Dr. PAUL KAZIMIR, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

JOHN KMETZ, an official of the United Mine Workers of America, and a former Assistant Secretary of Labor of the United States

Dr. KOSIK

Dr. MIKULA

JOSEPH MOLNAR

MR. OKAL

MR. PAPIN

~~MR. WESTON~~ PENHALLOW; (Mrs. ~~WESTON~~ PENHALLOW, also known as (Miss WESTON, 84 Elm Street, Holliston, Massachusetts, and Washington, D. C.

PAUL RAJNIC, New York

REGISTRATION WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The following information has been summarized from Registration Statement Number 657, which was filed with the Attorney General on January 25, 1951, in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

Registrant's Name: National Committee for Liberation of Slovakia

Address: 1090 National Press Building  
Washington, D. C.

Nationality: Czechoslovakian

Business: Freedom Movement *Form 4 Feb. 1944 in (Dr. J. P. ...)*

Officers: (Dr.) VOJTECH S. KRAJCOVIC, *Chairman, N.C.L.S.*  
PETER A. LUKAC, Secretary  
(Dr.) ANTON GASPARIK, in Charge of Social Activities  
JOHN KRAJNIC, in charge of Membership

Name of Principal: Underground Movement of Slovakia

Address: Somewhere in the mountains of Slovakia

Nationality: Slovakian

Business: Freedom Movement

Agency: Underground Movement to overthrow the present Communist government in Czechoslovakia.

THE EUROPEAN BACKGROUND OF VOJTECH STEFAN KRAJCOVIC

The following information was furnished in July 1951, by confidential informant T-1, another government agency:

Dr. VOJETCH S. KRAJCOVIC was born February 4, 1914, and was a minor functionary in Slovakia during World War II. He was employed in a bank in Slovakia and was in the Institute for Economic Research. It is reported that at one time he was a follower of FERDINAND TUCANSKY, former Slovakian Minister of Foreign Affairs who was strongly pro-Nazi in 1938 - 1940, and who was listed as a war criminal by the United Nations War Crime Commission. KRAJCOVIC apparently participated in an effort of certain Slovakian officials to seek a separate peace with the Allies in 1944. He was captured by the Gestapo at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, and put in a concentration camp at Mauthausen. After his liberation from Mauthausen and a very brief return to Slovakia, KRAJCOVIC proceeded to Paris and then entered the United States in 1947.

PETER P. PRIDAVOK, Executive Secretary of the Slovakian National Council Abroad, reported the following information to Special Agent WILLIAM H. MARR in April 1951:

Dr. VOJETCH KRAJCOVIC, who was born February 14, 1914, was from a family of five brothers and one sister. He attended school in Bratislava, obtaining a Doctor of Law Degree in 1938. Shortly thereafter, he studied economics in London, and Political Science in Paris. In 1939, while attending the Institute for Economic Research in Germany, he became acquainted with a Professor WAGEMAN, who became his protector.

Upon returning from Germany, KRAJCOVIC became president<sup>p.2</sup> of the National Bank of Slovakia, and although he had no experience to qualify him for the position, he became director of the National Bank in 1940 through assistance of the Germans. He later held additional positions as assistant in the National Economic Department at a university, and as director of the Institute for Research of Economic Cycles.

PRIDAVOK commented that although KRAJCOVIC had already built a high career for himself in the Slovakian Republic, his ambition to climb higher led later to complete dishonesty and political intrigue involving collaboration with the Germans. He further alleged that KRAJCOVIC's homosexual tendencies had been confirmed by a person named BELLNAY, who had been personal secretary to KRAJCOVIC and whom KRAJCOVIC had attempted to molest.

~~FRISAVOK~~ also reported that KRAJCOVIC was a friend of ~~(Dr) FERDINAND DURCANSKY, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Slovakian Republic,~~ and that it was decided by them in the spring of 1944 that it should be expeditious to establish contact with United States military authorities. KRAJCOVIC obtained the necessary documents from DURCANSKY and also obtained an automobile from the Yugoslavian Legation in Bratislava. He departed for Zogret, Yugoslavia, and was arrested soon afterwards in Yugoslavia by the Gestapo for stealing the automobile and also for impersonating a minister of the Slovakian Republic.

Confidential informant T-2, of known reliability, advised in June 1951, that according to information supplied in July 1948 by the Czechoslovakian Ministry of Interior, Dr. VOJETCH KRAJCOVIC was born February 4, 1914, in the village of Klatove Nove, in the District of Topalcany. He received a "general Fascist" higher education in Bratislava. He is very talented, ambitious, and completed his studies with great success.

During the existence of the Slovakian State, KRAJCOVIC was Director of the Economic Section of the Slovakian National Bank. His circle of acquaintance included ~~FRASCHOK, (Dr) STASKO, (Dr) HAVASZ, (Dr) KEMPENY, and (Dr) VEROVSKY.~~ He was a close friend of Dr. FERDINAND DURCANSKY, and at the same time, he maintained close contacts with the Germans, and frequently traveled to Berlin where he was associated with ~~(Dr) ERNEST WAGEMANN,~~ Director of the Institute for Economic Research.

With the end of the Slovakian State, KRAJCOVIC began an association with a ~~Professor) POUPET-BACH,~~ and through DURCANSKY, he procured various identification papers for this man. Borrowing an official ~~car~~ from the Croatia Delegation in Bratislava, KRAJCOVIC, together with ~~BACH, LUKAC, FRASCHOK,~~ and two sisters named ~~BALLA,~~ endeavored to flee the country. After FRASCHOK left the group in Budapest, the remainder were arrested by the Gestapo in Sarajev Territory.

The fate of the others was not known; however, KRAJCOVIC was interned in a concentration camp at Mauthausen. After his liberation, he returned to Slovakia for a short stay and then fled abroad.

It was further stated that KRAJCOVIC was a homosexual who gathered about himself several questionable individuals.

EUROPEAN BACKGROUND OF PETER LUKAC

In June, 1951, confidential informant T-2 furnished the following information:

*Secretary of NCLS*  
PETER LUKAC, also known as PETER NOVAK, was born in Slovakia in 1916, as the son of a large land owner, and studied political science and economics at Charles University, Prague, having graduated in 1939. (The informant is inclined to disbelieve these educational claims.)

During World War II, LUKAC was employed in the Economic Bureau of the Slovakian Government, which, according to the informant, meant that LUKAC was required to support the Slovakian Republic and thereby, also the German Nazi Government.

LUKAC was arrested by the Croatia Police in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, and turned over to the Gestapo. He was sent to a German concentration camp at Mauthausen, Austria, from where he was liberated by the American Army.

At the termination of the war, LUKAC returned to Slovakia for a short time, but soon went back to Austria where he was employed by the Americans. In 1946, he was in Paris, and he arrived in the United States on January 1, 1947.

In 1948 and 1949, LUKAC was in the United States Occupied Zone of Germany and Austria as a representative of the Displaced Persons Commission.

According to T-2, LUKAC returned to the United States in the spring of 1949 to avoid an investigation by the United States Army, CIC. He soon became associated with Dr. VOJETCH KRAJCOVIC, who is also known as Dr. PAVELKA.

Toward the end of 1950, LUKAC and KRAJCOVIC set up offices in Washington, D. C. LUKAC was also employed by the United States Army. Later, a rift took place between LUKAC and KRAJCOVIC for the reason that KRAJCOVIC had slandered LUKAC.



ACTIVITIES OF KRAJCOVIC AND LUKAC IN THE UNITED STATES

According to PETER PRIDAVOK, KRAJCOVIC, after immigrating to the United States, organized the El Salvador Trading Company, 92 Liberty Street, New York City. He visited the larger Slovakian colonies in the United States, accompanied by his secretary, PETER LUKAC, whom he introduced as an outstanding composer and also as chairman of the Slovakian Emigrant Society, which society PRIDAVOK stated has never existed.

Within a short time, KRAJCOVIC began to devote his full time to politics, ingratiating himself with American Slovaks, and putting pressure upon the Slovaks in exile to become their representative and spokesman. In this work he was aided by JAW SCIRANKA, also known as JOHN SCIRANKA, editor of the Slovak v Amerike, a foreign language newspaper.

According to PRIDAVOK, SCIRANKA was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for defrauding Slovakian Compatriots and served three years of the sentence in Sing Sing.

PRIDAVOK further reported that in 1948 KRAJCOVIC, with SCIRANKA, collected money for a trip to Europe by requesting \$100 from each of 100 outstanding Slovaks. Beginning with KRAJCOVIC's departure to Europe and continuing after his return, SCIRANKA, in Slovak v Amerike, using lies and deception, conducted a highly intensified propaganda campaign to create favorable public opinion for KRAJCOVIC in the minds of the Slovakian people in the United States. This was directed towards the end of establishing KRAJCOVIC as the spokesman of the Slovaks and to thus enable him to make enormous profits in his collections from the Slovakian people.

PRIDAVOK advised that KRAJCOVIC and PETER LUKAC visited the Slovaks residing in Displaced Person Camps in Europe where he promised them a place in the "Shadow Government", which KRAJCOVIC stated that he would organize when invited to do so by the United States Departments of War and State. Both KRAJCOVIC and LUKAC told these people that there was plenty of money in Washington, D. C., which they could obtain if they were clever, and that the United States Government consulted them on Slovakian matters. PRIDAVOK claimed that the Slovak League of America, through its president, FILIP HROBAK, disclaimed KRAJCOVIC as a spokesman of the Slovaks, and that all large Slovakian organizations and independent newspapers have taken a similar position.

He explained that KRAJCOVIC has surrounded himself with approximately ten people and has organized the National Committee for Liberation of Slovakia to exploit whomever he can in the interest of his own personal gain.

PRIDAVOK further stated that in KRAJCOVIC's letters and private conversations in 1949, he stated that the United States State Department and War Department requested him to organize a Slovakian Resistance Movement and that he stood for a democratic Slovakian Republic. PRIDAVOK also stated that in 1949 KRAJCOVIC was promising that he could secure United States visas for Slovakian exiles. PRIDAVOK comments that he positively knows that KRAJCOVIC is not a member of the White Legion and has no direction or control over them despite any claims he may make to the contrary. The White Legion has never acknowledged KRAJCOVIC or had anything to do with him.

PRIDAVOK concluded by stating that well-informed Slovakian exiles look upon the activities of KRAJCOVIC as an attempted financial fraud. He and his group are interested only in what money they can receive from the United States government agencies and from Slovak Compatriots. Only one of approximately 30 Slovakian newspapers in the United States has taken an interest in KRAJCOVIC and this newspaper is edited by a convicted felon.

T-1 reported that in April 1948, KRAJCOVIC and LUKAC visited the Department of State in an effort to establish continuous contact with the political desk. At that time, KRAJCOVIC made an extravagant statement concerning wide spread support for himself among Slovakian Americans and Slovakian groups in Western Europe. He also made extravagant statements concerning the strength of the underground organization in Slovakia. The Department of State did not encourage further contact and contact was not subsequently maintained.

This informant also reported that KRAJCOVIC supported by the strongly separatist Slovak language newspaper, Slovak v Amerike, made an effort during 1948 to capture the backing of the Slovakian League of America, which is a roof organization of Catholic Slovakian organizations and other large Catholic groups. This endeavor was not successful.

In February 1949, according to T-1, the most powerful Slovakian separatist groups in exile lined up between two competing leaders, namely, KAROL SIDOR, and FERDINAND DURGANSKY. SIDOR, a

WFO 97-667

former leader of Slovakian Hlinka Peoples Party and former Slovakian Minister to the Vatican from 1939 to 1945, was a resident of Rome in 1949 and emerged as head of a reorganized Slovakian National Council Abroad, which superseded a Slovakian National Committee in London, headed by PETER PRIDAVOK. DURCANSKY reorganized his exile organization, the Slovakian Action Committee, and renamed it the Slovakian Liberation Committee, on March 12, 1949.

These re-alignments in the Slovakian separatist groups took place at about the same time as the organization of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia, in Washington, D. C.

It is to be noted that KRAJCOVIC, by letter to the United States Department of State, dated March 16, 1949, announced that the National Committee for the Liberation of Slovakia was in the process of formation under his leadership. He indicated that the committee would be composed of true democratic Slovaks who had been persecuted by both the Nazis and Communists.

KRAJCOVIC spoke of an organization which he referred to as the "so-called Council for Free Czechoslovakia" and indicated that he wished to protest against its formation because the Council for Free Czechoslovakia did not represent the true sentiments of the majority of the people of Slovakia.

KRAJCOVIC requested that the Secretary of State refer to NCLS all questions concerning the future liberation of the Slovakian Nation.

T-1 reported that KRAJCOVIC intervened against granting a United States visa to SIDOR stating to American authorities that SIDOR had been pro-Nazi. He also reported that DURCANSKY was pro-Nazi and that his own organization, the National Committee for the Liberation of Slovakia, was the only Slovakian group abroad that was both anti-Fascist and anti-Communist. It was the belief of the informant that KRAJCOVIC seeks to disclaim other factions so that he may have a clear field of operations for himself.

T-1 described KRAJCOVIC as being a man of great personal ambition who makes extravagant claims, particularly with respect to his leadership of underground groups which, on examination, have very little substance. It was stated that the slightest courtesy

WFO 97-667

on the part of United States officials is immediately seized upon and distorted to the personal advantage of KRAJCOVIC. The informant pointed out that even KRAJCOVIC's alleged opposition to DURCANSKY is subject to question since he receives his principal support in the United States from ardent supporters of DURCANSKY, one of which is the Slovak v Amerike group.

T-1 commented that KRAJCOVIC's lack of trustworthiness and his possible collusion with DURCANSKY are important factors which would affect any relations with KRAJCOVIC's organization.

An article appearing in Slovak v Amerike on December 7, 1950, related that NCLS, aided by KRAJCOVIC, had established an office in Washington, D. C., was registered with the State Department and was the sponsor of a press agency in New York known as the Slovak News Syndicate.

Confidential informant T-3, a government intelligence agency, furnished the following information in February 1951, which had been obtained from an individual classified as a former reliable overseas source of a representative of T-3.

This source, upon learning that Dr. VOJETCH KRAJCOVIC had opened an "information office in the Press Building, Washington, D. C." and upon hearing that KRAJCOVIC told United States Army officials that he had connections with partisan groups in Slovakia, reported that KRAJCOVIC was a "very clever person and a racketeer". This source stated that KRAJCOVIC contacted Slovaks stating that the Department of Defense had large funds, some of which could be obtained by the Slovaks through his help. He alleged that KRAJCOVIC's interest in intelligence matters was to obtain money without work. The informant believed that it would be better for United States agencies to avoid relations with KRAJCOVIC pointing out that KRAJCOVIC's name appears in the homosexual files of the Bratislava Police. He further stated that KRAJCOVIC fled Bratislava in 1944 to join TITO and was an associate of one SCIRANKA, a former inmate of Sing Sing Prison who gives favorable publicity to KRAJCOVIC in an American Slovakian newspaper.

Confidential informant T-4, of known reliability, a representative of another government agency, advised in March 1951 that PETER LUKAC, secretary of the NCLS, claimed that his organization

WFO 97-667

had some 1600 guerrillas constituting a Slovak underground. Upon interview by the informant, LUKAC gave no information to substantiate this claim.

The informant could give no concrete information as to the source of funds of the committee which indicated that the group had sold bonds of a small denomination to American Slovaks, and in this manner may have realized some money. The New York newspaper Slovak v Amerike aided in this bond campaign.

T-4 was of the opinion that NCLS is not a political group but is rather a personal group for the benefit of Dr. VOJETCH KRAJCOVIC, PETER LUKAC, et al. The informant further related that unsubstantiated reports have been received indicating that KRAJCOVIC is a homosexual.

According to T-4, when KRAJCOVIC came to the United States he gained the confidence of certain Catholic Slovaks and other Catholics in the United States. At this time, certain Slovak elements in the United States desired to transmit funds to some Catholic bishops in Europe. KRAJCOVIC claimed that he could transmit such funds and an individual named OLAS, 306 East 78th Street, New York City, a former Slovak business man, who had wealthy relatives in Europe, agreed with KRAJCOVIC to have his relatives pay the money to the Bishop. KRAJCOVIC was then to reimburse OLAS. Allegedly, the relatives of OLAS made the payment to the bishops in Europe, and church authorities in the United States paid KRAJCOVIC, but KRAJCOVIC has never reimbursed OLAS.

T-4 described LUKAC as a very clever individual with a lot of brass. He stated that LUKAC has contacted Senator LCLGE as well as General BEDELL SMITH, of the Central Intelligence Agency, in an effort to gain recognition of NCLS.

Confidential informant T-5, of known reliability, advised on April 2, 1951, that KRAJCOVIC is known in Slovakia as a homosexual. T-5 verified this information through several individuals including two priests. When T-5 confronted LUKAC with this rumor, LUKAC admitted that he was a "bed fellow of Dr. KRAJCOVIC".

When KRAJCOVIC first came to the United States, he requested financial aid from T-5. Two months later, he was driving a Cadillac convertible and traveled to California conducting a

WFO 97-667

fund raising campaign among the Slovakian American people. He tried to shame the people into giving money to his organization.

T-5 further stated that JOHN T. KMETZ, an official of the United Mine Workers of America, and a former Assistant Secretary of Labor, gave KRAJCOVIC \$1,000 to assist in setting up and maintaining his Washington office.

Confidential informant T-3, another government intelligence agency, furnished the following information on September 27, 1951:

In March 1951, Hearst Publications agreed to finance a plan whereby KRAJCOVIC and LUKAC were to effect the release of three Slovak Bishops who were then interned in Bratislava on charges of treason and espionage. Hearst Publications advanced \$25,000, of which \$15,500 was placed in custody of a government agency whose cooperation had been requested.

During the period of negotiations in this regard, KRAJCOVIC was relieved of the chairmanship of National Committee for Liberation of Slovakia.

This \$15,500 was returned to Hearst Publications on April 13, 1951, after the government agency declined to cooperate inasmuch as LUKAC had proven unreliable.

Hearst Publications had given the remaining \$9,500 to LUKAC and in discussing this matter with the Hearst Representatives on April 14, 1951, LUKAC at first claimed that he had given \$6,500 of this money to someone in Toronto, Canada, for the purpose of beginning the necessary arrangements in Slovakia. LUKAC later stated that he had given this person only \$4,800. He refused to identify the recipient of this money.

On July 9, 1951, KRAJCOVIC stated that he had once more become chairman of NCLS, and that LUKAC had been forced out of the committee. He stated that he was prepared to obtain the release of the bishops, and that Hearst Publications would furnish \$8,500 to finance this plan. However, T-3 advised that KRAJCOVIC was unable to obtain the necessary cooperation of a government agency to effect this plan.

WFO 67-667

On July 14, 1951, LUKAC stated that he was no longer associated with NCLS and that he was seeking employment. He alleged that KRAJCOVIC is a homosexual and unreliable.

Confidential informant T-6, of known reliability, furnished information in April 1951 to the effect that he had seen a copy of a contract between the Hearst Publications and the NCLS whereby Hearst would furnish \$25,000 to finance a plan for the liberation of three bishops interned in Slovakia. \$20,000 was to be used in Europe and \$5,000 was to be used by LUKAC in the United States. In this regard, PETER LUKAC and JOHN SCIRANKA traveled to Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois, presumably to confer with individuals who are in contact with the underground in Slovakia. One of the individuals seen by LUKAC and SCIRANKA was ~~DR.~~ MIKULA.

It is noted that MIKULA is a member of the Slovak League of America. This organization, which is the subject of a separate investigation, allegedly has a fund of \$10,000 for the assassination of certain United States officials.

The informant continued that on this trip to the mid-west, LUKAC had a sizable sum of money, and that LUKAC and SCIRANKA were scheming to eliminate KRAJCOVIC as a leader of NCLS and institute themselves as leaders in order to control the \$25,000 provided by Hearst Publications.

On April 10, 1951, SCIRANKA advised the informant that he was going to Washington, D. C., in order to force KRAJCOVIC to consent to the approval of LUKAC as the leader of this enterprise. SCIRANKA said that he was "peevish" at KRAJCOVIC because KRAJCOVIC had not told him of the amount of money involved and he admitted to the informant that his only interest in the venture was to see how much of the \$25,000 he could acquire.

T-6 advised on May 11, 1951, that on April 29, 1951, LUKAC stated that KRAJCOVIC had said he would stop this operation even if he had to send an anonymous letter to the Czechoslovakian Government to expose the plan.

Confidential informant T-7, of known reliability, on March 19, 1951, made available a copy of a letter written to the editor of the New York Times by the Council of Free Czechoslovakia, 2051 Park Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. This letter criticized

material which had appeared in the Times and which had been favorable to KRAJCOVIC. The letter states in part: "It is equally untrue that KRAJCOVIC commands a resistance movement, a White Legion, in Slovakia, and his other information about his national committee is misleading too. KRAJCOVIC, as well as his political patrons, have no followers in Slovakia, except maybe a few naive souls.

"It is difficult not to write a satire about his boasting that he interprets the opinion of one million Americans of Slovakian descent. According to American statistical data, there are 480,000 Slovakian emigrants in the United States. A great majority of them died already."

Confidential informant T-8, of known reliability, furnished information on May 22, 1951, to the effect that KRAJCOVIC sublets office space from a Mrs. PAYNE, Room 1075, National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (Colonel) LAWRENCE GRISWOLD, a commercial representative for the Arabian Government, also sublets space in the same office. The informant advised that LUKAC had recently told Mrs. PAYNE that KRAJCOVIC was no longer connected with the committee and requested that the lock be changed so that no member of the committee other than LUKAC would have a key.

Colonel GRISWOLD, who understands the Slovakian language, has overheard some of LUKAC's telephone conversations and has stated that LUKAC seems to be putting considerable pressure on Slovakian people for financial contributions.

The Saturday Evening Post, for December 29, 1951, carries an article entitled "Stalin's Trouble With The Underground", by KRAJCOVIC and SIDNEY SHALLET. This article relates the exploits of Slovakian Underground, particularly of the Liberty Legion and the White Legion. The article is purportedly based upon "smuggled dispatches which have reached headquarters for the NCLS in Washington" which committee is described as the "political force behind these underground legions".

The following items are quoted from the same article:

"On March 16, 1949, the National Committee for the Liberation of Slovakia was organized in New York City, and, in January 1951, we moved our headquarters to Washington. We work with the Central Committee of the Liberty Legion, and, from a political



standpoint, we guide the work of the fighting underground in Slovakia. We are the undergrounds listening post in the free world...."...

"... Our value to the anti-Communist cause can be seen in the estimate given me by military experts that it is worth approximately one hundred million dollars to tie down an enemy division. In Slovakia, there are four Soviet Divisions....

"Where the Slovakian underground excels, we feel, is in the extent to which we have planted spies inside the highest councils of the Communist regime. Agents keep us advised on the innermost workings of the Russian MVD Secret-Police operations in Slovakia. We actually have spies in the Office of President GOTTWALD himself - let him try to find them if he can. We know the names of the Czechoslovakian SNB (Secret Police) bullies who have tortured the American prisoner, WILLIAM PATIS, the Associated Press correspondent, and JOHN SVASTA, who was arrested while working for the United States Consul at Bratislava. One day, we shall see that these torturers are punished....

"The Liberty Legion has the fastest courier system of any underground in Europe. It crosses the Slovakian border, both ways, with impunity. I can get a secret message from Washington to Bratislava hand-delivered, in one week and receive a reply, also by courier, in another week."

On November 29, 1951, T-6, of known reliability, made available a copy of an inter-office memorandum of the Curtis Publishing Company dated November 23, 1951. This memorandum states that a Mr. VALUCKEK, Assistant Manager of the New York Danik, a Czechoslovakian paper of 40 years standing, alleged that KRAJCOVIC is a swindler and crook whose chief aim is to make money for himself and that he sold the article to the Saturday Evening Post under false pretenses. VALUCKEK also alleged that KRAJCOVIC is not chairman of the NCLS and that there are no such organizations as the White Legion and the Liberty Legion.

The following information has been received from confidential informant T-6, who advised in January 1951, that one HANEK, a Slovakian refugee, was in contact with and receiving valuable information from a Dr. LUKAS and a Dr. KRUZLIAK, both operating in Europe and in touch with the underground movement in Slovakia. LUKAS

and KRUZLIAK are reported to have sold information to the French as well as to PETER ZENKL and the Council for Free Czechoslovakia. ZENKL and his group are trying to control this source in order to use it in their contacts with various United States authorities. KRAJCOVIC and HANEK wish to convince United States authorities that they are the representatives of LUKAS and KRUZLIAK and to force ZENKL out of the picture.

On April 11, 1951, T-6 advised that the following persons are associated in one way or another with the National Committee for the Liberation of Slovakia:

Dr. GASPARIK; Monsignor BOTTSAL of Chicago; JOHN HANEK; Dr. KAZIMIR; Mr. KMETZ; DAN KOSIK; Dr. MIKULA; Mr. OKAL; Dr. PAPIN; Mr. RAJNIC; JOHN SCIRANKA.

On April 28, 1951, T-6 stated that an informal meeting of the NCLS which was held on April 12, 1951 at the Statler Hotel, New York City, was attended by the following:

JOHN HANEK of New York; Dr. GASPARIK, an employee of the National Catholic Welfare Council; JOHN KMETZ; PAUL KAZIMIR of Pittsburgh; PETER LUKAS; PAUL RAJNIC of New York; JOHN SCIRANKA; Miss WESTON of Washington, D. C.

This meeting discussed the removal of KRAJCOVIC from the chairmanship and it was concluded that photostatic copies of letters which KRAJCOVIC allegedly received in the recent past from Bishop BEUZALKA were forgeries and that KRAJCOVIC, by the use of photostats had imposed the signature and seal of the bishop on the false letters. One of these letters stated that KRAJCOVIC is recognized by the Catholics in Slovakia as the leader of the underground and as the only individual who can liberate Slovakia.

It was further stated at this meeting that in contacting members of the Clergy in the United States, KRAJCOVIC promised to introduce them to the bishop when he has been liberated and brought to the United States. He also indicated that because of his influence in the underground he was in a position to arrange promotion for them. In this manner, KRAJCOVIC collected a considerable amount of money from the Clergy which he used for his own purposes. It was also stated that a Reverend KAPITAN, who was associated with a parish

somewhere in Pennsylvania, had donated so much money to KRAJCOVIC on the basis of these letters that the parish had gone into bankruptcy. KRAJCOVIC has also used these letters in his contacts with various United States government agencies as a means of proof that he is the recognized leader of the Slovakian underground.

PAUL KAZIMIR told the committee at this meeting that he had in his possession a wire recording of a conversation between KRAJCOVIC and LUKAC which definitely proves that KRAJCOVIC is homosexual. KAZIMIR stated that he intended to turn this recording over to the Department of Justice.

Since KRAJCOVIC had been forced to resign, the committee did not have a chairman at this time, and intended to submit an amended registration statement. On May 11, 1951, T-6 stated that RAJNIC, an official of the committee, had recently received a letter from KRAJCOVIC in which it was stated that KRAJCOVIC is in a position to obtain a \$10,000 position with the Secret Service for RAJNIC, but that RAJNIC must first furnish KRAJCOVIC a letter approving that KRAJCOVIC be returned to the position of chairman of the committee. KRAJCOVIC also stated that it would be necessary for RAJNIC to pay KRAJCOVIC 15 to 25 per cent of his salary. The informant stated that RAJNIC gave this letter to LUKAC who claimed that he turned it over to the Department of Justice in Washington.

On April 29, 1951, T-6 advised that the committee was attempting to make arrangements to bring a General TRECHAVSKY from Canada to the United States to become chairman of the National Committee for Liberation of Slovakia.

On June 22, 1951, T-6 stated that JOSEPH MOLNAR had been in Washington for about one month working with PETER LUKAC for the NCLS. T-6 stated on July 6, 1951, that meetings of the Executive Committee of NCLS held on July 3 and July 4, 1951, were attended by JOSEPH MOLNAR; PENHALLOW, and JOHN RAJNIC. The purpose of the meeting was to consider charges brought against PETER LUKAC to the effect that he misappropriated funds, misrepresented himself, and was guilty of general conduct. LUKAC was relieved of the chairmanship and JOHN RAJNIC was appointed temporary chairman. KRAJCOVIC was reinstated as president. T-6 also said that he has reason to believe that PETER LUKAC uses narcotics. On several occasions he has seen LUKAC go to the bathroom with a special spoon and powders. When he returned a definite change had taken place in LUKAC in that his eyes

sparkled and that he seemed very "peppy". T-6 believes that LUKAC obtains drugs from Mrs. PENHALLOW, also known as Miss WESTON, 84 Elm Street, Holliston, Massachusetts. He added that whenever LUKAC did not have the powders and liquids he would feverishly try to contact Mrs. PENHALLOW three and four times a day. On October 30, 1951, T-6 advised that KRAJCOVIC had assumed complete personal control over all affairs of NCLS. He further stated that KRAJCOVIC had obtained, through the Czechoslovak underground, certain military information relating to the Czechoslovakian Army, and that he is attempting to sell this information to some agencies of the United States Government. T-6 is under the impression that KRAJCOVIC has made some arrangement to turn this information over to United States Army authorities in return for an undisclosed sum of money. T-6 added that KRAJCOVIC continues to claim that he is in contact with the War Department, the State Department, and various newspapers. KRAJCOVIC has obtained permission to bring some 15 political refugees into the United States for a special meeting. T-6 had no further details except that they will come from Austria and Germany. The informant states that KRAJCOVIC prepared a letter to the Slovakian underground instructing that no information should be given United States authorities abroad, but that all information should be routed to KRAJCOVIC. The informant inferred that KRAJCOVIC will then use the information as best suits his personal interest, indicating that he will attempt to sell it. On November 28, 1951, T-6 stated that KRAJCOVIC had offered JOSEPH MOLNAR a position as head of the intelligence section of NCLS and stated that as such, MOLNAR would have access to information from the following sources:

1. Czechoslovak Embassy in France, the informant being the First or Second Secretary of the Embassy and a contact of KRAJCOVIC. This informant would also be able to obtain information from Czechoslovak diplomatic establishments in Belgium, Luxemburg, and possibly Holland.
2. Czechoslovak Embassy in Switzerland. Information from this source allegedly can be obtained from a contact of KRAJCOVIC in the embassy.
3. Office of Czechoslovak Consulate General in Norway. This information would be obtained through an employee of the Consulate General who has custody of all keys and safe combinations at the Consulate. In addition, this employee can obtain information from the Czechoslovak Embassy in Sweden.

4. Underground Movement in Czechoslovakia. This source allegedly furnishes information "from the files of any government agency inside Czechoslovakia".
5. Czechoslovakian Delegation to the United Nations in New York. This information would be available through contacts of KRAJCOVIC.

T-6 stated that he did not trust KRAJCOVIC as he is seeking a personal gain.

In January 1951, T-6 stated that KRAJCOVIC had a habit of fabricating "facts" concerning himself and was also working on a scheme to get money. KRAJCOVIC was interviewed at his request by Special Agents LANDON L. McDOWELL and JOHN T. MINNICH on December 13, 1951. At that time, KRAJCOVIC advised that there were seven sources of information which would be available to him and that such sources could provide intelligence information which would be of great value to various agencies of the United States. These sources of information and the comments concerning them by Dr. KRAJCOVIC are as follows:

1. Czechoslovak Delegation to the United Nations at New York - KRAJCOVIC states that two individuals whose last names are DEUTELBAUM and LOBEL are Czechoslovakian Nationals employed by the Czechoslovak Delegation to the United Nations at New York, who are, in his opinion, desirous of terminating their employment and remaining in the United States. KRAJCOVIC claims that these persons are better known to another individual in Washington, D. C., whom he did not name and that he desired the full name and address of these persons in order that they might be contacted in New York by this un-named individual in Washington sometime during the Christmas holidays.
2. Employee of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington, D. C. - KRAJCOVIC claimed that the person who was an employee at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington, D. C., was now no longer employed there and named this individual as SAMUEL KRISTOFIK. The Bureau will recall that SAMUEL KRISTOFIK, a former butler at the home of former Ambassador OUTRATA, defected many months ago and after his defection was interviewed by Bureau Agents.

3. Czechoslovak Embassy in Norway - KRAJCOVIC claims here that an individual who is opposed to the Communist Government of Czechoslovakia, and is of the same political thinking as KRAJCOVIC, is in position to furnish information from diplomatic establishments within Norway. This person is reported to have the Embassy keys, safe combination, and codes in his custody.

4. Czechoslovak Embassy at Paris, France - KRAJCOVIC stated that the individual who will furnish information from inside the Czechoslovak Embassy in Paris is the confidential secretary to the Czechoslovakian Ambassador in Paris and that this individual's name is FRANTISEK DUVONC. He further added that DUVONC will cooperate with any American Government official providing KRAJCOVIC provides a letter of introduction for this official to DUVONC. *through KRAJCOVIC* ] Jan 1951

5. Czechoslovak Embassy in Italy - KRAJCOVIC states that the source of information here is an attache of the Embassy and a personal friend of the un-named individual in Washington who would contact DEUTELAUM and LOEBL at the United Nations in New York.

6. Czechoslovak Embassy in Switzerland - KRAJCOVIC stated that here the source within the Embassy is known to another individual and that he would have to obtain information through this individual.

7. Underground Movement in Czechoslovakia - KRAJCOVIC stated that of the above listed sources of information, his most productive source would be the Underground Movement in Czechoslovakia, and that from this Underground Movement, which consists in some instances of high government functionaries, information of great importance can be obtained from various Czechoslovakian Government Agencies.

Dr. KRAJCOVIC asked if the FBI would be interested in receiving information from these sources and was told that the Bureau would receive information which would be provided to it and that if it was not of direct interest to the Bureau, would channel such information to the proper government agency.

KRAJCOVIC advised that the information received from the sources in Europe would be received from STEFAN LUKATS, residing in Bavaria, United States Zone, Germany, but that in order

WFO 97-667

to carry this out, LUKATS would require expense money, cameras, couriers, and technical assistance.

It is noted here that a check of the employees of the Czechoslovakian Delegation to the United Nations and the United Nations telephone directory fails to reflect any individuals by the names of DEUTELBAUM and LOEBL.

- C L O S E D -