

R 6 319  
IRR Pers Files  
B64

- 5 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 SC/CSDIC/X 15.

- GLOMBIK : Oh well..... But it may result in a strengthening of Red influence.
- HORAK : At one time, under SCHOBER the Social Democrats favoured the Anschluss too.
- GLOMBIK : It was exactly the same in GERMANY.
- HORAK : They've forgotten that already.

THE FAILURE OF LEADERSHIP

- HORAK : The Lieutenant in VIENNA asked me once whether I'd been a Party member. I told him that, although I hadn't joined the Party, I was nevertheless a very enthusiastic supporter in 1938, not really so much of the Party itself, but rather more of the idea of National Socialism. After all, it's a fact that every Austrian was enthusiastic at the time; you couldn't see anybody who was not wearing a swastika. Later on the enthusiasm ebbed a little, but the general confidence in the leadership was still unlimited. Never before have the leaders of a nation enjoyed as much confidence as the Nazis did - and never before has a nation's confidence been so abused. The people stuck it out extremely well, only the leadership failed. Even people like ourselves, who had more inside knowledge than ordinary people, must admit that our faith in the leadership was unshaken for a very long time, and that we were confident that the FUEHRER would find the right way out in the end in spite of all setbacks. For instance, I remember quite clearly how in 1943 the peace proposal from the Western Powers was bluntly rejected. I know quite a lot about that business, because I was in TURKEY at the time and I had to translate some newspaper articles about it. I also had an opportunity to read the files on the negotiations - they were classified "Top Secret Matter of State" (Geheime Reichssache). I believe that Archbishop SPELLMAN (?) served as an intermediary to the Turkish authorities. But the scheme collapsed when the man who was to have carried out the negotiations on behalf of GERMANY had to go off suddenly on a few hours' notice on leave. At that time the conditions of the peace offer weren't so bad; the boundaries of the Reich would have remained unchanged, and there was no mention of AUSTRIA. CZECHOSLOVAKIA and POLAND were to have been surrendered, and the National-Socialist Government would have had to resign; but as the Reich was to retain its independence, the National Socialists wouldn't have been long in getting back into power. In short, the conditions were moderate and altogether quite acceptable. But when HITLER refused so bluntly, I thought to myself that the man must have known what he was doing, he must have had something up his sleeve, otherwise he'd have negotiated. I was firmly convinced of it. And millions thought exactly as I did. Who would have imagined that a man could be so crazy as to continue such a hopeless struggle? One must admit that the confidence of the German nation has been abused in the most criminal way,

- HORAK : It was madness! While we were desperately short of men at the front, 500,000 troops were kept in NORWAY and six or seven divisions in GREECE and one the islands. These divisions and troops in NORWAY should have been withdrawn, for they were inactive in any case, and what would the loss of such outposts have meant to us if we could have held the Eastern Front? Perhaps we couldn't have won the war even then, but at least it would have ended in a different way. Can you explain to me how such crazy things were possible?

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

230562

R6 319  
IRR Pers. Fiks  
B64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 6 -

~~SECRET~~  
1 SC/CSDIC/X 15.

GLOMBIK : Yes, my friend, it was all HITLER's fault. Such were the FUHRER's orders (Fuehrerbefehle). There was nothing you could do about it. He converted military problems into matters of prestige - he was absolutely mad!

HORAK : Yes, he certainly had a bee in his bonnet - one might almost say a whole swarm!

The leaders weren't only incapable, they were corrupt too. Every idiot who had failed as a Gauleiter was sent to the occupied territories in RUSSIA as a Reichskommissar! Business deals were the chief occupations even of my own superiors. At times I was very busy making purchases for them - hundreds of 1,000 Franc notes were passed from hand to hand. I still remember the days in PARIS when I worked under Hauptsturmfuehrer GAMOTTA - you know, the GAMOTTA whose job it was to organise riots in IRAN. At that time we were in regular contact with the Russians in FRANCE too. What cunning devils they were! One of them once submitted a very sensible proposal to the Germans which naturally wasn't even considered, though the proposal was a very clever one. He suggested that the French Regular Army should be left in existence so as to prevent the men from being without a living and thus being forced to join the Partisans.

### 3. RUSSIAN INTENTIONS

GLOMBIK : The ordinary soldiers here seem to be convinced that there'll be a war with RUSSIA.

HORAK : The sooner, the better. It would be best not to have a proper peace at all. In any case, war with RUSSIA is unavoidable, so we might just as well get it over and done with now.

GLOMBIK : AMERICA and BRITAIN combined are stronger than RUSSIA, but RUSSIA is stronger than AMERICA or BRITAIN alone.

SUBASIC's resignation is a typical sign of the estrangement from the Western Powers. TITO accused him of relying too much on the support of the Western Powers, and he wrote to him very explicitly:- "In my opinion your one and only duty is to serve our people and not ~~my~~ foreign powers". By "foreign powers" he meant, of course, BRITAIN.

HORAK : TITO won't have written that letter without STALIN's consent.

### 4. THE PROSPECTS OF EMIGRATION

GLOMBIK : I feel sorry for my children.

HORAK : Well, there you are, that alone would induce me to have done with my past and start a new life in another country. It doesn't matter so much if you only have a daughter. But with a son?

GLOMBIK : It is extremely doubtful whether it's possible to get a new nationality. AUSTRALIA is said to be ready to receive immigrants.

HORAK : But can you imagine yourself running around as a bushman?

GLOMBIK : Hardly. I'm too old.

HORAK : It might be interesting, though.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

230563

R6 319  
IRR Pers. Fks  
B64

- 7 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 SC/CSDIC/X 15.

GLOMBIK : As an engineer you've at least got some qualifications, but what am I to do? Carry my legal library around with me? Although I've made a very detailed study of Australian law.

HORAK : There's a lot of land there which they want cultivated.

GLOMBIK : So they won't need us.

HORAK : Why shouldn't we do it? Yes, the Australians are still ready to receive immigrants. So far they've taken 50,000 children from EUROPE.

GLOMBIK : But not from GERMANY.

HORAK : The Australian minister said: "Orphans from EUROPE - without any restrictions". There's no reason why they shouldn't take children who soon learn the language. And it is quite right too - before they die here.

GLOMBIK : Of course. Some day we must realise the ideal of international life. The national way of thinking will in any case soon be a thing of the past.

HORAK : There's only one thing which doesn't suit us, and that's Communism. The infringing of national territories wouldn't worry us any longer.

GLOMBIK : I wish RUSSIA would develop into a democracy. I once had a talk with a Russian lawyer from ODESSA. He told me the following: His practice brought him an income of 600 Roubles. They've got some sort of salary compensation fund; if somebody earns much more, he's got to hand over the excess, and those who earn less receive the difference from the fund. In addition to that they're all entitled to be legal adviser to one of the big state enterprises, and for that they are paid another 600 Roubles. And on 1,200 Roubles a month you can live very well in RUSSIA. But the snag is the Political Commissar! My acquaintance wasn't on bad terms with him, but he said that a new Commissar might arrive any day, and he had the power to arrest him at any moment.

HORAK : Exactly like the Gestapo. There was no legal form of appeal against their decisions.

GLOMBIK : I myself experienced that in court. After all, we lawyers are not so stupid and we know how frequently the statements of witnesses cannot be relied upon. But when we acquitted a man because we were convinced of his innocence, the Gestapo just came along and put him into a concentration camp, simply because some stupid Gestapo-wallah said to himself: "Law-Courts - nonsense!"

HORAK : I've already written off GERMANY altogether. RUSSIA is pushing everybody into a corner.

GLOMBIK : You mustn't forget that RUSSIA is in any case stronger from the biological point of view. The Russians produce fifteen children where we produce only two or three. Half of the population of EUROPE consists of Slavs.

HORAK : What are the chances for immigrants in AMERICA?

GLOMBIK : There you're just pushed aside.

HORAK : Why, you could work on the land there too.

GLOMBIK : Thousands of farmers have lost their living: those who went to CALIFORNIA failed most miserably.

HORAK : But I once read an article about the irrigation of the West.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

230564

R6 319  
IRR Pers. Fiks  
B64

- 8 -

~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GLOMBIK : That type of constructive work won't do any good to you. It can probably be done <sup>only</sup> by some sort of labour service. One man can't do it all by himself.

HORAK : There isn't enough soil in GERMANY either. Well, we shall see what happens. Admittedly, we've been very badly disappointed already.

GLOMBIK : Yes, we'll wait and see.

#### 5. STERILISATION

GLOMBIK : I was always furious about the way in which they used to interpret the sterilisation laws. There were medical officers who thought that they had to sterilise every other case, only because they were afraid they might miss something doubtful which later on could prove to be harmful.

HORAK : I can tell you from my own experience that no first rate human being will ever fertilise an inferior one. When it does happen, then he is actually also an inferior type, even if there are no outward signs. Appearances are often deceptive.

GLOMBIK : And we didn't even invent sterilisation! It was practised in AMERICA a long time before the war, only people didn't talk about it.

HORAK : And above all, it wasn't turned into a political issue.

GLOMBIK : Of course, I am in favour of sterilisation in cases where hereditary disease can be unequivocally proved. But I consider it a crime to sterilise a man suffering from schizophrenia, particularly if the cause is traumatic. That is quite frequently the case with first-rate people in important public positions. In a doubtful case sterilisation should never be carried out. It is typical of the Germans to produce a dogmatic rule for everything.

#### 6. AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS

HORAK : Both Austrian slovenliness and the insistence on ceremony show signs of Asiatic influence. The Austrians always beat about the bush.

GLOMBIK : You can see it in the soldiers too. When you ask one a question, he will always reply with a long story and never with a simple "yes" or "no". It used to infuriate me. I had a lot to do with Austrians, and I was closely connected with the country. My parents came from RATIBOR, and I had relatives in AUSTRIA and in MORAVIA. I was always annoyed to see the Nazis send North Germans to this part of the world.

HORAK : People who were failures in the Reich were sent to us to lay down the law. Those good-for-nothings were always the greatest braggarts in AUSTRIA. In my Accident and Sickness Insurance Society we had a very simple system for invalid and old age pensions before the arrival of the Reich Germans. But no, they wouldn't allow us to do it that way; I had to set up a new department at once and we had to start licking stamps just because my system was too simple for them.

GLOMBIK : How absurd!

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

230565

Rf 319  
IRR Pers. Files  
B64

- 9 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 SC/CSDIC/X 15.

HORAK : The gentlemen were very obstinate and wouldn't listen to reasonable arguments. In VIENNA they installed BUERCKEL - and whom did he bring along with him? His friends from the RHINELAND, quite irrespective of their capabilities. Believe me, there are people in AUSTRIA who say that after the Anschluss we should have taken over the leadership ourselves. We Austrians have got the necessary experience - under the old monarchy we understood how to rule fifty-six million people, and everything went perfectly smoothly.

GLOMBIK : That's always been my opinion too. The old Austrian Army was first class. The collapse came only because the Slav rabble deserted.

HORAK : We were the first to have mobile artillery.

GLOMBIK : In the troops under my command the Austrians were always the best.

HORAK : I've been through both the old Austrian and the new German training. Ours was better in many respects.

GLOMBIK : Take for instance the orders. Our old "Habt - acht!" was much smarter than the new "Stillgestanden!" (Attention!). Whenever they became arrogant, ending every sentence with "We Germans", I used to tell them that they must have some respect for others too. False pride, the old German fault!

HORAK : The Austrian has a fault too. He will implicitly carry out every order given to him, even if he knows that the order is nonsense. Rather than say at once: "Excuse me, Sir, I think that's wrong, it should have been so and so!", he will grumble about it at home afterwards. That's why they put up with everything the Prussians did, and then at home expressed their anger in showers of abuse. It is quite right that they should criticise all the faults of the Germans, but I disagree with the assertion in the press, that we opposed the Anschluss. We believed in the idea of one Reich long before 1938 and we always preached unity. Even today you still find pictures of BISMARCK in most Austrian homes.

GLOMBIK : Quite right. The language is the decisive factor. How much we could have learnt from each other if this war hadn't come! Now, of course, the maxim is: "Anything except a united Reich". DE GAULLE wants to split up GERMANY for good, but not because he hates the Austrians, nor because he has a soft spot for them. That's all artificially inspired - just a means to an end.

HORAK : But why on earth should we dislike each other? Scotsmen support SCOTLAND's union with ENGLAND, even though they have their little quarrels among each other. We were all in one Reich under the HABSBURGS, so why shouldn't the same be possible now? No, AUSTRIA wasn't occupied by force, though one might say that oppression came afterwards by reason of the inefficiency of the leaders.

GLOMBIK : They sent such bad types to UPPER SILESIA too. If anybody couldn't speak German he was treated as a Pole, even if his political views were German.

HORAK : And what is the result of such treatment? Resistance, riots, and sabotage. I was glad that the army didn't make any distinctions and that the soldiers were mixed. They developed a common language, and in that way a spirit of comradeship is created.

GLOMBIK : We've got to do better next time. Of course, there are sensible Prussians too. I know some very helpful and kind-hearted ones.

HORAK : I get on worst with the Saxons and the Bavarians.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

230566

R6 319  
IRR Pers. Fiks  
B64

- 111 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 SC/CSDIC/X 15.

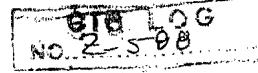
THE POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF CATHOLICISM

HORAK : Somebody once said to me: "The Germans are all good, except when they are Catholics". The lack of morals in Roman Catholic areas is only too well known. Usually Christianity goes hand in hand with immorality. Islam has no anti-erotic laws; that's why the Arabs are a more independent and stronger people, with a less complex character. The internal struggle between urge and prohibition wears a man out. That was a good thing for the Emperor; it didn't give him good soldiers, admittedly, but it gave him good and submissive subjects, and no revolutionaries. For reasons of state Catholicism has always been important.

During my activities as interpreter in VIENNA I frequently came into contact with statesmen and diplomats. For instance, I've shaken hands with SCHUSCHNIGG. During one of these conferences I had a conversation with Mr WEINGARTEN. I said to him: "I am neither National Socialist nor a Party member, but tell me, why are the Catholics opposing the Anschluss ? The twenty-five million Catholics in the Reich would gain enormously in strength if they were reinforced by the seven million Austrian Catholics. Counting the SUDETEN Germans there are even ten million of them, which would mean a great reinforcement for the Church. So why are you against it ?" He gave me hundreds of reasons, but none of them were really sound. I've always admired the policy of the Holy See, but they committed a grave mistake in opposing the Anschluss.

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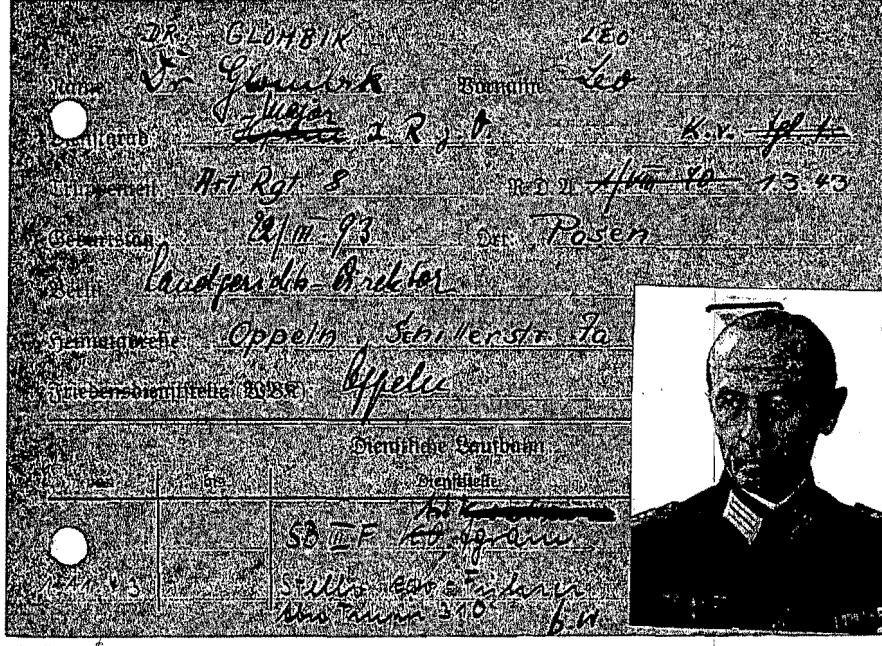


230567

R 6 319  
IRR Pers. Files  
B64

**GLOMBIK**, Leo, Dr.  
**GLOMBECK**, Leo  
**GLOMBEK**, Leo  
**GLOMITZ**, Mayor  
**GOLIZ**, Fum., Dr.  
**GINSTER**, Fum., Dr.

17 / 8 / 53



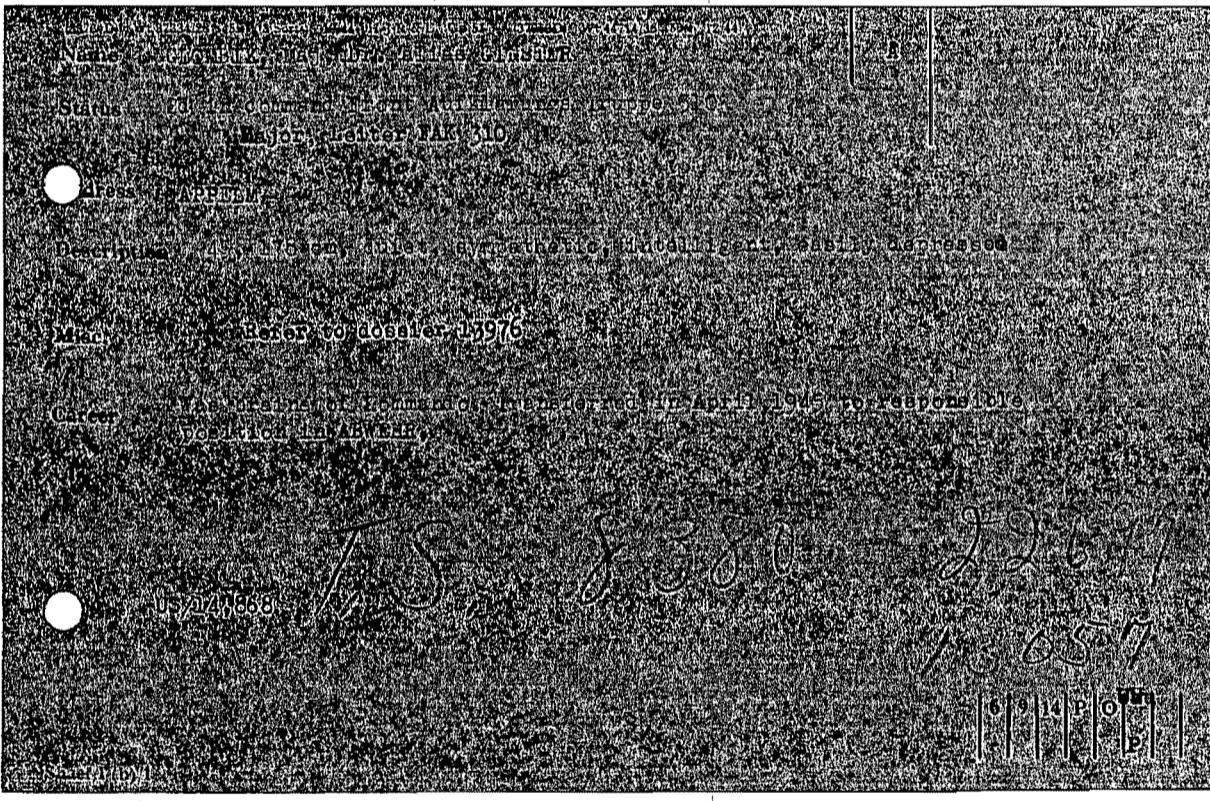
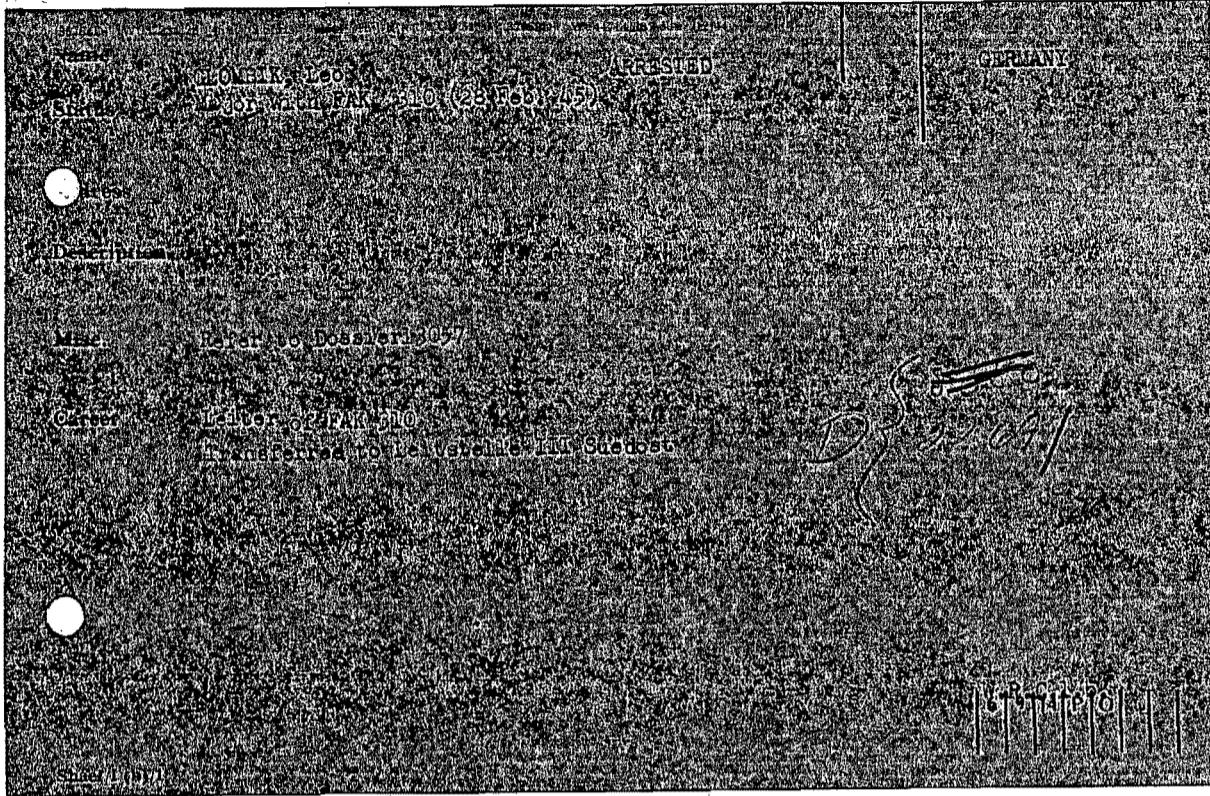
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R 6 319  
IRR Pers. Fks  
B64

NAME	JOHANNES GLOMBEK	ADDRESS	(Get)
GRADE	1st Lt	DISC	GERMANY
DESCRIPTION	GLOMBEK, JOHANNES, 1st Lt., D.GOLZI, DT.		
CARRIER	103		

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RG 319  
IRR Pers. Files  
B64



230570

R 6 319  
IRR Pers. Files  
B64

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## A. GLOMBIK - FRITZ

Page

1. The British Attitude towards Nazis in AUSTRIA..... 1

## B. TAUSCHITZ - WIGAND

1. The failure of German statesmanship..... 2

## C. SCHREIBER - RICHTER

1. Nazi Mistakes..... 4  
2. Enlistment into the NSKK..... 4

## D. RAINTER - VIEBRÄDLER

1. British Horror Propaganda..... 5

Identified Personalities mentioned in the conversations

BARISANT Kurt von NSKK Obergruppenfuehrer. GOC Motorgruppe OSTMARK.

BAUER Dr. Archbishop of CROATIA until 1937.

DOSILLER Anton General der Infanterie. GOC LXV Corps.

SHPINAC Mgr Dr Alosije Archbishop of CROATIA in succession to Dr BAUER after 1937.

A. GLOMBIK Leo Major d.R. OC TAK 310 SIEBODEN, 27 Aug 45

FRITZ Karl SS Sturmbannfuehrer. Sachbearbeiter KLAGENFURT, 23 May 45  
Fuer Volkstumsfragen in the Reichsstatthalterei KAERNTEN.Conversation held on 14 Oct 45THE BRITISH ATTITUDE TOWARDS NAZIS IN AUSTRIA

GLOMBIK There are serious disturbances in PALESTINE.

FRITZ The British seem to have all sorts of difficulties. They'll be only too glad to find some friends to help them - I'm certain of it. Today, I spoke quite frankly and told the interrogator everything I had on my mind, everything.

GLOMBIK They must be intelligent people here if they have an understanding for such problems.

FRITZ You can't force everything into the same mould. The fact is that in various countries a great variety of causes have combined to create present conditions.

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230571

R6 319  
IRR Pers. Files  
B64

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NSC/CSDIC 99-14

LOHSE

But one thing annoys me, and that is the assumption that the creation of a "World Organisation" will solve all problems under the sun. I'm all for dealing with these problems on an international basis, but such an organisation must also be given the necessary power to enforce its decisions. So far they've achieved nothing but an agenda for a committee.

HITZ

My colleagues have all been interned without being given a chance to defend themselves. If Fozzy I put in a word for them too, the British would understand that the Nationalists in CANTON could possibly be opponents. It would be stupid.

GOMBIK

Bureaucracy is a slow learner.

HITZ

Now the British are tightening up on their measures. Instead of relaxing them, I fail to see why. Useful people, people with a positive outlook, and simply not active, I can understand that it's necessary to remove all Nazi leaders from leading positions.

For instance, it is quite clear to me that Herr BOPOLD can no longer be allowed to play a leading part. But it would be much more sensible to give people a small job somewhere so that they can show that they're patriots after all. I have not to worry about having backstabbers, well, and good! But how can a man one better by sitting like doing nothing, or by working up his five children in a decent manner and by doing a good job at work? Why can't they release me and allow me to work somewhere for one or two weeks on probation?

GOMBIK

A similar scheme is currently being put into effect. In view of the "New System and Nation" that German prisoners in INDIA are being selected according to their willingness to help the reconstruction. I fully agree with punishing the criminals. I am aware with the shooting of generals like DOHLER if they're responsible for the murder of prisoners, even if it was done on the FUHRER's orders.

W. TAUSCHITZ Stephan

AUSTRIAN Minister in BERLIN 1933-38 KLAGENFURT, 27 Sep 45

35 Obersturmführer (M1) SS und Sturmabteilung (SA) KLAGENFURT  
Dienststelle M1 SS und SA Command 1933-38  
SS Wtm Regt. 101 Acting SS-Br. WARSCHAU  
1941-42

Conversation held on 5 Oct 45

#### THE NATURE OF GERMAN STATEMANSHIP

USCAMP

For the administration of the oath of allegiance of the Czech Government he (GOELIN) employed a Cardinal, not an archbishop, and for the administration of the oath to the Czech Army he also used only a bishop, and not archbishop STEPINAC. With whom he was still on very good terms. STEPINAC was also Bishop of ZAGREB. He had been an officer in the Austro-Hungarian Army and descended in 1914 to ZAGREB.

WIGAND

Was the front-line of Czechoslovakia

230572

R 6 319  
RR Rec. Fks  
B64

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Authority NND 003044

By ST/nm NARA, Date 3/14/02

THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE  
WAR CRIMES BRANCH  
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

DATE 23 November 1945

TO: Central Registry, Counter-Intelligence Branch, G-2 Division, U S Forces,  
European Theater, APO 757, U S Army. ATTENTION: Lt Col Marr

W.C.B. CASE NO. 000.5 EXT

- REQUEST PRESENT LOCATION OF SUBJECT  
 REQUEST ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING SUBJECT  
 REQUEST APPREHENSION OF SUBJECT  
 REQUEST NOTIFICATION OF SUBJECT'S APPREHENSION  
 REQUEST INVESTIGATION OF LEADS AS INDICATED  
 REQUEST INFORMATION AS TO WHERE, WHEN AND BY WHOM SUBJECT WAS ARRESTED

NAME (WITH ALIASES) Albert GOERING - D2282 SEX Male

NATIONALITY <u>German</u>	AGE	SINGLE	MARRIED
---------------------------	-----	--------	---------

FORMER ADDRESS	OCCUPATION
----------------	------------

DESCRIPTION: DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH
----------------------------	----------------

HEIGHT	WEIGHT	EYES	HAIR	BUILD
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DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS
--------------------------------

LAST KNOWN ADDRESS OR POSSIBLE WHEREABOUTS Subject is believed to be in custody of U S Army, but his exact location is not known.

REASON WANTED: In connection with war crimes.

PREVIOUS HISTORY AND OTHER DATA Subject was the former Chief Director of the Skoda Works at PLZEN, Czechoslovakia where he mistreated workers who were nationals of Czechoslovakia.

WIFE OR HUSBAND	NATIONALITY	AGE
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ADDRESS		
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CHILDREN		
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FATHER	ADDRESS	
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MOTHER	ADDRESS	
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A request has been made by the Czechoslovakian Government for extradition of subject. Do you object to his Czechoslovakian being extradited?

C. B. MICHELWAIT,  
Colonel, 4 JAGD,  
Deputy Theater Judge Advocate.

WCB Form No. 21  
(Summary of Information Form)

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230573

R6 319  
IRR Pers. Files  
B64

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Authority NND UC 3044

By S-1/kew NARA, Date 3/14/04

50/GBIG/X-14

MANUSCRIPT

... There was an instant of confusion about him because he was an officer deserter. After the war STEPINAC attended BAUER's seminary - BAUER was Archibishop of ZAGREB and then, abandoning his military career in order to become a layman, BAUER, of course, became the cardinal. To continue this sketchy account of his good relations with the King, and sent him to ROMA to see the Pope, which is said to speak the Military College of the Church. After his return from ROMA he became BAUER's secretary, and whenever any difficulties arose between the Government and the Archbishop, who did not send to smooth things over with STEPINAC. Then one day BAUER says, "Your holiness, I feel that I can't carry on alone any longer, I need the assistance of a coadjutor." Some time passes before the papal consent arrives, at last the papal seal is broken in the Roman Church at ZAGREB, and His Holiness selects STEPINAC Coadjutor and Suffragan. Then BAUER dies, and STEPINAC is Archibishop at the age of 59. And OBALDEN (??) is not capable of running the man over to his side. STEPINAC is "Schoedule", as he is - Scared Rude!

WIGAND

It makes you wonder.

MANUSCRIPT

There you are - such people appointed envoys just because they have been SA or SS Gruppenfuehrer.

WIGAND

After PIBBERROP had made such a mess of things in ENGLAND by presenting the King with the HITLER salute, we might have recognised the necessity for enlisting the services of the former Australian Ambassador in LONDON. He had connections with the Royal family. MISTER and, it didn't matter whether he was a Nazi or not, just as with PIBBERROP, he wasn't a Nazi either, but he was a Protestant.

MANUSCRIPT

You mean BRAUNSTEIN? I don't know whether he would have been a success.

WIGAND

Somebody who doesn't give the HITLER salute to the King of ENGLAND.

MANUSCRIPT

In 1937 I attended the Party Rally at NUERMBERG. That was the only time I visited the Austrian Government didn't want me to go before the elections were strained. In 1939 I was invited to attend it. In 1944 we had the DOLFISS affair. In 1955 the situation was tense; in 1956 I was on leave and a deputy went instead. In 1957 everything was in order and I attended. Afterwards I toured the BLACK FOREST together with the Chief Rector, VAMBURG-SCHWANDE, who was a very great friend of mine. He took me along during the trip to some of all the difficulties he had to cope with. For instance, he said, "We're expecting yet another Russian ambassador. HOW is he going to tell the RUSSIANS about our technical equipment? They won't understand it at all, there are formalities which are known to every statesman." "That may be," he said, "but how can I teach the RUSSIANS to say 'thank you'. Mr. Ambassador, don't extend a you hearty welcome, and he and his colleagues themselves behave so shockingly abroad."

WIGAND

I never had anything against National Socialism in principle, but I couldn't always agree with its methods. Lovely farms belonging to Slovens were just taken away from them and given to the Germans. Obviously that was bound to create bad feeling. Or take for instance the Poles. The Poles have always worked in a decent way for the Germans, but whenever a Pole came to GERMANY he was always treated as a three-rate European.

230553

R6 319  
IRR Pers. Files  
B64

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1. USO TALK

In POLAND our soldiers captured the German villages, and on the train without any resistance. And then simply you made do in GERMANY. Can people be treated like that? They only wore their little short breeches.

2. WELLDAY

No, that's not the way to carry on politics. The army was respected everywhere, but as soon as the civil administration people arrived, it was all finished. GERMANY doesn't understand politics. In the end we have done what the BRITISH have ever done in GERMANY - they could serve us, but if it must be no government of its own, they ought to make up the Naval British Dominion, like a Governor, and we could be happy. That's the lesson which the war has taught me.

3. SCHREIBER (former Arm. Director of the KOMAG) and

MENGSHATTEN 6 JUN 45  
BISMARCKSTRAESE.

SCHREIBER: Will Paul Lohse, Suederhofer, "7" in the Foreign Legion, GROßBACH (W. HESSEN),  
Prussia, now Abteilung 1. 27 MAY 45

4. CONVERSATION WITH SCHREIBER

5. RICHTER

When we began to occupy the Eastern territories, conditions for winning the population over to our side couldn't have been more favourable, but through our methods of administration we lost their confidence. A farmer once said to me: "They're soldiers just as the others were, they were different caps, that's all."

This through our clumsy treatment of foreign nations we've cooked our own goose. Even the JEHRUP capability, he had never been abroad. There ought to be a law saying that nobody who's never been abroad is allowed to be a political leader. Even during the war, the foreign visits were more than mere etiquette. Through one could naturally become acquainted with the internal affairs of a country. On such trips I met with the Germans, Russians, etc., and always went masterly. In the occupation of POLAND, I didn't know what I should do, because I was completely mixed up where my personal axis concerned.

Things also turned me upside down when the SS so strongly, in another way, the Army would have been taken over entirely by the SS.

6. SCRIBER

It was most unfortunate, because the result of this was that the Army had won the Polish campaign, which had conquered NORWAY and FRANCE, but the result of the campaign was the Nazi Party. So the SS was allowed to grow stronger and stronger. In the end the Army was undoubtedly beaten.

7. ENLISTED INTO THE NSKK

SCHREIBER

Unfortunately I have been an NSKK Obersturmführer. I can only say that the Führer meant nothing to me. One day somebody from the NSKK came to my office with orders from the Gestapo - I had to go to recruiting. I will always firmly believe that to enter the SA or the SS, and I just couldn't make up my mind to do it.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SO/CSDIC/14

Walter von Briesen was popular, and he said that it was very duey and that he wouldn't be able to carry out any duties, if he had to do which he would do me, but I would be given a rank corresponding to my position without having to earn it myself in any way. Initially they wanted to give me the rank of rank, but then they discovered that I had not been a member of the Nazi Party, so I could only be given a Sturmmüller. I knew nothing whatsoever about the NSKK or its functions. Of course, I gave it a wish and never joined. It was in summer 1940 that I became Sturmführer, and in the following year I was promoted to Obersturmführer. In some بعد عن  
other reason, in spite of the fact that the NSKK was completely inactive, I was secretary appointed to all administrative matters. I myself was naturally nothing to do with any of the people. They von Briesen however then the General believed a very conscientious type, by the way, was due to become a member of the Board of Directors of my company, and if I hadn't joined the NSKK I should have experienced different fates.

INTERVIEWER: Dr. Siegmund von Guelitz and Reichsstatthalter DR. MOESSLACHER, M.  
INTERPRETER: DR. Siegmund von Guelitz and Reichsstatthalter DR. MOESSLACHER, M.

13 May 45

INTERPRETER: DR. Siegmund von Guelitz and Reichsstatthalter DR. MOESSLACHER, M.  
DR. Siegmund von Guelitz and Reichsstatthalter DR. MOESSLACHER, M.

INTERVIEWER: DR. Siegmund von Guelitz and Reichsstatthalter DR. MOESSLACHER, M.

REUTTER: HORROR PROPAGANDA (Reprints to an illustrated pamphlet on the concentration camps)

VON BRIESEN: ... it's frightened. They're showing us all this, and probably they'll tell the British soldiers, in order to justify the horridness of their actions towards us. With this propaganda they'll silence every voice of reason. If we'd won the war, we could have done the same with the Russians, and those who could have made even better horror propaganda with the two cities wiped out by a bomb. That's what we had collected, the pictures of the bombing.

VON BRIESEN: ... old women and children, ...  
INTERPRETER: ... business. ... We have to know what extent the Germans were responsible for these crimes, and how many of them were really carried out on orders. For the German camp under command of several brave could save themselves with root, and they concentrated especially when the commandant was not present.

INTERPRETER: ... We must read this pamphlet carefully, because it must not be interrupted.

VON BRIESEN: ... Now the trouble starts. All the officers have read it, and when I complain about the commandant for more blankets, they'll say, "What?"

INTERPRETER: ... I shall say, "Why don't you take those pictures? There is not interesting for me." Not one picture from Gestapo job.

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*Confidential*

IN  
13 OCT 1945  
AGM&R  
USFE1

Major Albert GOERING.

Section V were informed in July last that Major Albert GOERING formerly Reichsverteidigungs Chief in the R.A.M. and brother of Hermann GOERING, had succeeded in getting away to Portugal by plane.

Section V are anxious to trace this man and believe that they may have a line on him. In order to follow this up they are anxious to obtain some particulars from his brother Hermann.

If you are able to obtain access to Hermann would you kindly arrange to have him asked for the following points about his brother:

a. Present whereabouts if he can help  
b. Personal description  
c. Brief background history.

RECEIVED  
10 OCT 1945  
FOURTH FLOOR  
RECEIVED  
8 OCT 1945

M.N. Forrest  
(MAJOR)

230574

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DS/CFA/a jg  
CIB FILE

(H)

# 2282

2. G-2 War Crimes  
Branch 21  
Office of Dep.  
Military 1945  
Government  
(US Zone)  
IN TURN  
THRU  
AG Operations

It is recommended that no action be taken with regard to this matter.

For the A C of S, G-2:

1 Incl: n/c

DUPRE SASSARD,  
Lt. Col., CSC,  
Executive.

Telephone: FRANKFURT 2-3674

MEMO FOR RECORD: Personal letter from KURT PILZER, New York City, requests that in connection with ALBERT GOERING'S arrest, consideration be given to Goering's kind favors to Pilzer when latter was subject to Nazi tyranny in Germany.

Presently at  
CIE #4  
Heidelberg  
(to be forwarded  
to Czech authorities)

230575

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## C O M P A Y [REDACTED] A

Ref No SAIC/PIR/48

19 Sep 45

1. REFERENCES: Report Ref No SAIC/PIR/37, dated 28 Jul 45.

## 2. PERSONAL DATA

- a. Surname: GOERING
- b. Christian Name: Albert
- c. Alias: None
- d. Date and Place of Birth: 9 Mar 1895, ROSENHEIM, Bavaria
- e. Nationality Claimed: German
- f. Occupation: Mechanical engineer
- g. Brothers: Hermann

## 3. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

- a. Source of Prisoner, Including Arresting Agency: SALZBURG CIC

- b. Accepted on Recommendation or Request of: G-2, Seventh Army

- c. Date of Arrival: 13 May 45

## 4. INTERROGATION RESULTS:

## a. Introduction

The results of the interrogation of ALBERT GOERING, brother of the REICHSMARSCHALL Hermann, constitutes as cliché a piece of rationalization and "white wash" as SAIC has ever seen. Albert GOERING's lack of subtlety is matched only by the bulk of his obese brother.

His career almost matches the rise of the Nazi Party. From an obscure position as a thermodynamics engineer in 1930, he quickly rose to director of an Italian film firm and expert director for the SKODA Works in PRAGUE and PILSEN by 1938. Strangely enough, it seems that he made most of his progress in looted plants which were incorporated into the HERMANN GOERING Works. This was not nepotism but merely a case of his being able to get along famously with Czechs.

## b. Conflict with the Gestapo

Albert GOERING claims that his life was nothing but one continual battle with the Gestapo. It is seen that the REICHSMARSHALL had nothing else to do except extricate his brother from scrapes where Albert protected his Jewish friend, refused to give the Gestapo information and made politely but stoutly remarks about the Führer. In 1938 he even threatened to blow up the Gestapo office in Berlin if they would not leave the streets with hydrochloric acid.

Still, when he left the country in 1939, German Jews were still being persecuted. He had to go to Switzerland, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and England to find safe haven. He had to keep in contact with the REICHSMARSHALL through various "chancellors" and "ambassadors" and had to constantly change his residence. The very last place he stayed in before coming to America was in a villa owned by the American Consulate for the Ross family, those still living. It is believed that the Ross family was instrumental in getting him into America. It is also believed that they personally interceded with the American Consul of Berlin and he received this fact of intervention with ALBERT GOERING.

C O M P A Y [REDACTED]

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## C O N

B-1 No. 24EC/TTB /43  
19 Sept 45

W. L. LEWIS, of St. Louis, in the same article, can very effectively illustrate this method. He writes: "I have been informed, there will be possible help in the way of assistance from the State and Federal governments."

Following his meeting with Hitler, HIMMELER, MARGENAU, RUNNER, MUeller, police general, VOLLMER, BURGER, German ambassador, BUCHHOLZ, and the unlisted  
others, were present at the meeting between the Reich Minister of Economics, SKODA, and the  
Austria Reichsstatthalter, SKODA's agent and an agent for the SD.

STOKA VOGTEN PÅ STØVLEBAGN PRACTICE MERTO HEDDINGE VOGT, og the  
Preligion to the Dutch Masses of Aida.

Immediately after the creation of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia all available shares of the SKODA Works and the ERNO Mining Works were taken over by Germany, and both firms were consolidated into the HERMANN GOERING Works. Many other firms, mainly in Austria, met this same fate. An executive management committee was formed in PRAGUE under the leadership of BARON von LUDINGHAUSEN, whom ALFRT GOERING describes as being "absolutely unfitted for the job." Two other "incompetents" followed him, GENERAL PETERSEN KIPL of the Reich Ministry of Commerce and SS Col or Brig Gen Dr. Wilhelm VOSS.

Both firms were placed under the jurisdiction of Hermann CORPING's Four Year Plan. Secretary of State KOERNER was responsible for the smooth functioning of the Plan, but source labels him as "incompetent" too.

As a result of improper management and coordination, both firms were removed from the jurisdiction of the Four Year Plan and consolidated into a new organization, the Arms Union SKODA-BRNO, still property of the Reich and under the jurisdiction of Hermann GOERING. LUFTWAFFE Gen BUDENSHAUZ was appointed by Hermann GOERING as his trustee, and the connections of KOERNER were eliminated.

According to source, a sensible and clear-thinking policy was then adopted, due primarily to the efforts of Dr. Karl SCHEVEN and Dr. Paul EHRHARDT, individuals who shared his own particular views. Source claims that Gen. BODENSCHATZ always followed his vice after he had consulted with the experts SCHEVEN and EHRHARDT. He even had VOSS, Pres. of the SKODA Plant removed in Jan 45. Due to his efforts "alone" Czech managers were retained until May 45, since Albert sincerely believed that SKODA employees would follow orders from their own Czech bosses more willingly.

C. Albert GOERING's Activities with the SKODA Works and his Activities in the Balkans

Albert GOERING vehemently denies that his brother Hermann had anything to do with his obtaining a position with the SKODA Works. He claims that he was engaged by the Czechs, and it was only after he was there that he asked his brother if he had any objections. Hermann GOERING, it seems, did not object.

SKODA director Bruno SELITSKY, now in VIENNA, appointed source export manager. However, source claims that his expressed antipathy for the Nazis forced him to leave PRAGUE and go to BUCHAREST. This did not work entirely to source's discomfort, for he still covered export activity to Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, and Italy. Not only did he act as export director for the SKODA and BRNO Munition Works, but he was the representative for the SITTYR DAIMLER PUCE Works in VIENNA, the ANGLO-PRAGER Credit Bank closely connected

GOLDEN EAGLE PRESS

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19 Sep 45

with SKODA), and the OMNIPOL Co (a subsidiary of SKODA).

Source claims that he expected the sale of only peace-time commodities, admittedly a "difficult" task in a world-famed munitions producing plant, and that his activity with war manufacturers was in the supervision of payments and the transfer of credits.

Orders for munitions from SKODA and BRNO for the WEHRMACHT were almost all negotiated through the Army Procurement Branch in BERLIN. Payments were made to the munitions plants mostly in the form of State bonds. In the case of Rumania, this type of State bond payment was handled outside of the Oil Agreement scope (cartel trade agreement between Germany and Rumania). And as a result, Source claims that he had nothing to do with the German Economic Representative in Rumania, NEUBACHER, former mayor of VIENNA, nor with the Embassies.

SKODA had an agreement with STEYR-DAIMLER-PUCH in VIENNA regarding the sale of cars and trucks. The STEYR Works were part of the REICHSWERKE HERMANN GOERING too, and soon source was in charge of the combined sales agencies in Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Bulgaria. The general manager of the STEYR Works in VIENNA was Herr MEINHOLD, an Austrian Nazi of the old "Beer Hall Putsch" days. Albert's partner was the quiet, capable, diligent Director FRANZ GERSCHWERTZ.

SKODA and the BRNO Munitions Works had very close contact with the ANGLO-PRAGER Credit Bank, in both their personal and business relationships. This was a middle-sized English-Czech bank with very good foreign connections. Source claims that very soon his qualifications were noticed, and he became representative and supervisor of the branch offices of the ANGLO-PRAGER Credit Bank in BUCHAREST, BUCHGRADE, and SOFIA. BERLIN ordered the parent office of the bank in PRAGUE to be dissolved, and the branch offices to be incorporated into the DEUTSCHE Bank and the DRESDENER Bank. Albert claims that his efforts postponed the liquidation for a year, and he even maintained the BUCHGRADE branch up to the very end. He claims that this was done "not because of the desirable positions he held in the bank structure, but because as a true business man, he wanted to avoid senseless business transactions and to facilitate the future continuation of operations." As further sources of information about the ANGLO-PRAGER Credit bank, he lists Chief Director KUCERA in PRAGUE, the managing executive of the bank, Jan Vilem HROMADKO, president of the SKODA Works.

The SKODA Works had a subsidiary, the OMNIPOL AG. A large import firm, it carried out such functions as using frozen assets in foreign countries to make purchases in these same countries, and turning exchange for which there was little demand into marketable commodities. When, for example, the Rumanian government would not release money due for payments, OMNIPOL would buy up Rumanian currency in PRAGUE, and convert it into money there. In this way, OMNIPOL would receive payment from Rumania. Or instead of remitting funds in Rumania which were difficult to dispose of in PRAGUE, OMNIPOL would buy Persian gold and diamonds in PRAGUE, and then ship the gold and diamonds to Rumania.

Albert also says the foundations of ERNST REINHOLD'S business into RUMANIA were laid by the 1938 loan from OMNIPOL, PRAGUE, to ROMANIA. This loan was used to buy up Rumanian oil wells and to establish a refinery at TURDA. The oil wells were located in the area of OCSLOD, and the refinery was located in VOSS. Following the actions of Hitler, the RUMANS PROTECTED SKODA IN PRAGUE.

ERNST REINHOLD'S business was taken over by OMNIPOL, PRAGUE, in 1939.

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C O M T

NOV SAT 1948

He was disliked by other officials, source claims, because he was gentle and kinder than the rest of them. Source says he was placed in charge of the Balkans.

Source states that he had no political motives, for he is a member of the Nazi Party.

The last of his business activities in the Balkans was his work for the firm BICKFORD & CO AG, Vienna, Austria, which had its offices in VIENNA. He strongly advised the firm to leave the Reich and never telephoned his name to BICKFORD, who after leaving his firm in SCHOEN'S hands, left for CAIRO shortly before the beginning of the war. He appointed source president and told him to hold the firm for him until after the war. Source was apparently so conscientious that he not only had himself assigned as trustee for the BICKFORD Co through the Reich's Custodian of Alien Property and prevented its amalgamation into some other German firm, but he even claims that he can show a profit for his six years of management. Again he had a very capable manager under him, Dr. Karl Peter NOOTTMAYR BICKFORDFUSE, VIENNA III, SCHWARZENPLATZ 6.

#### e. Relationships of the GOERING Brothers

Source states: "I had no connection with my brother in his position as a statesman; my relationship to him as head of the SKODA Works was one of good understanding, and my relationship to him as a brother was excellent." He states that Hermann GOERING often saved his life and never tried to curtail his Samaritan activities, only cautioning him to have some consideration for his position. Whenever they met, they rarely talked of politics.

Albert claims that for the last year and a half, it had been an open secret that due to the influence of BORMANN, HIMMLER, and GOEBBELS, his brother did not stand nearly as much in favor with HITLER as he had previously. Hermann GOERING knew of GOEBBELS' attitude, but he could never be convinced that HIMMLER bore animosity towards him too.

In conclusion, source stated that he is firmly convinced that the war would have ended much sooner if HITLER had abdicated, or died, and brother Hermann GOERING had become FUEHRER as it had been previously planned.

#### 5. CONCLUSIONS

None.

#### 6. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Albert GOERING was evacuated to USCCPAC, NUERMBERG, on 17 Aug 45.

19 Sep 45

SEVENTH ARMY INTERROGATION CENTER

*Paul Kubala*  
PAUL KUBALA  
Major, MI  
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION: IND  
plus LTC to Major Defense Nationale, 11 copy

C O M T

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Per telecon Lt Martin + Kent  
date 21 April 1947

Lt. Martin of Nurnberg (Office of the Chief  
of Counsel) requests that subject:

GOERING, <sup>AUGUST</sup> ~~Hermann~~ born: 9/12/89

BROTHER

consent of GOERING HERMAN be taken  
into U.S. custody and transferred to  
Nuremberg as witness. (NONVOLUNTARY) Subject  
is employed by the Austrians in the  
Austrian Embassy PRAGUE subject is  
also living in the Embassy, he is  
hoping for Austrian citizenship.

NUREMBERG FBI. NRS.

61205 - 61706 Lt Martin

Per telecon Mr. Taylor 102 + Mr. Kent 21/4/47

Called Mr. Taylor JAWOR, gave him above info.  
Mr. Taylor said he would have to consult Mr.  
Pemberton + call back.

Mr. Taylor called back, said his office could not handle  
this case.

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60645

NAME GORING, ALBERT

GERMANY

ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION

MISC

RETR Brother of Field Marshall GORING. Became general manager of Skoda works when it was annexed to GORING's industrial domain. Living in state in Prague. Has sent wife and carload of personal baggage to Switzerland. Visited Bucharest. Described as Oberdirektor der A.A. VOR Skodawerke in Pilsen, Prague (Sap 41)

14

GOERING  
ALBERT

31G 6 350052

GOERING  
ALBERT

31G 6 350052

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Laufende Nummer	Name (D)	Beruf (bzw. des Mannes)	Früherer Wohnort	Staats- Bürgerschaft	Zuletzt gesiechen in
1	Ehepaar Dr. Alsegg	Film-Direktor, Inter-Gloria	Wien	Ungarn	Rom
2	Alfred Barbasch	Prokurist, Tobis-Scha-Film	Wien	Österreich	Wien
3	Ehepaar Benaroya	Groß-Kaufmann	Paris	Bulgarien	Paris
4	Ehepaar Bentassat	Groß-Kaufmann	Wien	Polen	Bukarest
5	Prof. Dr. med. Bauer	Vorstand Allgemeines Krankenhaus	Wien	Österreich	Wien
6	Prof. Dr. med. Charvat	Internist	Prag	Tscheche	Prag
7	Prof. Dr. med. Diviš	Chirurg	Prag	Tscheche	Prag
8	Prokurist Gratien	in Firma Hünigant	Paris	Frankreich	Paris
9	Dr. iur. W. Grüss	Direktor, Tobis-Scha-Film	Wien	Österreich	Wien
10	Michael Hohensinn	Kaufhaus-Inhaber	Mauterndorf	Österreich	Mauterndorf
11	Ing. Vilém Hromádko	Präsident Skoda-Werke Prag	Prag	Tscheche	Prag
12	Erzherzog Joseph Ferdinand	Erzherzog von Österreich	Mondsee	Österreich	Mondsee
13	Ing. Georg Kantor	Delegierter Skoda-Werke Prag	Budapest	Ungarn	Budapest
14	Dr. med. L. Kovacs	Internist	Rom	Ungarn	Rom
15	Fräulein Franz Lehár	Meister der Operette	Wien	Ungarn/Polen	Bad Ischl
16	Fräulein M. Likar	Regierungsrats-Tochter	Wien	Österreich	Wien
17	Fräulein V. Maschek	Direktor Skoda-Werke, Prag	Bukarest	Rumänien	Bukarest
18	Dr. med. Medrev	Internist Allgem. Krankenhaus	Wien	Österreich	Wien

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Menschen, denen ich bei eigener Gefahr  
(meinmal Sehnsucht - Haftbefehle!) leben  
oder Einkeng rettete.

230583

Jetztiger Wohnort ② Art der Hilfe Rasse Bemerkungen.

Hollywood mit Devisen u. Interventionen. Jüde

England Stellung, gehabt, für seine - Papiere Jüde

Engl. Flotte, Friede d' Allemagne bei deutschen Behörden Jüde  
in London, in Diensten, im Dienst, Angeklagt

Engl. Kriegs, Ausweissberhandlung Devisen, Intervent., Vize Flottabot Jüde

Amerika

Brag. II, Heydrich - Ufer 18 Aus Kong. - Lager Dachau - befreit. Amer

Brag - Podoli, Heinrich Sohn aus dem Lager befreit Amer

Paris, Friedenstrümpfchen Honore' Transportschiff Kriegsgefangene Amer

aus dem Lager befreit Amer

England? Ausreise ermöglicht, Devisenbedarf Jüde

Münzendorf, Land Salzburg Aus Kong. - Lager Dachau - befreit Amer Todes-Motiv verhindert

Brag - Podoli, K. Salzburg 482 Aus Gestapo - Gefängnis befreit. Amer

Wihne in Nordsee

Aus Kong. - Lager Dachau - befreit Amer

Kong. - Lager Birkensfeld Würzburg bei Skoda, Geld und Amer

Papiere, Dokete, aus Lager Birkensfeld

Rom, Via Padova 19 Intervent., bei italien. Regierung Jüde

Bad Ischl, Lehar, Kaiser & Weitnerer Intervention, in Berlin wegen jüdischer Saefahrtanordnung

Weitner, Salzburg - same 10 Intervention bei Segnitz Hall -

Brinkart, Skoda in. Copen 3 Völking bei Skoda gebahlt Amer

Völk - Beschaffungslist Amerikatia

Amerika? Ausreise ermöglicht

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9

19	Ernst de Mont Mollin	Regisseur	Monte Carlo	Sofia	Schweiz	Sofia
20	Dir. Jan Morávek	Drehbuch	Brünn	Prag	Tscheche	Brünn
21	Braník Hans Moser	Film - Schauspieler	Wien	Österreich	Österreich	Brünn
22	Baník Serge Otzový	Film - Produzent	Berlin	Russland	Berlin	Berlin
23	Inspektor Pernkopf	Salinen - Inspektor	Bad Ischl	Österreich	Bad Ischl	
24	Familien Pilzer	Film - Produzenten	Wien	Österreich	Zürich	
25	Familie Pollack	Inhaber Filmverleihsgesell.	Prag	Polen	Prag	
26	Wm von Henry Porten	Film - Schauspieler	Garmisch - Partenkirchen	Deutschl		
27	Dr. Karel v. Schüchnigg	Bindenkunst	Österreich	Wien	Österreich	Wien
28	Gen. Dr. Bruno Seletzky	Mojara u. d. Höchsteiter	Wien	Österreich	Wien	
29	Major Frank Short	Englischer Major u. d. Innsbrucker	Wien	England	Wien	
30	Eduard Simonet	Groß - Besitzer	Königgrätz	Prag	Tscheche	Prag
31	Hans Stachl	Dramaturg	Prag	Deutschl	Prag	
32	Gen. Dr. Karel Staller	Generaldirektor Waffen-	Prag	Tscheche	Prag	
33	Dr. Vilém Székely	Film - Produzent	Wien-Rom	Ungar	Paris	
34	Dir. Ernő Zrnó	Drehbuch Drehbuch A. S.	Prag	Prag	Prag	

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Inq. Albert Göring.  
Mar 1945.

230586

DE SUISSE  
TURQUIE E 2001.02/17/71  
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682/1 A. (B. 24.A(4) 1945)  
15. MRZ. 1946

Ankara, le 31 janvier 1946.

Original dans: A.(4) ✓ f6  
Copie pour : 316.30 Allemagne  
A (4) -

Monsieur le Ministre,

En me référant au télégramme No. 220, du 21 décembre dernier, par lequel vous aviez exprimé le désir d'être mis en possession de copies relatives à la partie financière des Procès-Verbaux de reprise des Intérêts allemands en Turquie, j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser, par le même courrier, les documents en question.

Je crois bien faire de les accompagner des commentaires ci-après, pour la meilleure intélligence des textes:

Par mon télégramme No. s29 du 4 août 1944, vous aviez appris que l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, M. von Papen, avait quitté la capitale. Ce fut M. Albert Jenke, Ministre plénipotentiaire, qui le remplaça.

Quelques heures avant son départ, le 3 août, M. von Papen signé avec moi le Procès-Verbal de remise des archives, bâtiments, effets mobiliers, valeurs et fonds par l'Ambassade d'Allemagne à la Légation de Suisse (annexe No. 1). Si, à cette date, il y eut ainsi "de jure" prise à charge par la Confédération, il ne fut possible à la Légation d'effectuer la reprise "de facto" qu'au départ du groupe officiel d'échange, soit le 17 avril 1945. Un texte additionnel, rédigé au verso du Procès-Verbal du 3 août et signé le 16 avril 1945, précise l'établissement d'un Procès-Verbal complémentaire et y renvoie expressément.

C'est, en effet, à cette même date, du 16 avril, veille du départ d'Ankara du groupe officiel d'échange, qui se rendait à Istanbul pour s'embarquer sur le "Drottningholm",

A la Division des Intérêts Etrangers,  
du Département Politique Fédéral,

Berne.

230587

- 2 -

que M. Jenke, chef du convoi allemand, apposa avec moi sa signature au bas du Procès-Verbal complémentaire. Comme la lecture de ce document (annexe No. 2) vous permettra de le constater, seul le point 7 a trait à la question financière, dont les détails sont communiqués à l'annexe VII (annexe No. 3) ; c'est donc en date du 16 avril 1945 que l'état de caisse (Kassenbestand) de l'ancienne Ambassade d'Allemagne fut arrêté. La transformation de l'Ambassade en centre de confinement, le 1er septembre 1944, lorsque les opérations militaires dans les Balkans interdirent tout rapatriement par chemin de fer, nécessita l'instauration d'une économie domestique ad hoc, qui dura près de 8 mois et dont les ressources financières furent justement les fonds de l'ex-Ambassade, dont une reprise avant le départ de la Mission, le 17 avril 1945, eût été illusoire.

Il en fut de même à Istanbul où, comme vous le savez, diplomates et membres de la colonie étaient répartis entre quatre camps : l'ancien Consulat Général, à Ayas Pacha, les résidences d'été de Thérapia et de Yeniköy, et l'Ecole allemande de Beyoglu.

Ce n'est que le 17 avril 1945 que l'ancien Consul Général d'Allemagne, Fritz von Twardowski, chef responsable des centres de rassemblement d'Istanbul, et mon collaborateur M. Daniel Gagnebin, en charge de la Division Spéciale de notre Consulat, échangèrent les instruments de la remise à la Puissance Protectrice des archives, bâtiments, effets mobiliers et valeurs du Consulat Général à Ayas Pacha (annexe No. 4). Le même jour, le soldé en caisse (annexe No. 5) fut repris par notre Consulat, comme l'attestent les signataires de cette pièce comptable, MM. Trost, caissier de l'ex-Consulat Général, et Koller, comptable de la Division spéciale du Consulat de Suisse.

Quant aux dépôts privés effectués auprès de l'ex-Consulat Général et mentionnés dans le Procès-Verbal précité, ils furent l'objet d'une pièce séparée, Liste IIa, signée par le comptable de la Division Spéciale de notre Consulat à Istanbul (annexe No. 6).

230588

- 3 -

Le 18 avril, MM. von Twardowski et Gagnebin apposèrent leur signatures au bas du Procès-Verbal (annexe No 7 de remise à la Puissance Protectrice du camp de Yeniköy, où une partie de la colonie avait séjourné pendant plus de sept mois.

Seuls les points 4 et 5 dudit Procès-Verbal sont à retenir pour la présente étude: l'Etat de la Caisse de ce lieu de rassemblement (annexe No. 8) est signé, du côté allemand, par M. Ewald Krümmel, ancien Consul Général à Adana, et, du côté suisse, par M. Paul Koller.

La forte dissidence qui se manifesta à Yeniköy, quelques jours avant le départ du "Drottningholm", et qui avait même gagné à sa cause M. Weidtmann, chef du camp, nécessita l'envoi à Yeniköy de M. Krümmel, qui prit la direction de ce lieu de confinement. C'est la raison pour laquelle Krümmel signa, également de concert avec M. Koller, le document qui fait preuve de la reprise par la Puissance Protectrice d'une partie des "Fonds de bienfaisance" (annexe No. 9).

Enfin, l'unique dépôt constitué à Yeniköy, celui de M. Jakob Liebl, chef de la colonie allemande, fait l'objet du point 5 du Procès-Verbal et d'une pièce séparée, signée par le déposant et M. Gagnebin (annexe No. 10).

Toujours en sa qualité de Chef responsable des centres de rassemblement d'Istanbul, M. von Twardowski apposa, le 18 avril 1945, sa signature au pied du "Protokoll betreffend Uebergabe der Archive, Gebäude, Mobiliarstücke, Werte und Geldbeträge des Lagers Therapia durch das Deutsche Generalkonsulat an das Schweizerische Konsulat", et M. Gagnebin en fit de même (annexe No. 11). Au point 5 dudit Procès-Verbal, l'état de caisse du camp de Therapia fut communiquée et reproduit, d'autre part, sous forme d'une pièce séparée, signée des comptables habilités à opérer (annexe No. 12).

La lecture de ce Procès-Verbal, établi à Thérapia le 18 avril 1945, vous apprendra, en outre, que des dépôts y furent constitués. Un bordereau, désigné "liste 2" (annexe No. 13), en énumère les déposants aussi bien de valeurs que de documents personnels ou de bijoux; ce ne sont que les

230589

- 4 -

premiers qui font l'objet de la présente communication. Le dit bordereau porte les signatures de l'ancien Consul d'Allemagne à Trabzon, M. F. Wussow, qui fonctionnait alors comme chef du lieu de confinement de Thérapia, et de M. Daniel Gagnebin. Pour chacun des 4 dépôts de valeurs dont il s'agit, une pièce a été établie. Celles qui ont trait aux biens de M. Wussow et de M. von Schweinitz, précédemment Consul d'Allemagne à Iskenderum, portent la date du 18 avril, alors que les documents qui font preuve de ~~la~~ la remise de sommes, en Ltqs., appartenant à M. Dittmann, ancien Consul Général d'Allemagne à Izmir, au Général Rhode, précédemment Attaché Militaire du Reich en Turquie, sont datées du 20 avril. Il parut indiqué d'ajouter ces 2 derniers dépôts, effectués quelques heures avant le départ du "Drottningholm", à ceux dont il est question plus haut (soit ceux de MM. Wussow et von Schweinitz).

En effet, de tous les Procès-Verbaux de reprise des biens allemands par la Puissance Protectrice, celui de Thérapia fut signé le dernier, et sa rédaction permettait l'adjonction de ces deux dépôts, dont l'existence fut portée à la connaissance de M. von Twardowsky, son signataire du côté allemand, et de M. Wussow qui en accepta l'addition sous chiffres 7 et 8 de la "liste 2".

Pour l'Ecole allemande, quatrième centre de rassemblement à Istanbul, il ne puttêtre question d'une reprise par la Puissance Protectrice. En effet, le 17 avril 1945, les dissidents de Thérapia et de Yeniköy y furent installés, sur l'ordre de la Direction della Sûreté générale, qui passa outre aux objections que M. Gagnebin formula à ce sujet. Il fallut se résoudre à accepter un tel sort, le statut de l'école, dont nous n'avions que la sauvegarde et non point la garde, ne nous permettant pas de résister aux pouvoirs publics.

Le moment de quitter l'Ecole avec une poignée de ses occupants, dont le désir d'être rapatriés n'avait point fléché, M. Liebl, chef du camp, remit à M. Daniel Gagnebin les valeurs détenues ce jour, 17 avril 1945, à l'Ecole allemande (annexe No. 14). Outre les sommes appelées "fonds de roulement", la Puissance Protectrice reprit notamment, la seconde partie des "Fonds de bienfaisance".

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230590

- 5 -

Enfin, il y a lieu d'ajouter, à ces divers documents, une pièce et ses annexes qu'il m'a été impossible de rattacher à un procès-verbal et qui, néanmoins, devrait trouver place parmi les opérations de reprise qui se sont déroulées à Istanbul.

Les prescriptions turques en matière d'exportation de devises n'autorisaient les membres de groupe d'échange à sortir de Turquie qu'une somme de Ltqs. 25.—; c'est la raison pour laquelle au moment où le "Drottningholm" allait lever l'ancre, le 21 avril, M. von Walther, Conseiller d'Am-bassade, remit à la Légation une somme représentant le total des excédents de devises. Cette ultime opération fut consignée dans une note (annexe No. 15) rédigée, le même jour, par M. von Walther et accompagnée de trois listes des déposants qui appartenaient aussi bien au personnel de l'Ambassade et des Consulats qu'aux membres de la colonie.

Sitôt après la rupture des relations diplomatiques et commerciales entre la Turquie et le Reich, les Consulats d'Allemagne reçurent l'ordre de remettre tous leurs biens à la Puissance Protectrice, et d'organiser le rapatriement de leur personnel et des membres de leur colonie.

Ainsi, à Trabzon, MM. F. Wussow, Consul d'Allemagne, et notre compatriote W. Schühli, agissant comme mon représentant personnel, signèrent un Procès-Verbal de remise, le 12 août 1944 (annexe No. 16). Les rédacteurs de ce document ont indiqué au point 6 que les fonds détenus alors au Consulat d'Allemagne faisaient l'objet d'une opération de reprise de la part de la Puissance Protectrice. Leur montant se trouvait indiqué dans une pièce séparée (annexe No. 17), il s'agissait en l'occurrence de l'encaisse dudit Consulat.

Deux jours plus tard, le 14 août, MM. H. Bittmann, Consul général d'Allemagne à Izmir, et J. Egolf, citoyen suisse, mon représentant personnel, apposèrent leur signature sur le Procès-Verbal de remise à la Légation des archives, bâtiments, biens et valeurs du Consulat Général (annexe No. 18). Seul le point 6 de cette pièce a trait à la question financière; il renvoie à une "liste VII" relative aux fonds dudit Consulat Général (annexe ).

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ce document n'a pas été signée par les intéressés mais, comme toutes les autres pièces annexes, elle se trouve rattachée au Procès-Verbal du 14 août par un cordeau aux couleurs allemandes, fixé par les sceaux en cire du Consulat Général et de M. Egolf.

Bien que votre télégramme No. 220 n'ait mentionné que les opérations de reprise des intérêts allemands, j'ai estimé opportun, pour compléter utilement votre documentation, de vous faire tenir également, par ce courrier, toutes pièces relatives à la remise aux Autorités turques de ces intérêts, en tant que ces pièces ont trait à l'étude de ce jour.

Par lettre du 16 juin 1945, en réponse à une note que je lui avait adressée le 12 mai, le Ministère turc des Affaires Etrangères, ainsi qu'on sait, pria la Légation de se dessaisir des biens que celle-ci détenait au titre des intérêts allemands. Par mes télégrammes nos. 176 et 177 du 16 juin 1945, vous fûtes informé de ce préambule à la remise qui eut lieu le 26 juin, à Ankara. Ce jour-là, je signai avec MM. Belbez, directeur de la Ière section du 2ème Département du Ministère, et K. Koç, du même Département, le Procès-Verbal dont un extrait, relatif à sa partie financière, est joint à cette communication (annexe No. 20).

Le seul point à retenir est le point 6, qui traite des dépôts d'espèces effectués par les membres de l'ancienne Ambassade. Ceux-ci font l'objet d'une pièce séparée, pièce VIA (annexe qui fut signée par mon collaborateur M. J. Mallet et M. K. Koç, du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères).

Comme vous vous en souviendrez, la remise des fonds fut différée de quelques semaines, et ce n'est que le 12 septembre de l'année dernière qu'un Procès-Verbal fut établi à ce sujet et signé par moi-même et M. F. Belbez, pour le gouvernement turc (annexe No. 22).

Ainsi que vous pourrez le constater à la lecture de ce document, la Légation remit alors les fonds et valeurs que lui avaient confiés l'ex-Ambassade et les anciens Consulats d'Allemagne. Ces fonds du Reich repris en août 1944 à Trabzon et Izmir, en avril 1945 à Ankara et Istanbul constituaient donc un tout, lors de la remise aux Autorités turques.

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- 7 -

Un bordereau (annexe No. 23) également signé avec moi par M. Belbez, spécifiait les montants en question et détailla notamment les importants dépôts d'or appartenant à la "Dresdner-Bank."

Trois jours plus tard, le 29 juin, à Istanbul, M. Belbez et moi-même apposâmes nos signatures au pied du Procès-Verbal de remise, aux Autorités turques, des Archives, des immeubles diplomatique et consulaires allemands à Istanbul, Thérapia et Yeniköy ainsi que les effets mobiliers et valeurs s'y trouvant (annexe No. 24).

Vous noterez que, si la reprise des intérêts allemands à Istanbul, quelques mois plus tôt (en avril 1945), avait été, pour des raisons techniques, fractionnée entre l'ancien Consulat Général, à Ayas Pacha, et les résidences d'été, à Yeniköy et Thérapia, il n'en fut pas de même lors de la remise au Gouvernement de la République. Un seul Procès-Verbal consacra cette opération d'ensemble.

Il faut noter ici les points 6 et 8 dont les annexes, les pièces VIIa et VIIIa (annexes Nos. 25 et 26), retiendront votre intérêt. Elles ont trait aux dépôts de valeurs effectués par le personnel diplomatique et consulaire allemand ainsi que par les membres de la colonie. Ces deux documents furent signés par M. Daniel Cagnebin, d'une part, et par MM. Belbez, du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et Suat Kutat, directeur de l'administration des biens nationaux d'Istanbul, d'autre part; c'est à cette administration qu'incombait, en fait, la reprise des biens allemands à Istanbul.

A Trabzon, le 11 juillet de l'année dernière, MM. F. Belbez et P. Barbey, Chancelier de la Légation, signèrent, le premier pour le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et le second pour la Légation, un Procès-Verbal de remise des biens allemands se trouvant en cette ville (annexe No. 27).

Un dépôt en monnaie turque, qu'avait constitué M. F. Wussow, ancien Consul d'Allemagne à Trabzon, indiqué au point 6 dudit Procès-Verbal fait l'Objet de la pièce VI (annexe No. 28). Ce fut d'ailleurs l'unique somme confiée au Gouvernement de la République, à Trabzon.

La remise des biens allemands d'Izmir, effectuée le 9 juillet, ne portant pas sur des fonds et valeurs, je m'abstiens

d'en reproduire le Procès-Verbal.

Les opérations seront définitivement achevées, d'ici quelques jours, lorsque je ferai tenir aux Autorités turques le solde des fonds de roulement que je détiens encore; ainsi que les fonds de bienfaisance de l'ancien Consulat Général d'Allemagne à Istanbul. Je ne manquerai pas de vous informer de cette remise finale et de vous communiquer les pièces susceptibles de vous intéresser.

Je m'excuse de ce rapport trop circonstancié, mais, s'agissant d'opérations très nombreuses, fort diverses et souvent délicates, j'ai jugé préférable de joindre aux pièces annexes un commentaire détaillé pour servir de guide.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

sig: (E. Lardy)

Annexes: 28 pièces mentionnées.

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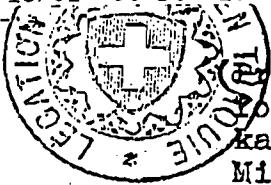
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ANNEXE N° 22

Procès-Verbal de remise, aux Autorités Turques,  
de divers fonds et valeurs de l'ancienne Ambas-  
sade d'Allemagne à Ankara établi  
le 12 septembre 1945!

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Procès-Verbal de remise, aux Autorités Turques, de divers fonds et valeurs de l'ancienne Ambassade d'Allemagne à Ankara établi le 12 septembre 1945 et signé par M. E. Lardy, Ministre de Suisse en Turquie, et M. Fikret Belbez, Directeur de la 1ère Section du 2ème Département du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.)

### PROCES - VERBAL

de remise, aux Autorités Turques, de divers fonds et valeurs versés à la Légation de Suisse en Turquie par l'ex-Ambassade et les anciens Consulats d'Allemagne et pris à charge par la Légation au nom de la Confédération, Puissance Protectrice des intérêts du Reich, à titre de dépôts et de fonds de roulement.

Par lettre (N° 12999/40) du 16 juin 1945, en réponse à une note du 12 mai dernier, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République Turque a fait savoir à la Légation de Suisse que, du moment où le Gouvernement Fédéral, en raison du fait que le Reich Allemand avait capitulé sans conditions, cessait de reconnaître le Gouvernement Allemand et se considérait comme délié de sa tâche de sauvegarde des intérêts du Reich, le Gouvernement de la République, d'accord avec les Puissances intéressées, priait la Légation de Suisse de bien vouloir se dessaisir des biens qu'elle détenait au titre des intérêts allemands.

Eu égard à cette demande formelle et sur instructions spéciales à cet effet, récemment reçues de son Gouvernement, la Légation de Suisse, a fait ce jour, 12 septembre 1945, remise au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des fonds ci-après, dont il est, par le présent procès-verbal, donné décharge pleine et entière à la Légation ; à savoir :

E.L.

(Paraphe de Monsieur le Ministre)

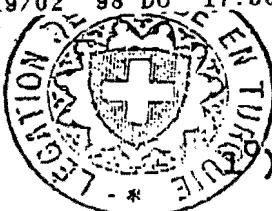
Lardy

F.B.

(Paraphe de Monsieur Fikret)

Belbez

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- 2 -

- Désignés à la Légation comme propriété du Reich Allemand :
- a) trois cent cinquante mille Livres Turques (350'000 Ltqs) en billets de banque;
  - b) douze (12) lingots d'or d'un poids brut approximatif de cent quarante-trois kilos et six cents grammes (Kgs 143,6);
  - c) douze mille sept cent quatre-vingt-dix-neuf (12'799) pièces d'or de différentes nationalités et frappes;
- 2°) Désignés à la Légation comme propriété de la "Dresdner Bank", à Berlin, qui en avait fait remise à l'Ambassade d'Allemagne à titre de dépôt :
- a) sept (7) sacs contenant des lingots d'or d'un poids total approximatif de cent kilos (Kgs 100);
  - b) vingt mille (20'000) pièces d'or de différentes nationalités et frappes;
- le tout suivant bordereau détaillé annexé au présent procès-verbal, dont il forme partie intégrante.
- Les valeurs en or (espèces et lingots) furent, lors de la reprise par la Légation, reçues en sacs et boîtes fermés, étiquetés, plombés ou scellés par l'ancienne Ambassade d'Allemagne; ils sont remis au Ministère tels quels.
- Sur instructions de son Gouvernement, la Légation conserve, à titre de fonds de roulement, une encaisse en Livres turques calculée de façon à couvrir les frais de liquidation de la Division Spéciale de la Légation (Section des intérêts allemands), y compris les indemnités éventuelles au personnel de l'ancienne Ambassade licencié, les traitements et frais de voyage de retour du personnel suisse rapatrié, les loyers encore à courir, etc. ainsi qu'en prévision de réclamations encore possibles de la part de tiers, etc. A la date de signature du présent procès-verbal, soit le 12 septembre 1945, l'encaisse dont il s'agit se montait à Ltqs 170'537,55 (cent soixante-dix mille cinq cent trente-sept Livres turques et cinquante-cinq piastres).

A clôture définitive des comptes, le reliquat éventuel

E.L.

(Paraphe de Monsieur le Ministre Lardy)

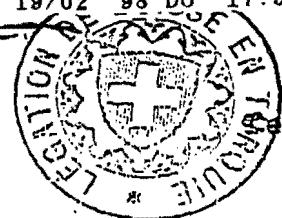
F.B.

(Paraphe de Monsieur Fikret Belbez.)

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Sara, cas échéant, l'objet d'une remise pour solde.

Le présent procès-verbal fait suite aux quatre procès-verbaux signés, respectivement, à Ankara et Istanbul les 26 et 29 juin 1945, à Izmir le 9 juillet dernier et à Trabzon le 11 du même mois; auxquels s'ajoute encoore le procès-verbal de remise de l'hôtel de la Légation de Tchécoslovaquie, en date du 14 décembre 1944.

Fait en double exemplaire, à Ankara,  
le 12 septembre 1945.

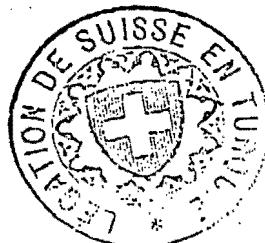
POUR  
LA LEGATION DE SUISSE:  
(sig.) E. Lardy  
MINISTRE DE SUISSE

POUR LE  
MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES  
(sig.) Fikret Belbez

N° 48/46 VU A LA LEGATION DE SUISSE EN TURQUIE  
pour copie certifiée conforme à l'original  
comprenant 3 (trois) pages.

Ankara, le 31 janvier 1946.

T.E. Pos 9<sup>d</sup>  
gratuit  
(document de service)



(Par)

GAGNEBIN

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(E 2001-02 / 17/71)

(2).- WX.

*für alle*  
Notiz  
für Herrn Minister Zehnder.

8.5/XT

Auf Grund der Unterlagen unserer Schutzmachtabteilung konnte ich betreffend die "Goldangelegenheit" folgendes feststellen

1. In Ausübung von Schutzmachtfunktionen hat die Schweizerische Gesandtschaft in Ankara (Minister Lardy) nach der Abreise von Botschafter von Papen (Anfang August 1944) und seines Mitarbeiterstabes (April 1945) übernommen
  - a) als Eigentum des Reiches: 14 Goldbarren (ca. 162 kg in Säcken); am 12.9.44 von der Deutschen Botschaft in Ankara durch Herrn Legationssekretär Umbricht übernommen); 12.799 verschiedene Goldmünzen (in Kassetten und Säcken);
  - b) als Eigentum der Dresdener Bank: 20.000 Napoleons (in 20 Säcken); ca. 100 kg Gold in Barren (in 7 Säcke am 16.4.1945 gleichzeitig mit den Napoleons von der Deutschen Botschaft in Ankara übernommen).
2. Am 12.9.1945 wurden dem Türkischen Auswärtigen Amt in Ankara wieder übergeben
  - a) als Eigentum des Reiches: 12 Goldbarren (ca. 143,6 kg in 6 Säcken); 12.799 verschiedene Goldmünzen (in Kassetten und Säcken);
  - b) als Eigentum der Dresdener Bank: 20.000 Napoleons (in 20 Säcken); ca. 100 kg Gold in Barren (in 7 Säcken).

Das Uebernahmeprotokoll erwähnt ausdrücklich, dass die Säcke und Kassetten den türkischen Behörden, die auf eine Oeffnung verzichteten, so übergeben wurden, wie sie die deutschen Vertretungen ablieferten (etikettiert sowie plombiert oder versiegelt). Das Türkische Auswärtige Amt hat der Schweizerischen Gesandtschaft dafür Decharge erteilt.

3. Aus der Abrechnung, so wie sie sich gemäss den mir zur Verfügung stehenden Unterlagen präsentiert, ergibt sich, dass die Schweizerische Gesandtschaft 2 Goldbarren im Gewichte von ca. 18,4 kg aus dem Eigentum des Reiches zurückbehalten hat. Möglicherweise wurde sie verkauft, um die Betriebsmittelkasse zu öffnen. Ich habe eine Kopie dieser Notiz an die Buchhaltung geschickt mit der Bitte, über diesen Punkt wenn möglich noch Nachforschungen anzustellen.

1. November 1952.

*Mein Name  
ausserordentl.  
Lehrer für  
Völkerrecht*

*Numbauer*

230599

E 2001 (02/17/21)

ANNEEXE N° 23

Bordereau annexé du Procès-Verbal de remise, aux  
Autorités Turques, de divers fonds et valeurs de  
l'ancienne Ambassade d'Allemagne à Ankara établi  
le 12 septembre 1945.

230600

(Bordereau annexe du Procès-Verbal de remise, aux Autorités Turques, de divers fonds et valeurs de l'ancienne Ambassade d'Allemagne à Ankara établi le 12 septembre 1945 et signé par M. E. Lardy, Ministre de Suisse en Turquie, et MM. Fikret Belbez, Directeur de la 1ère Section du 2ème Département du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, et Adnan Akasat, fonctionnaire au Ministère des Finances, et suivi d'un Post-Scriptum également signé par MM. E. Lardy et F. Belbez.)

( Remise des biens allemands par la Légation de Suisse au  
Ministère Turc des Affaires Etrangères.)

Annexe au Procès-Verbal du 12 septembre 1945.

B O R D E R E A U

détailé des espèces et autres valeurs remises.

## I. Désignés à la Légation comme

PROPRIÉTÉ DU REICH ALLEMAGNE :

## A. Papier-monnaie :

Ltgs 350'000 (trois cent cinquante mille Livres turques) en billets de banque, à savoir :

220 billets de Ltgs 1'000,- = Ltgs 220'000,-

260 billets de Ltqs 500,- = Ltqs 130'000,-

### B. Or en lingots :

- 1) un sac (N° 1) contenant 2 (deux) lingots, d'un poids brut approximatif de Kg. 23,300 (vingt-trois kilos et trois cents grammes);
  - 2) un sac (N° 2) contenant 2 (deux) lingots, d'un poids brut approximatif de Kg. 24,300 (vingt-quatre kilos et trois cents grammes);
  - 3) un sac (N° 3) contenant 2 (deux) lingots, d'un poids brut approximatif de Kg. 23,- (vingt-trois kilos);
  - 4) un sac (N° 4) contenant 2 (deux) lingots, d'un poids brut approximatif de Kg. 25,- (vingt-cinq kilos);
  - 5) un sac (N° 5) contenant 2 (deux) lingots, d'un poids brut approximatif de Kg. 24,- (vingt-quatre kilos);
  - 6) un sac (N° 6) contenant 2 (deux) lingots, d'un poids brut approximatif de Kg. 24,- (vingt-quatre kilos);

soit, au total, 12 (douze) lingots d'or d'un poids brut approximatif de Kg. 143,600 (cent quarante-trois kilos et six cents grammes.

E.L.

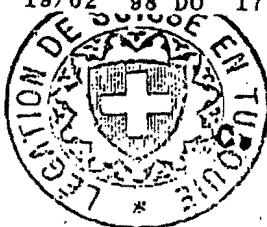
( Paraphe de Monsieur le Ministre ) ( Paraphe de Monsieur Fikret )  
Lardy Belbez

F.B.

Belhev

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230601

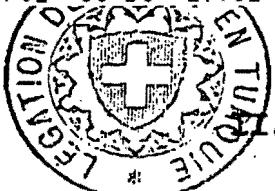


Or monnayé :

- 7) une boîte (N° 1) contenant 1'594 (mille cinq cent quatre-vingt quatorze) pièces d'or de différentes nationalités;
  - 8) une boîte (N° 2) contenant 1'000,-(mille) pièces d'or de différentes nationalités;
  - 9) une boîte (N° 3) contenant 800 (huit cents) pièces d'or anglaises, dites "Kings";
  - 10) une boîte (N° 4) contenant 200 (deux cents) pièces d'or anglaises, dites "Kings";
  - 11) une boîte (N° 5) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or françaises, dites "Napoléons-barbes";
  - 12) une boîte (N° 6) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or françaises, dites "Napoléons-barbes";
  - 13) une boîte (N° 7) contenant 250 (deux cent cinquante) pièces d'or belges, dites "Belgas" et 250 (deux cent cinquante) pièces d'or françaises, dites "Républiques";
  - 14) une boîte (N° 8) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or françaises, dites "Napoléons";
  - 15) une boîte (N° 9) contenant 500 (cinq cents) pièces d'or françaises, dites "Républiques";
  - 16) un sac (N° 10) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or anglaises, dites "Kings";
  - 17) un sac (N° 11) contenant 338 (trois cent trente-huit) pièces d'or, dites "Barbes" et 50 (cinquante) pièces d'or, dites "Dames";
  - 18) un sac (N° 12) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or, dites "Sovereigns";
  - 19) un sac (N° 13) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or, dites "Sovereigns";
  - 20) un sac (N° 14) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or anglaises, dites "Kings";
  - 21) un sac (N° 15) contenant 317 (trois cent dix-sept) pièces d'or anglaises, dites "Kings";
  - 22) un sac (N° 16) contenant 500 (cinq cents) pièces d'or, dites "Barbes";
- soit, au total, 9 (neuf) boîtes et 7 (sept) sacs, contenant 12'799 (douze mille sept cent quatre-vingt-dix-neuf) pièces d'or de différentes nationalités.

E.L. F.B.

(Paraphes de MM. E. Lardy et F. Belbez)



1. Désignés à la Légation comme

PROPRIETE DE LA "DRESDENER BANK"

A. Or en lingots:

- 23) six sacs (N° 1 à 6) contenant chacun 15 (quinze) kilos d'or en lingots;
- 24) un sac (N° 7) contenant 10 (dix) kilos d'or en lingots;  
soit, au total, 7 (sept) sacs contenant 100 (cent) kilos d'or en lingots.

B. Or monnayé:

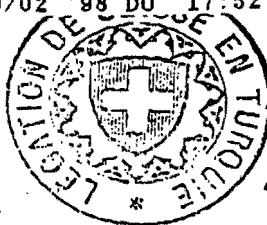
- 25) un sac (N° 8) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or françaises, dites "Napoléons-barbes";
- 26) un sac (N° 9) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or belges, dites "Napoléons-belges";
- 27) un sac (N° 10) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or belges dites "Napoléons-belges";
- 28) un sac (N° 11) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or belges dites "Napoléons-belges";
- 29) un sac (N° 12) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or belges dites "Napoléons-belges";
- 30) un sac (N° 13) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or belges dites "Napoléons-belges";
- 31) un sac (N° 14) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or italiennes, dites "Napoléons-italiens";
- 32) un sac (N° 15) contenant 800 (huit cents) pièces d'or françaises, dites "Napoléons-anc" et 200 (deux cents) pièces d'or françaises, dites "Napoléons-lator";
- 33) un sac (N° 16) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or italiennes, dites "Napoléons-italiens";
- 34) un sac (N° 17) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or belges dites "Napoléons-belges";
- 35) un sac (N° 18) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or belges dites "Napoléons-belges";
- 36) un sac (N° 19) contenant 500 (cinq cents) pièces d'or françaises, dites "Napoléons-barbes" et 500 (cinq cents) pièces d'or italiennes, dites "Napoléons italiens";
- 37) un sac (N° 20) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or françaises, dites "Napoléons barbes";
- 38) un sac (N° 21) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or belges dites "Napoléons belges";
- 39) un sac (N° 22) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or françaises, dites "Napoléons barbes";

E.L. F.B.

(Paraphée de MM. E. Lardy et F. Belbez)

- 4 -

230603



- 40) un sac (N° 23) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or fran-  
çaises, dites "Napoléons barbes";  
 41) un sac (N° 24) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or belges,  
dites "Napoléons belges";  
 42) un sac (N° 25) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or belges,  
dites "Napoléons belges";  
 43) un sac (N° 26) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or italiennes  
dites "Napoléons italiens";  
 44) un sac (N° 27) contenant 1'000 (mille) pièces d'or italiennes  
dites "Napoléons italiens";

soit, au total, 20 (vingt) sacs contenant 20'000 (vingt mille)  
pièces d'or de différentes nationalités.

Vu et reconnu exact.

POUR  
LA LEGATION DE SUISSE  
(sig.) E. Lardy  
MINISTRE DE SUISSE

POUR LE  
MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES  
(sig.) Fikret Belbez  
(sig.) A. Akasat

Les soussignés tiennent à préciser que les 49 (quarante-neuf) sacs et boîtes munis de sceaux et plombs allemands intacts, mentionnés sur le présent bordereau et déclarés, conformément aux indications fournies à la Légation par l'ex-Ambassade comme contenant des lingots et des pièces d'or ont été pris en charge par le Ministère sans procéder à une ouverture de contrôle.

(sig.) E. Lardy

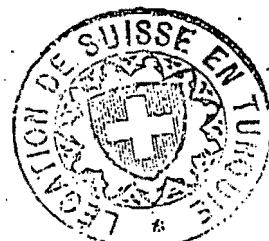
(sig.) Fikret Belbez

N° 49/46 VU A LA LEGATION DE SUISSE EN TURQUIE  
pour copie certifiée conforme à l'original  
comportant 4 (quatre) pages.

Ankara, le 31 janvier 1946.

T.E. Pos 9<sup>d</sup>  
gratuit  
(document de service)

(Sig) E. Lardy



MINISTRE DE SUISSE

(Par) GAGNEBIN

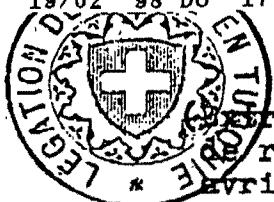
230604

E 1001.02/17/21

ANNEXE N° 3

Extrait de la Pièce VII mentionnée au point 7 du  
Procès-Verbal de reprise de l'ancienne Ambassade  
d'Allemagne à Ankara, du 16 avril 1945.

230605



Extrait de la Pièce VII mentionnée au point 7 du Procès-Verbal de reprise de l'ancienne Ambassade d'Allemagne à Ankara, du 16 Avril 1945 et signée pour la Légation de Suisse par MM. P. Barbey, chanoelier, et W. Mamboury, comptable de la Division Spéciale, et pour l'ancienne Ambassade d'Allemagne par MM. B. Haase, chanoelier, et R. Eimer, secrétaire de Consulat. La pièce VII paraphée par M. E. Lardy, Ministre de Suisse en Turquie, et A. Jenke, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, chef du convoi diplomatique allemand est en outre suivie d'une liste des dépôts privés des membres de l'ex Ambassade, signée par MM. Barbey et Haase et également paraphée par MM. Lardy et Jenke.)

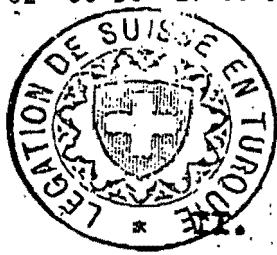
### Anlage VII.

#### Übernahmeprotokoll.

Unter Bezugnahme auf das heute von Seiner Exzellenz Herrn Etienne Lardy, Gesandter der Schweizerischen Bundesregierung, und Herrn Gesandten Jenke unterzeichnete Zusatzübergabeprotokoll erklären hiermit die Unterzeichneten, die folgenden Kassenbestände, Bankguthaben, Golddepots und Dokumente übernommen bzw. übergeben zu haben:

I. X 1.) Kassenbestand:	293.640,10 Tpf.
2.) Bankkonto:	
a) Konto bei der Deutschen Bank, Istanbul <del>diwnt</del> Ankara 23.8 - 30.9.44	343.979,60 Tpf.
X b) Konto bei der Deutschen Orient- bank, Istanbul <del>compte</del> "Von Pagel"	160.046,32 Tpf.
X c) Konto bei der Deutschen Orient- bank, Istanbul (Januarkonto)	1.040,52 Tpf.
3.) Golddepot:	
a) in Barren	14 Barren (rd. 162 kg)
b) in Münzen	2.317,- engl. Goldpfunde 10.482,- verschiedene Goldmünzen gemäss 12.799 ✓ anliegendem Bordereau.
4.) ein Golddepot, Eigentum der Dresdner Bank, Berlin, deponiert bei der Deutschen Botschaft, enthaltend:	
	20 Säcke à 1000 Napoléons ✓ 6 Säcke à 15 kg Barrengold ✓ 1 Sack à 10 kg Barrengold. ✓

X Van deuxièmte 1a et 2ème trimestre 1945  
compte "intitulé allemand."



zu I: Der unter Punkt 1.) aufgenommene Kassenbestand wird gleichzeitig mit der Zeichnung des gegenwärtigen Protokolls übergeben.

Die unter Punkt 2.) aufgeführten Bankkonten sind der Schweizerischen Gesandtschaft durch das ehemalige Deutsche Generalkonsulat Istanbul am 7.4.1945 übergeben worden.

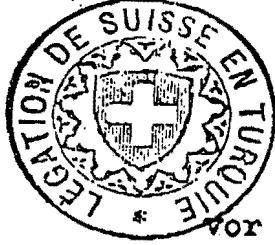
Das unter Punkt 3 a) aufgeführte Golddepot in Barren ist der Schweizerischen Gesandtschaft am 12.9.1944 übergeben worden, für die Legationssekretär Umbricht Quittung erteilte.

Die unter Punkt 3 b) aufgeführten Münzen sind der Schweizerischen Gesandtschaft durch das ehemalige Deutsche Generalkonsulat Istanbul am 2.12.1944 übergeben worden.

Das unter Punkt 4.) aufgeführte Golddepot wird gleichzeitig mit der Zeichnung des gegenwärtigen Protokolls übergeben.

zu II: . . . . . . . . . .

Ferner werden gleichzeitig mit der Unterzeichnung dieses Übernahmeprotokolls die in der Anlage aufgeführten Privathinterlegungen der Mitglieder der ehemaligen Deutschen Botschaft übergeben.



Die Anlagen betreffend diese Hinterlegungen wurden  
vor der Unterzeichnung dieses Übernahmeprotokolls paraphiert.

Ankara, den 16. April 1945.

(sig.) Barbey  
Kanzler

(sig.) Haase  
Kanzler

(sig.) W. Mamboury  
Buchhalter

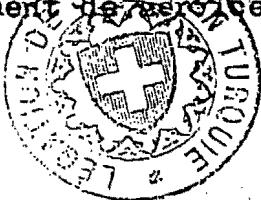
(sig.) Eimer  
Konsulatssekretär,  
Zahlstellenleiter

E.L. A.J.  
(Paraphe de M. le Ministre) (Paraphe de M. le Ministre)  
Lardy Jenke

N° 19/46 VU A LA LEGATION DE SUISSE EN TURQUIE  
pour copie certifiée conforme à l'original  
comportant 3 (trois) pages.

Ankara, le 31 janvier 1946

T.E. Pos 9<sup>d</sup>  
gratuit  
(document de service)



(Sig) E. Lardy

MINISTRE DE SUISSE

(Par.) GAGNEBIN

230608

Rappel de la Section du Contentieux et des Intérêts  
privés à l'étranger (SCIRE) au SICE, 14/12/45

A. La politique alliée à l'égard des biens  
réputés pillés (looted property).

I. Au cours du premier conflit mondial déjà, les puissances anglo-saxonnes avaient voué tous leurs soins à la conduite de la guerre économique dont ils attendaient qu'elle rendît leurs ennemis à merci. L'efficacité de ce raisonnement ayant fait ses preuves, c'est encore mieux préparés dans ce domaine que les Gouvernements de Londres et de Washington sont entrés en lice en 1939 et 1941. Pendant la guerre blanche, il était communément admis que Londres entendait gagner la guerre grâce au blocus. La fortune des armes ayant souri à l'Axe, les conceptions stratégiques alliées ont pris un caractère plus militaire sans que, pour autant, l'on abandonnât la lutte sur le plan économique. Au contraire: celle-ci se fit, toutefois, plus secrète. Sa virulence n'en a qu'augmenté ainsi que l'atteste l'efficacité des listes noires, dont les Alliés se sont servis et se servent plus que jamais pour désorganiser le commerce extérieur de l'Allemagne. On note d'ailleurs une tendance toujours plus marquée de la part de Londres et de Washington, à vouloir utiliser la liste noire comme moyen de pression pour obtenir des entreprises privées suisses qu'elles réduisent leurs livraisons aux pays de l'Axe au delà même des quantités convenues dans les accords de blocus (War Trade Agreement) passés entre la Suisse et les Alliés. La guerre économique de secrète est devenue sournoise.

II. La situation s'est renversée après la bataille de Stalingrad et la propagande dans le camp allié a peu à peu repris ses droits. Jusqu'alors, certaines voix s'étaient certes élevées pour condamner la politique d'annexion allemande et ses répercussions sur la propriété privée des personnes habitant les pays occupés. Ce n'est toutefois guère qu'au début de 1943 que l'opinion mondiale a été saisie du problème. Dans une déclaration solennelle du 5 janvier - qui nous a été officiellement notifiée - , les Gouvernements des Nations Unies ont donné à entendre qu'ils avaient "l'intention de faire tout ce qui est en

- 5 -

faits réels qui, complètement déformés, amplifiés, errangés, - en général très habilement, il faut le reconnaître - donnent à l'ensemble un caractère de vraisemblance qui peut faire impression sur le lecteur non averti. Il est vrai, par exemple, que la Société de Banque Suisse a entretenu des relations avec la Banque argentine Shaw Strupp, mais jamais à sa connaissance, cette dernière, qui est une banque juive, n'a eu affaire pour M. Goering; qui plus est, la banque Shaw Strupp a été régulièrement contrôlée par l'une des fiduciaires les plus connues des Etats-Unis et, pour avoir été sur la liste noire pendant un temps, a dû signer un "undertaking" la plaignant sous le contrôle direct des autorités financières américaines. Il est difficile, dans ces conditions, de concevoir que cette banque ait pu être d'un grand secours au Maréchal Goering. Par les soins de la Légation de Suisse à Washington, un démenti a été publié par l'United Press, le 2 décembre 1944, pour blanchir les services de notre courrier. Il n'a eu que peu de publicité dans la presse américaine.

D'une façon générale, nous sommes à l'affût des nouvelles dont nous pouvons tirer d'utiles indications. Elles sont très rares.

Quoi qu'il en soit, avec la collaboration des Légations et Consulats de Suisse, de la Police des étrangers et du Ministère public fédéral, nous nous efforçons de dépister quiconque chercherait à utiliser nos institutions financières et économiques libérales pour faire réussir des opérations contraires aux principes de neutralité économique que nous entendons respecter. Dès que des raisons péremptoires le justifient, l'entrée en Suisse d'étrangers suspects de desseins inopportuns est refusée et nous savons qu'à plusieurs reprises, ces derniers temps, la Division du Commerce a opposé son veto à des transactions commerciales dont le but évident était d'assurer la fuite en Suisse de capitaux étrangers.

En novembre dernier, la presse américaine a donné une forte publicité aux déclarations d'un "Grand jury" de l'Etat de New York - manière de procureur général, au sens de notre terminologie judiciaire - qui aurait relevé au cours d'un procès

230610

EIDGENÖSSISCHES DEPARTEMENT FÜR  
AUSWÄRTIGE ANGELEGENHEITEN

DÉPARTEMENT FÉDÉRAL DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

DIPARTIMENTO FEDERALE DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

**TASK  
FORCE**

## TELEFAX

**Absender:**

TASK FORCE  
CLAUDE ALTERMATT

TÉL. NR. : +41(0)31 3230483  
TELEFAX : +41(0)31 3230839

REFERENZ : P.931.41-1 - ACL/CUP

DATUM : 19. FEBRUAR 1998

**Empfänger:**

Herrn Christoph Bubb  
Schweizerische Botschaft

WASHINGTON

TELEFAX :

**URGENT**

Anzahl Seiten (inkl. Deckblatt): pages-27-

**Rapport Eizenstat II: Remise d'or douteux par la Suisse aux autorités turques**

Lieber Christoph,

Im Nachgang zu unserem Telefongespräch stelle ich Dir in der Beilage das versprochene Papier zu.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

TASK FORCE  
i.A.

*Claude Altermatt*

(Claude Altermatt)

Beilage: -Note de dossier: Rapport Eizenstat II; Remise d'or douteux par la Suisse aux autorités turques

- Historische Dokumente dazu

230611

DE SUISSE  
TURQUIE E 2001.02/17/71  
682/1 A. (B.24.A(4) 1944)  
15. MRZ. 1946

Ankara, le 31 janvier 1946.

Original dans: A.(4) - ✓

Copie pour : 316.30 Allemagne ✓  
A (4) -

Monsieur le Ministre,

En me référant au télégramme No. 220, du 21 décembre dernier, par lequel vous aviez exprimé le désir d'être mis en possession de copies relatives à la partie financière des Procès-Verbaux de reprise des Intérêts allemands en Turquie, j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser, par le même courrier, les documents en question.

Je crois bien faire de les accompagner des commentaires ci-après, pour la meilleure intélligence des textes:

Par mon télégramme No. s29 du 4 août 1944, vous aviez appris que l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, M. von Papen, avait quitté la capitale. Ce fut M. Albert Jenke, Ministre plénipotentiaire, qui le remplaça.

Quelques heures avant son départ, le 3 août, M. von Papen signé avec moi le Procès-Verbal de remise des archives, bâtiments, effets mobiliers, valeurs et fonds par l'Ambassade d'Allemagne à la Légation de Suisse (annexe No. 1). Si, à cette date, il y eut ainsi "de jure" prise à charge par la Confédération, il ne fut possible à la Légation d'effectuer la reprise "de facto" qu'au départ du groupe officiel d'échange, soit le 17 avril 1945. Un texte additionnel, rédigé au verso du Procès-Verbal du 3 août et signé le 16 avril 1945, précise l'établissement d'un Procès-Verbal complémentaire et y renvoie expressément.

C'est, en effet, à cette même date, du 16 avril, veille du départ d'Ankara du groupe officiel d'échange, qui se rendait à Istanbul pour s'embarquer sur le "Drottningholm",

A la Division des Intérêts Etrangers,  
du Département Politique Fédéral,

Berne.

230612

- 2 -

que M. Jenke, chef du convoi allemand, apposa avec moi sa signature au bas du Procès-Verbal complémentaire. Comme la lecture de ce document (annexe No. 2) vous permettra de le constater, seul le point 7 a trait à la question financière, dont les détails sont communiqués à l'annexe VII (annexe No. 3) ; c'est donc en date du 16 avril 1945 que l'état de caisse (Kassenbestand) de l'ancienne Ambassade d'Allemagne fut arrêté. La transformation de l'Ambassade en centre de confinement, le 1er septembre 1944, lorsque les opérations militaires dans les Balkans interdirent tout rapatriement par chemin de fer, nécessita l'instauration d'une économie domestique ad hoc, qui dura près de 8 mois et dont les ressources financières furent justement les fonds de l'ex-Ambassade, dont une reprise avant le départ de la Mission, le 17 avril 1945, eût été illusoire.

Il en fut de même à Istanbul où, comme vous le savez, diplomates et membres de la colonie étaient répartis entre quatre camps : l'ancien Consulat Général, à Ayas Pacha, les résidences d'été de Thérapia et de Yeniköy, et l'Ecole allemande de Beyoglu.

Ce n'est que le 17 avril 1945 que l'ancien Consul Général d'Allemagne, Fritz von Twardowski, chef responsable des centres de rassemblement d'Istanbul, et mon collaborateur M. Daniel Gagnebin, en charge de la Division Spéciale de notre Consulat, échangèrent les instruments de la remise à la Puissance Protectrice des archives, bâtiments, effets mobiliers et valeurs du Consulat Général à Ayas Pacha (annexe No. 4). Le même jour, le soldé en caisse (annexe No. 5) fut repris par notre Consulat, comme l'attestent les signataires de cette pièce comptable, MM. Trost, caissier de l'ex-Consulat Général, et Koller, comptable de la Division spéciale du Consulat de Suisse.

Quant aux dépôts privés effectués auprès de l'ex-Consulat Général et mentionnés dans le Procès-Verbal précité, ils furent l'objet d'une pièce séparée, Liste IIa, signée par le comptable de la Division Spéciale de notre Consulat à Istanbul (annexe No. 6).

230613

RG 226  
Entry 88  
File \_\_\_\_\_  
Box 15D

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 44WD867088  
By DR NARA Date 10/5/99

REF NR: 010501

011135Z  
#313

SECRET  
CONFIDENTIAL

X PRIORITY  
ROUTINE

FROM:

DATE 1 Nov 1945

TO: PARIS

GABLE FROM THAYER

We are most rpt most reluctant to foster conferences of dissident emigre groups in Austria. In this particular instance there is considerable evidence that qte representatives of Dr. Matchek unqte in Austria are more than somewhat unsavory. Unless there is very good evidence that proposed conference would further U.S. policy in Yugoslavia or provide exceptionally important intelligence we must decline to arrange requested clearance.

CHARLES W. THAYER,  
Lt Col., AUS,  
Commanding

GR 95  
12 50

Originator's initials

Authenticated by: CWT

230614

HEADQUARTERS  
ZONE COMMAND AUSTRIA  
Office of the Director of Intelligence  
APO 174 US ARMY

1 March 1950

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Political Movement "USTACHA"

TO : Director of Intelligence, ZCA

The following information was obtained 15 February 1950 from a confidential informant of this office (C-3) who obtained it from a sub-source (F-3).

Society of Croats in Great Britain London W.2 Park, West Place. Organization was created on 1 May 1948 with headquarters in London. Its activity has spread to other countries in Europe and overseas.

Aims: Organize all Croatian immigrants, support its members, and fight for reconstruction of an independent state of Croatia.

Members of the organization are recruited from the Ustacha Movement, former followers of Dr Anton Pawelicz.

Political orientation: National-Fashist, in Germany, Italy, Spain and Argentina.

Funds are reportedly drawn from 500 kilograms of gold bought from Croatia. This organization issues the following newspapers and magazines: "Hrvatskie Plamen" in Graz; "Hrvatska Sloga" in Klagenfurt; "Glasnik Srdca Isusova i Masijina" in Salzburg, and "Hrvatska" in London.

Chairman of Executive Board: Dr Jelii Braniemir Lijecznik, residing at O.C.I.A. Park West Place, London, W.2

Vice Chairman: Dr Ilic Andrija

Second Vice Chairman: Preipic Nikola

General Secretary: Zdunicz Nikola, Address as above

Second Secretary: Sabas Dolores

Cashier: Bartulovic Marin

Members of Executive Board: Racic Ranka  
Ing Butowac Marko  
Crnekovic Valentin  
Dok Ivan  
Dr Grabowac Zvonimir  
Kajdi Mirko

230615

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 12968, Sec. 3.6

NND 91081  
By SGT/AMN Date 27 AUG 99

Members of Executive Board:  
(cont'd)

Lane Mira  
Sucic Mate  
Mlazur Evgen  
Graf Pejacevic Marko  
Dr Peter Anton  
Stambul Ivan  
Ing Wojwoda Winko  
Dr Tomic Stanko

Representative for youth matters and information service: Stimac, Stanko, formerly active Ustacha member at Warazyn, Croatia, later Partisan officer with the rank of Lt. Escaped from Yugoslavia to Austria and from there to England. Frequently travels to France and Switzerland. In Switzerland has contacts with female Simone Perret residing at Geneoa 6, Rue de Hesse. She travels to England occasionally where she meets Stimac as well as to France, Italy and Austria. She was in Linz at Camp Wegscheid during the early part of January 1950, where she contacted Prof Dr Mirko Covic, Josip Gabriel and Jerko Nakic. Discussions were held about financial support of the Austrian sections.

Another representative is Skelin, lawyer, former Ustacha officer. He escaped from the US Zone Germany under an assumed name to Austria, and is allegedly wanted by US authorities in Germany for crimes.

Both Skelin and Stimac reside in England, Oldham 50, Bankside Street, Lancashire.

Stimac is in touch with Prof Dr Mirko Covic and Skelin is in touch with his relative Josip Skelin, residing at Camp Asten. The latter again is in contact with his wife residing in the Soviet Zone of Austria. Skelin has no visible means of income but spends a large amount of money.

Austrian representatives of Ustacha.

Land Salzburg: Chief representative for Austria, Don Vrdoljak Juraj, priest, residing in Salzburg, Ignaz-Harrerstr. 2.

His deputy: Cecelja Viljem, former Chaplain with Dr Pawelicz, residing at Salzburg, Ignaz-Harrerstr. 2.

Co-workers: Jelic, Pasko  
Markis, Frenjo  
Sabo, Anton  
Cavic, Josip  
Jazwig, Peter

Land Upper Austria: Chief representative for Upper Austria: Prof Dr. Mirko Covic, Linz Kapuzinerstrasse 38.

His deputy: Gabriel, Josip, technician, IRO Camp Wegscheid 1,  
Barracks 28.

Co-workers: Marincic Ilja, IRO Camp Wegscheid  
Nakic Srko, IRO Camp Wegscheid  
Pernat Drago, Camp St Martin 59  
Tokic Ilja, Camp St Martin  
Koracic Karl, Camp St Martin  
Misetec Mirko, Camp St Martin  
Skelin Josef, Camp Asten

Land Styria, Graz, Chief representative: Prepic Juraj, law student,  
Graz Lessingstr. 16/II.

His deputy: Prof Krautzer, priest

Co-workers: Zebic Stanko  
Kreso Dusan

Land Corinthia, Klagenfurt: Chief representative: Dr Ernest Bauer  
Wolfsberg, former section chief in the Croation foreign ministry and now  
chief editor of the paper "Hrvacka Sloga", which is published in Klagenfurt.

His deputy: Prof F. Lukas.

Co-workers: Lj. Vujina, Klagenfurt  
Z. Grubisic, Klagenfurt  
Cakul Milan, Spital a/d Dran  
Skopljak Abdulah, Spital a/d Dran  
Glavas Josef, Spital a/d Dran  
Fratric Stipo, Spital a/d Dran  
Culat Daniel, St Treffling  
Kapusta Josip, St Treffling  
Ceric Fahrudin, St Treffling  
Dzanko Luka, St Treffling  
Kikic Iwan, St Treffling

Land Vorarlberg, Tyrol, Innsbruck, chief representative, Buzancic, Ivo,  
priest, Argerzellgasse 5, Innsbruck.

#### Caritas, Rome, Italy

Chief representative for Croation refugees is Dr Draganowic Krunoslow,  
priest, a great follower and co-worker of Pawelicz. His present residence  
is in Rome. Has a diplomatic passport, issued by the Vatican. He usually  
travels throughout Europe and South America. He was in Salzburg several  
times where he visited Vardoliak Juri. At that time he held conferences  
with all representatives.

230617

Aim of the Caritas is to give assistance to Croation refugees. For this purpose Dr Droganowic received 55 kg of gold from the Ustacha Movement. Part of the financial funds are received from the Vatican. The main part however derives from the US Caritas Welfare Organization.

Caritas representative in Austria:

Land Salzburg; Dr Vrdaljak Juraj, Vili Cecelja  
Land Upper Austria, Linz: Prof Dr Covic Mirko, Gabrijel Gosip  
Land Styria, Graz: Trpic Juraj, Dr. Butkovic Iwan  
Land Carinthia, Klagenfurt: Kriemann Ferdinand, Dr Bauer Ernest  
Land Vorarlberg, Tyrol, Innsbruck: Buzancic Ivo.

The co-operation between the Caritas and the Ustacha Movement is based upon the fact that the same representatives act for both organizations.

Co-operation between Caritas and IRO:

When a Caritas representative intervenes in behalf of a refugee he or she receives and IRO pass without difficulty. The same co-operation also exists between the Caritas and immigration commissions.

Only Ustacha members receive Caritas aid.

Comment: The information contained in this report is probably known to ODDI; however, it is recommended that the report be forwarded to ODDI Rear for confirmation purposes.

*John Meyer*  
JOHN MEYER  
Asst Operations Officer

APPROVED:

*Don A Hearst*

DON A HEARST  
Capt Inf  
Operations Chief

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NAD 867088

By AR NARA Date 9/29/99

RG 226

Entry 88

File

Box 9/08/99

Form 68 (Revised)

# OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

0159

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 22

19 JANUARY 1946

REC'D

TO

VIENNA

DNBH

PARIS

#37067.

D.F.A.C.

FROM

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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(CONFIRMATION TO ORIGINATOR)

(FOR INFORMATION)

NO PARAPHRASE

NECESSARY

GPS 415

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-37983-1

TRANSMITTED IN CODE OR CIPHER.

BEG N PAGE 1222

LIN 16  
READY TO  
CODE

RELAYED by C.R.

ROME ZERO SEVEN NINE X HORTON SASAC PARIS INFO ULMER VIENNA FIVE TWO THREE BERNE  
WASHINGTON FROM ANGLETON X ONE X IN SEPT AND OCT MIHAJLOVITCH X MIHAJLOVITCH GROUP  
RECEIVED AID FROM GREECE ACCORDING TO SOURCE IN ITALIAN ROYAL JUGOSLAV COMMITTEE X  
MILITARY SUPPLIES CMAE FROM BRITISH X TWO X ACCORDING TO SOURCE JIG KING TWO TWO IN  
OCT FOUR FIVE LARGE GROUP OF USTACHI X USTACHI AND DOMOGRANI X DOMECRANI BETWEEN  
BLEIBURG X BLEIBURG AND KLAGENFURT X KLAGENFURT UNDE- ----- (MISSING 6 PGS) (MISSING 6 PGS)  
DASCUIC REAL NAME JOSI RUKAVINA X RUKAVINA X HUMORED TO BE THIRTY THOUSAND MEN BUT  
SOURCE STATES MORE PROBABLY ONLY SIX OR EIGHT THOUSAND MEN X FIN----- WISH TWO BOXES  
OF GOLD COINS BROUGHT WITH THEM FROM CROATIA X WHEN DR X DRAGANOVIC X DRAGANOVIC  
VISITED JU- REFUGEE CAMPS CMA DASCUIC REQUESTED ASSIGNMENT FROM HIM ON BEHALF OF  
ANTITITO X TITO POLITICIANS X THREE X JK X JK TWO TWO STATES THAT DASCUIC WHEN  
INFORMED BY DRAGANOVIC TO TAKE HIS INSTRUCTIONS FROM -HOSE WHO ORDERED HIM TO LEAVE  
JUGOSLAVIA STATED THEY WERE DISBANDED IN HIDING OR DEAD X DASCUIC COMMENCED INFILTRATING  
JUGOSLAVIA WITH SMALL GROUPS NOT X NOT FROM ITALY BUT FROM AUSTRIA TO SLOVENIA TO  
INITIALS OF RELEASING OFFICER

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230619

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By DR NARA Date 9/27/99

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Entry 88  
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OSS  
Form 68a

# OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

PAGE 2

FROM: OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
TO: VIENNA + PARIS

DATE 23 JAN 46

16-31400a-1 GPO

## TRANSMIT

ORGANIZE RESISTANCE X PRESUMABLY FORCES TO BE PLACED UNDER GENERAL RAPHAEL BOBAN X  
BOBAN PRN SOUTH OF RIVER SAVA X SAVA PRN COL XERANO SUDAR X SUDAR PRN CENTRAL BOSNIA PRN  
GEN X MAX LERIC PRN ZAGORJE REGION PRN AND LILA X LIKA UNDER DELCO X DELCO BOGDANIC  
X BOGDANIC X UNCONFIRMED REPORT STATES THAT THE SEUSTACHI UNITS FUSED WITH KRYIZARI X  
KRYIZARI PRN CRUSADERS PRN UNITS FORMING UNITED RESISTANCE GROUPS UNDER GENERAL RAPHAEL  
BOBAN WHO WAS FIRST TO REFUSE TO FIGHT UNDER USTACHICOLORS OR FOLLOW PALEVIC X PALEVIC  
X THE KRYIZARI ACCORDING TO OZNA X OZNA AND TI-O PROPAGANDISTS CMA ORGANIZED BY THE  
ARCHBISHOP STEPANAC X STEPANAC OF ZAGREB X FOUR X MACEK X MACEK OF HSS X HSS NOW  
PARIS HAS ATTEMPTED TO GAIN CONTACT WITH RESISTANCE FORCES BY SENDING INTELLECTUALS  
X FIVE X ONE OF THE SR EUGENI ZXAT LAX MARIAS LUKIC X LUKIC REPORTED TO BE BRITISH  
IS AGENT CAME FROM MACEKIN MID DECEMBER VIA ROQE TO TRIESTE X SUCCESS OF MISSION  
UNKNOWN X SIX X BELIEVED OUTSIDE POLITICIANS HAVE HAD LITTLE OR NO PRESENT SUCCESS  
IN GAINING CONTROL RESISTANCE GROUPS BECAUSE OF ARCHBISHOP XTEPINAC X STEPINACS OVERWHELMING  
POPULARITY X SEVEN X PARA FIVE ONLY IS CONTROL X EIGHT X GEN X MOSKOV X MOSKOV NEAR  
VENICE SOME CONTACT WITH BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND SOME RESISTANCE GROUPS X  
COURIERS FROM VENICE CMA TRIESTE TO AUSTRIA X X CORRECTION FOLLOWS X X

TOR: 1558 23 JAN 46

153 AM 8 JAN 24 1946

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230620

CIC Salzburg  
Ref. No. S-5075

DR;dms  
Badgastein Field Office  
10 August 1949

SUBJECT: "Ustasha" Activities in Austria

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

**CARDED FOR  
SUBJECT INDEX**

RETURN TO  
CIB-RECORDS  
FILE-COPY

1. The following information was obtained from Informant 2770, whose sub-source was one SANITIZED COPY (alias)

(b) (1)  
Army/  
Austria. Evaluation: Informant - "C"; Sub-source - "P";  
Information - "3"; Date of observation: June 1949.

SENSITIVE INFORMATION DELETED

Salzburg,

a. The "Ustasha" element of the Croatian emigration in Austria has allegedly arrived at the conclusion that the American government is planning to support the formation of a "Democratic Jugoslavia," and not a group of separate states (Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, and Macedonia), as the "Ustasha" had hoped. The leaders of the conservative "Ustasha" and other Croatian elements have concluded that in order to be on the inside of any new government planned for Jugoslavia, they must reorient all the Croatian emigration, both center and right elements, into a more democratic and solid front which would be recognized by both the Serbian emigration as well as the American government.

b. Sub-source, who was under the impression that the Serbian emigration circles in Austria are represented by Informant, requested that Informant notify also other leaders of the Serbian emigration in Austria of the new developments toward the future collaboration between the Serbian and Croatian elements.

c. Sub-source, allegedly without the knowledge of the extreme right "Ustasha" elements in Austria, and through the influence of one

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SENSITIVE INFORMATION DELETED and currently residing in Washington, D.C., is acting as special envoy of both the and the more conservative "Ustasha" elements in Austria.

**REFRAGED CONFIDENTIAL**

Cal Jeffry  
-1-

12 Feb 58  
(Date or Event)

230621

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NND 911081  
By ST/HAM Date 27 APR 99

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(b)(1)

Army

d. Allegedly under orders from Sub-source plans to emigrate to the United States, while at the same time other envoys in the same capacity are to go to Argentina, England and Belgium to fulfill similar missions. (Sub-source), because he is well-known to many "Ustasha" and "HSS" party members in emigration as an ardent Croatian nationalist and an ardent anti-Communist, was allegedly designated to go to the United States to reorient extremist "Ustasha" elements and to penetrate and reorient the Communist-dominated Croatian element there, which allegedly finances and controls the so-called "Hrvatska Bratska Zajednica" (Croatian Brotherhood Association) with an alleged capital of 120 million dollars. The completion of this mission by (Sub-source) is allegedly of extreme importance to the new political policy adopted by the leaders of both the "HSS" and the "Ustasha" groups, since they fear that if they do not organize a united front in collaboration with Serbian emigration movements, they will be left out by the United States government in its future planning for a "Democratic Jugoslavia."

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(b)(1)

Army

e. Sub-source also disclosed to Informant that one pre-war "Ustasha" emigrant, currently residing in London, England, recently had a disagreement with concerning the extremist policies of the party. As a result, will reportedly come to Salzburg in the near future to discuss with Sub-source plans for the reorientation of the "Ustasha" elements in England toward a definite future agreement with the Serbian emigration. Sub-source stated that the "Ustasha" element in Salzburg allegedly contains key-personalities who form policies for all party action. These directives are allegedly sent from Salzburg to all countries where other "Ustasha" elements have emigrated.

2. Files of this Sub-Detachment contain the following additional pertinent information:

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is listed as leader of the Croatian Peasant Party; (no evaluation; date of report 28 Sep 47). Files also contain numerous references to leader of the Croatian Peasant Party, "HSS", and leader of the "Ustasha" party.

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AGENT'S NOTES:

It should be of great interest to note to what lengths "Ustasha" party members will go in their new policy of "friendliness" to the Serbians, their "hereditary" enemies. As for the HSS party, previous reports by this office have already indicated attempts by that party to form a coalition with the Serbian elements. The undersigned Agent instructed Informant to remain in close contact with Sub-source, and any future developments will be reported without delay.

APPROVED:

ROBERT S. SEAVER  
Chief CIC  
Land Salzburg Sub-Det.

DANIEL RADELL  
Special Agent, CIC

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Authority NND 5-75-27  
 By JA NARA Date 816

R 6 319 IRR  
 B 107 Ustasha  
 ZFO 010183

Ustasha

## JUGOSLAVS WHO MAY BE LIABLE FOR OR FORCIBLE REPATRIATION

HANDOVER AFFECTED 30 April, 1947

1. KREN, Vladimir
2. PEROS, Vilim
3. VERNIC-TURANSKI, Col. Danko
4. ZIDOVEC, Vladimir
5. MAGDIC, Milivoje
6. UVANCVIC, Daniel
7. MOSKOV, Ante
8. KUVESDIC, Zivan
9. TOMIC, Viktor (committed suicide)

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 Auth Para 1-603 DoD 5200. 1-R

10. MARKOVIC, Jurica ----- arrested Fermo, 16 April, 1947, decision awaited.
11. SRNAK, Rudolph ----- arrested Fermo 16 April, 1947. Decision awaited.
12. ZANKO, Dusan, Prof. ----- arrested Fermo 16 April, 1947, Decision awaited.
13. DUJSIN, Ignacije ----- arrested Rome 26 April. SD, decision awaited
14. GRDJIC, Radmilo ----- arrested Rome 26 March, 1947. SD decision awaited.  
 Case against this man extremely complicated. It is recommended no action be taken against this man until interrogation report is read of 7 May.
15. HIBL, Josip ----- Arrested KELHAUL Operation. Foreign Office decision requested.
16. XVERSIC, Marko ----- Arrested in KELHAUL Operation. FO decision requested.
17. LOKER, Krunoslav ----- Same as above.
18. XRADIS, Petar ----- arrested by the PSS. Decision of the FO requested.
19. VEGO, Franzo, alias, Bego, Franzo, arrested 4 March, 1947 at Genoa. FO queried.
20. BICUSIC, Josip ----- arrested Fermo 16 April, 1947. FO decision requested.
21. XILPER, Dragutin ----- Handover requested
22. SEKULIC, Ivan ----- Arrested Fermo 16 April, 1947 FO decision requested.
23. XVLAHOVIC, Dusan ----- Arrested Rome, 12 April, 1947 FO decision requested.
24. OLCAN, Mihailjo ----- arrested Rome May, 1947. Disposal instructions awaited.
25. SARIC, Ivan ----- Arrested KELHAUL Operation. Identity uncertain. Belgrade queried for further details.
26. XCAVAR, Karlo ----- arrested Fermo 16 April, identity uncertain.
27. DEVCIĆ, Ivan ----- " " " "
28. DOBRINIC, Stepjan ----- " " " "
29. DRAGICEVIC, Marijan ----- Belgrade asked for more details.
30. XKRPMAN, Dugo ----- (Ref Rome Tel. 94 of 25 April, 1947)
31. XAJALJA, Milan ----- --- Ditto
32. PAVICIC, Ante ----- Ditto.
33. BARANOVIC, Ante ----- Arrested Fermo, 16 April, 1947
34. JURIKOVIC, Blaz ----- Interrogation still in process
35. MAVREK, Stanko ----- Ditto
36. DOSEN, Dragutin ----- Ditto
37. BARICEVIC, Ruac ----- Arrested Rome 26 March, 1947. Interrogation still in process.
38. LUCIC, Franzo, alias XMANOLA, Antonio ----- Arrested Genoa 4 March, 1947 FO decision requested.
39. LOVRIC, Vlaho ----- Arrested Rome 26 March, 1947. Foreign Office decision regarding handover requested.
40. XJONIC, Claho ----- Same as above.
41. SRADL, Josip ----- Arrested Genoa 4 March, 1947
42. XBALJIC, Sulka ----- FO decision regarding handover requested.

18

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Authority MND 5-75-27

By JA NARA Date: 8/16

R 6-319 IRR  
B 107 Ustashi  
ZFO10183

43. PRUE, Spasoje-----FO requested to make decision regarding transfer.  
44. SARIC, Viktor----- (Ref. LACAB/ 78/INT/WOSM of 18 April 1947  
45. FRANIC, Petar-----Arrested Genoa 4 March, 1947  
46. ILIĆ, Milan Arrested TRIESTR by FSS 24 April, 1947  
47. OREB-KARE, Dragomir Being transferred to the Yugoslav People's Army  
48. KARADŽIĆ, Slobodan Being transferred to the Yugoslav People's Army

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230625

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Authority MND 5-75-27  
By JA NARA Date 8/6R6 319 IRR  
B 62 Ustasha Proj  
ZFO15107~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## USTASHA PROJECT

1. G-2 USDIC 13 Sept.  
(CIB) 1946

1. It is directed that an Interrogation project be conducted to establish the following facts in connection with Subject organization:

a. Obtain graphic picture of the structure of the Great state with a clear indication of which departments were run by the USTASHA, which departments were influenced by the USTASHA and which departments were free of the leading personalities, their party affiliations and information about their known whereabouts.

b. Obtain a graphic and descriptive picture of the USTASHA party with all its branch organizations. Desired are not only names but also approximate strength, personalities and a brief history.

c. P/O and O/B of all the Military and Paramilitary organizations listed in the USTASHA report. Desired is information about strength, personalities, armament, uniforms, training, services of supply, origin of arms, budget, pay scale etc.

d. An account of all the operations campaigns and tasks in which the USTASHA was used. Were USTASHA elements ever engaged in fighting the Allies?

e. Obtain a clear picture of the political structure during the German and the Italian occupation. What stand was taken by the elements belonging to the Great peasant party. The attitude of the Catholic Church. Obtain a chronological account of the Partisan activities.

f. How strong was the German influence in the Great state, in the Army and in the USTASHA itself. Name prominent German liaison personalities. What was the attitude of the Volksdeutsche element.

g. Supply the names of these prisoners in Camp Marcus W. Orr who received their training in the terrorist camps in Italy and Hungary. Ascertain the date at which each prisoner joined the USTASHA.

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Authority ND 5-75-27  
 By JA NARA Date 8/16

R6 319 IRR  
 B 62 Ustasha Pjg  
 ZFO15107

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## USTASHA PROJECT (Continued - Page 2)

b. Try to obtain a picture of the present mental state of the prisoners. What are their ideas about their future, should they be released. How much alive is their belief in a Croatian independent state and would they work for it again if given a chance.

i. Whereabouts of USTASHA personalities still at large. How many of the USTASHA elements who have remained in Yugoslavia have turned towards communism. What is the general attitude towards Dr. Masak. What is the present feeling about ante-pavlic.

2. The following documents are inclosed to assist you:

a. List of USTASHA personalities interned at Camp Marcus W. Orr, inclosed herewith as Appendix "A".

b. General study of USTASHA, offering nothing new to what has already been studied on the Subject, for general information, inclosed as Appendix "B".

c. Fragebogens of Internees. It is requested that these be returned when Project is completed.

3. Your own reference library contains excellent background material. See I/R, USHIC dated 9/4/46, Subject: The Croatian National Independence Movement.

4. The following objectives should be kept in mind in connection with this study

a. To determine as to what extent automatic arrest categories can be applied to personalities related to the former Croat state, especially the USTASHA.

b. To obtain a chronological and graphic account of the USTASHA.

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Authority WD 5-75-27  
 By JA NARA Date 8/6

R 6 319 IRR  
 B 62 Ustasha Proj  
 ZFO 15107

**CONFIDENTIAL****USTASHA PROJECT (Continued - Page 3)**

e. To provide the state department with a sufficiently concrete background picture to be useful in the evaluation of the present Yugoslav regime. Particular attention be given to the question whether the USTASHA was a small, spiritually insignificant organization which derived its strength through the personality of Pevlic, its followers and its Axis backers or whether the activities were based on a real justified desire on the part of the Croats for independence, and also whether or not the cruelties and crimes perpetrated were artificially incited by the USTASHA.

Incls:  
 As stated

GEORGE H. BOCHMAN  
 Lt. Colonel, GSU  
 Chief, CID

JAHK/WW/bh  
 Telephone: VIENNA - A-26552

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Authority MWD 5-75-27  
 By JA NARA Date 8/16

R6 319 IRR  
 B 62 Ustasha Pj.  
 ZFO15107

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LIST OF USTASHA PERSONALITIES PRESENTLY CONFINED IN  
 CAMP MARCUS W. ORR

ALABANDA, Heinrich	Member of USTASHA
ALABEGOVIC, Mehmed	Minister of USTASHA-CROAT Government
BAGHRIC, Ilja	Lt. in USTASHA
BAMBIĆ, Drago	Member of Civil USTASHA
BEDNJANEC, Vladimir	Lt. in USTASHA
BELIAN, Mirko	Major in USTASHA
BLASKOV, Alois	Secretary of USTASHA Labor Front.
BULIC, Ivo	Minister of Croat State
BUSIC, Franjo	Captain in USTASHA
CAVIC, Josip	Sergeant or Possibly Higher Rank in USTASHA
CAVIC, Kuzman	Lt. in USTASHA
CECELJA, Wilim	Priest, Leader of Croat Red Cross in Salzburg
CUBELIC, Miroslav	Leader of Croat Labor Front
GAMBERGER, Vatroslav	Croat Delegate in Germany
GARAC, Ivan	Lt. in USTASHA
GLUIC, Joso	Captain in USTASHA
GRACAN, Leo	Head of Croat DP Camp which Sheltered all the USTASHA Refugees.
GRADISKI, Ivan	Corporal in USTASHA
GRGIC, Virgil	Lt. in USTASHA
HODKO, Milivoj	Major, Chief of Intelligence in USTASHA
IVANDIC, Stjepan	Major in USTASHA
KALATA, Otte	Lt. in USTASHA
KESER, Dragutin	Member of Civil USTASHA
KOVACEVIC, Ante	Lt. In USTASHA
KRALJ, Ciril	Listed only as Member of the USTASHA
KRILIC, Ivan	Lt. in USTASHA
KRIZANAC, Bokanovic Bozidar	Captain in USTASHA
KVATERNIK, Slavko	Field-Marshal in Croat Army
MAMIC, Josip	Lt. Col. in USTASHA
MARKUS, Franjo	Member of PAVELIC Bodyguard
MARKUS, Ivan	Warrant Officer in USTASHA
MASCHEK, Marijan	Military Attaché of the Croat State in Berlin
MEDIC, Rafael	Major in USTASHA
MUSTAPIC, Stepan	Lt. in USTASHA
NAVRATIL, Friedrich	Minister of War
NOVAK, Dragutin	General Manager of USTASHA Paper and Key Man of USTASHA in Salzburg.
PERIC, Mate	Captain in USTASHA
REBERNISAK, Viktor	Captain in USTASHA
SABOL, Anton	Employee of Ministry in Croatia
SABOL, Gabriele	Agent for USTASHA and Gestapo
SARKANJ, Bozo	Editor of USTASHA Paper
SUTOR, Johann	Colonel in USTASHA
TOMICIC, Stefan	Agent for the USTASHA Police in ZAGREB (might be identical with Minister in Cabinet)
TOT, Ivan	Member of the USTASHA Police
TOT, Stjepan	Was Consul of the Croat State in Vienna
TURINA, Oskar	

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Authority MWD 5-75-27  
By JA NARA Date 8/16

R6 319 IRR  
B 62 Ustasha Prgj  
ZFO15107

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**CONFIDENTIAL**

VLAHO, Josip

Warrant Officer in the USTASHA

VLAHO, Milivoj

Lt. Col. in the USTASHA

VRANCOVIC, Vladimir

General Lieutenant

WERGLES, Mirko

Member of the PAVELIC Bodyguard

ZDILAR, Ivan

Captain in USTASHA

ZIVCOVIC-POSCHMANN, Josef-Slavko - Agent for USTASHA and DEUTSCHE STADT  
KOMMANDATUR.

ZUNIC, Ante

Corporal in USTASHA

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Authority MD 5-75-27  
 By JA NARA Date 8/16

R6319 IRR  
 B62 Ustasha Pj.  
 ZFO15107

**CONFIDENTIAL****CIB Feb***missed*

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS  
 SALZBURG DETACHMENT  
 UNITED STATES FORCES AUSTRIA  
 APO 541

Case No. S-S-8215

CARDED FOR  
 SUBJECT INDEX

HCG:eh  
 Salzburg Section  
 28 May 1946

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:****19029**

SUBJECT: Inhabitants of Jugoslav DP Camp Puch, Bezirk Hallein, Land Salzburg.

RE : Screening and Recommended Segregation.

At the request of the DP Officer, 42nd Infantry Division and pursuant to instructions from the Officer in Charge, this Agent has examined and analyzed 871 questionnaires filled out by Jugoslav DP's living at Camp Puch, Bezirk Hallein, Land Salzburg. On the basis of these questionnaires the camp inmates have been classified by this Agent according to the categories hereinafter set forth. Pertinent comments and recommendations in connection with each group are also stated therein:

Group A: Bona fide Jugoslav DP's formerly living in Jugoslavia and impressed into forced labor in Germany or otherwise forcibly removed from their country, or persecuted by the Germans or their allies. This group, numbering 319 persons, is the only genuine DP group in the camp at the present time.

Group B: Persons of other nationalities and origins who do not belong in a Jugoslav DP camp as United Nations DP's. This group consists of 101 Volksdeutsche, 4 Hungarians, and 36 Russians.

It is recommended that these nationalities be removed from the Puch camp and quartered in appropriate camps in the Salzburg area. However, discretion must be shown in this category in the case of families in which the husband or wife is a Jugoslav and the other mate is of non-Jugoslav origins, in order that no hardship results from segregation procedures. (Appendix "A" contains names and birth-dates of these persons by nationality).

Group C: Former German Army or German police personnel. This group numbers 40 persons. However, through reliable informants of this office, it is learned that 16 members of this group are, in reality, former members of the Croat Legion which fought with the German forces against the Soviet Union on the Russian Front, or of the Ustasa, Croat fascist organization. These 16 persons are therefore listed under Group C separately. (See Appendix "B").

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-2-

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Group D: Members of the Croat Legion or Ustasa. According to the questionnaire results, 194 persons fall into this category by their own admission. They list themselves as members, NCO's, and officers of the "Croatian Army". In reality this group represents numbers of security suspects and war criminals. The Croatian armed forces and police committed some of the worst mass murders and atrocities in modern times in their suppression of Serb and Jewish elements in Jugoslavia in the period 1941-1944.

It is recommended that this group be removed from Camp Puch at once, screened for discharge papers, and that all equivalent Ustasa and Croat Legion ranks from Corporal upwards be interned as possible war criminals or as security menace. The remainder should be returned to Jugoslavia as undesirable DP elements. (Names and birth-dates of this group are listed in Appendix "C").

Group E: Illegal entries, and returnees from Jugoslavia after being previously repatriated. This group, numbering 34 persons, have entered Land Salzburg in a comparatively recent period, or have returned here after being repatriated to Jugoslavia.

It is recommended that this group be screened for the following information: a) possible "Ozna" (Tito secret police) activity; b) means of entering this area; c) background. Repatriation of this group is recommended, and in the interim period this group should be quartered separately from bona fide DP's in the camp. (Names and birth-dates of this group are given in Appendix "D").

Group F: Chetniks and Genuine Military PW's from the former Royalist Jugoslav Army. This group, numbering 32 individuals, does not belong in Camp Puch, which is a civilian DP camp. It is recommended that this group be removed to the Jugoslav military DP camp, in St. Johann im Pongau, Bezirk Bischofshofen, Land Salzburg, (Names and birth-dates are given in Appendix "E").

Group G: Proven or Suspected Security Threats. There are 21 persons in this category, most of them Croatians with high NCO or officer status in Ustasa or Croat military formations.

It is recommended that this group be thoroughly screened for discharge papers and for activity since 1940. It is further recommended that former officers and upper NCO's in this group be interned or held in a supervised camp as potential security suspect, to be repatriated as soon as possible to Jugoslavia. Those that do not fall into the "potential security menace classification should be removed from Camp Puch immediately and treated as enemy DP's. (A list of persons in Group G is given in Appendix "F").

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-3-

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Group H: Dubious Refugees and "Forced Labor" Persons. This group, which consists of 90 persons, includes persons falling into many of the above categories, and contains many actual and potential security threats.

It is recommended that this group be reviewed by a screening board and that disposition be made on individual considerations, and that all persons found guilty of collaboration with the Germans or Croat "puppet" formations be removed from Camp Puch with eventual repatriation to Jugoslavia. (Names and birth-dates of persons in this category are listed in Appendix "G").

AGENT'S NOTES:

The actual number of bona fide United Nations DP's of Jugoslav origins is found to be a small minority of the total DP population of Camp Puch, Bezirk Hallein, currently living and being fed, sheltered, and clothed as United Nations DP's.

It is recommended that all Jugoslavs listing their date of departure from Jugoslavia after September 1944 be considered as potential security suspects, since the advance of the Red Army and partisan forces into complete liberation of Jugoslavia in that month caused a mass flight of persons collaborating Germans or with German-sponsored puppet governments in the country who streamed into Austria and Germany to escape vengeance and trial as war criminals, collaborators, and traitors.

Original questionnaires, on which this report was based, have been forwarded with a copy of this Memorandum, to the 42nd Division DP Officer in Salzburg.

GEORGE MILOVANOVICH  
Special Agent, CIC

APPROVED:

GERALD J. WEBER  
SAC, CIC  
Land Salzburg Det.,

HARRIS C. GREENE  
HARRIS C. GREENE  
Special Agent CIC

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(thru S-2, 232nd Inf. Regt.)
- 1 - C.O. 430th CIC Det., Vienna
- 2 - DP Officer, 42nd Div.  
(attn Major SCHUTZE) with questionnaires
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## APPENDIX "B"

Group C: German Army or German police personnel currently living as civilian DP's in Camp Puch Bezirk Hallein.

Date of Birth:

1. VERSIC Ivan Ing.
2. STEFANIC Ivan
3. SPES Ivan
4. SMOLEJ Valentin
5. SIMONIC Pavel
6. SARAJLIC Salih
7. SALAMON Branislau
8. RAZDRIC Ivan
9. PRISTOUNIK Marijan
10. PRISTOVNIK Antum
11. PLANINC Vinko
12. MRGAN Stjepan
13. MATANOVIC Dura
14. KRAINC Nan
15. JAHRBACHER Franc
16. HOETZL August
17. HETL Vid
18. GORSEK Franjo
19. FAIS Karlo
20. CUJIC Vladimar
21. BEINSTINGEL Alojz
22. BABIC Stevan
23. ARNUS Franc
24. ALBERT Franjo

P6/(b)(6)

9 June 1893

P6/(b)(6)

15 April 1909

P6/(b)(6)

2 May 1911

P6/(b)(6)

29 June 1904

P6/(b)(6)

Group C-X: DP's admitting German police or German Army adherence, but who are known to be members of the Croat Legion or Ustasa.

Date of Birth:

1. BAKSA Franjo
2. BELOSEVIC Duro
3. JURIC Stjepan
4. KARAKAS Nikola
5. KONIC Pero
6. KUKIC Ivan
7. MAJOR Franjo
8. MARINOVIC Petar
9. MARKOVIC Franjo
10. NOVAK Josip
11. OKADAR Dragutin
12. PLESA Mile
13. POTNIK Jure
14. SKRBA Ivan
15. UDOVICIC Miso
16. SLANA Srecko

P6/(b)(6)

2 February 1901  
 1 May 1907

P6/(b)(6)

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## APPENDIX "C"

The following named inmates of DP Camp Puch, Bezirk Hallein, and members of the Croat Legion or of the Ustasa, Croat fascist organization.

## Date of Birth:

1. ABRAHAM Aleksandar
2. AMAN Stjepan
3. ANTIC Antun
4. BABIC Stjepan
5. BALIC Duro
6. BILOVIC Nikola
7. BISKUP Ivan
8. BOGOVIC Ivan
9. BOZIC Stjepan
10. BRBOVIC Zejmir
11. BREBER Stjepan
12. BRKIC Durko
13. BRKIC Hasim
14. BRNCIC Vladimir
15. BRUCIC Vladimir
16. BUREKOVIC Suvko
17. CEDIC Rado
18. CESTARIC Petar
19. CINAC Hasan
20. CINAC Osman
21. CORDASEN Stjepan
22. CRLJENIC Ivan
23. DENJAGIC Alaga
24. DRKELIC Ivan
25. DUDAR Vladimir
26. FRANC Mate
27. GANIC Hamza
28. GASPAR Nikola
29. GJURIGIC Radomir
30. GOLEMAC Ilijas
31. GRBAVAC Pero
32. GUCEK Josip
33. GUSO Rasim
34. HAIC Josip
35. HALAMBEK Stjepan
36. JAFUNDIC Marko
37. JELICIC Ivan
38. JEZEK Stanko
39. JURIC Prosper
40. KALAMINEC Ferdo
41. KIS Pavao
42. KNAUS Ernst
43. KNESEVIC Tihomir
44. KORITAROVIC Josip
45. KOTORIC Saban
46. KOVACEVIC Sejdo

P6/(b)(6)

10 April 1906

P6/(b)(6)

1 April 1903

P6/(b)(6)

25 November 1908

5

P6/(b)(6)

6 September 1910

P6/(b)(6)

27 October 1906  
 1 September 1909  
 29 January 1909  
 22 August 1911

P6/(b)(6)

15 March 1905

P6/(b)(6)

230635

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Date of Birth:

- 47. KULJKO Stjepan
- 48. MANOT Franjo
- 49. MESIC Josip
- 50. MESIC Milan
- 51. MIHALJ Ilija
- 52. MILOSEVIC Bragan
- 53. MIRSELOVIC Selim
- 54. MISAK Miroslav
- 55. MRCILA Franjo
- 56. MUHAREMOVIC Obrahim
- 57. MULALIC Hasim
- 58. MULALIC Ibrahim
- 59. MUNDINAC Josip
- 60. MUSANOVIC Ibrahim
- 61. MUSTAFIC Abis
- 62. OSMANHODZIC Ahmed
- 63. PADZIC Fadil
- 64. PAVLE Stjepan
- 65. PAVLESIC Imbro
- 66. PAVLOVIC Andraija
- 67. PEAKIC Mijo
- 68. PELIC Ahmet
- 69. PERLIC Franjo
- 70. FERNAR Ivan
- 71. PERVA Fehim
- 72. PETROVIC Isidor
- 73. PODNAR Jakob
- 74. POTJE Josip
- 75. PRKA Petar
- 76. PINTAR Ivan
- 77. POLJAK Anton
- 78. RAZIC Jesip
- 79. RISEK Andrija
- 80. SAHINOVIC Serif
- 81. SALATOVIC Nikola
- 82. SEBIC Milab
- 83. SEHIC Ahmed
- 84. SENIC Josip
- 85. SNAC Edem
- 86. SKRBA Petar
- 87. SKRTIC Srjepan
- 88. SOLDO Mato
- 89. SOSTARIC Albin
- 90. SPRAJC Milan
- 91. SRMEC Mijo
- 92. STEIRER Ferdo
- 93. SUSTER Branko
- 94. TARADAKCOK Mihajlo
- 95. TIL Gaspar
- 96. TOMAS Jesip

P6/(b)(6)

15 July 1906  
 8 October 1907  
 9 December 1904

P6/(b)(6)

30 April 1908

P6/(b)(6)

29 November 1907

P6/(b)(6)

17 February 1907

P6/(b)(6)

11 November 1910

P6/(b)(6)

8 January 1900

P6/(b)(6)

14 September 1911  
 25 June 1897  
 31 July 1903

P6/(b)(6)

23 September 1908

P6/(b)(6)

230636

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APPENDIX "C"

- 97. TOMAS Jesip
- 98. TOMIC Anton
- 99. TROGRLIK Ivan
- 100. TULIC Esreff
- 101. TURKALO Ivan
- 102. VALDMAN Slavko
- 103. VALENTIC Berislav
- 104. VIDMAR Branimir
- 104. VIDMAR Josip
- 105. VUKELIC Duro
- 106. ZLODI Nikola

P6/(b)(6)

6 June 1908

P6/(b)(6)

20 June 1908

P6/(b)(6)

230637

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 B 62 Ustasha Prgj  
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## APPENDIX "F"

The following persons at Camp Puch, Bezirk Hallein, are considered Proven or Suspected Security Threats, (see Group G, MOIC)

## Date of Birth:

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. MUSIC Ilijā         | P6/(b)(6)       |
| 2. DIDEK Miroslav      | 2 July 1898     |
| 3. DOBRESKO Ilijā      | P6/(b)(6)       |
| 4. ALEKSIC Božo        | 2 April 1903    |
| 5. BUDAK Franjo        | P6/(b)(6)       |
| 6. BOBINAC Josip       | 5 May 1908      |
| 7. BANIC Stanko        | 2 March 1902    |
| 8. DOLACKI Božo        | P6/(b)(6)       |
| 9. POVSEK Dragutin     | 20 May 1901     |
| 10. OVCINA Uzeir       | P6/(b)(6)       |
| 11. DAIDZIC Edhem      | 16 August 1900  |
| 12. GRLADINOVIC Franjo | P6/(b)(6)       |
| 13. HUSNJAK Đuro       | 26 August 1898  |
| 14. KOKIC Ivica        | 10 August 1911  |
| 15. KOVACIC Matija     | P6/(b)(6)       |
| 16. LAGUNDZIJA Drago   | 15 October 1911 |
| 17. HAZIM Satric       |                 |
| 18. FLAT Henrich       |                 |
| 19. FEZERINAC Marijan  |                 |
| 20. MAGENHAJM Franjo   |                 |
| 21. MAKSIMOVIC Rstko   |                 |
| 22. ROSENZWEIG Oskar   |                 |
| 23. SKELIN Stipe       |                 |

230638

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R 6319 IRR  
 B 62 Ustasha Pg.  
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## APPENDIX "G"

The following persons at Camp Puch, Bezirk Hallein, are alleged refugees and "Forced labor" whose background and circumstances are of a dubious nature, and who warrant further screening for possible collaborationist activity with the Germans:

## Date of Birth:

1. BASEK Stjepan	P6/(b)(6)
2. BERDIK Franjo	22 May 1888
3. BJAZETIC Leo	21 April 1899
4. BULUM Petar	P6/(b)(6)
5. BUTORAC Antun	4 March 1908
6. CERJAN Tomo	29 November 1891
7. CONKA Andrije	28 July 1893
8. CRNOJEVAC Petar	P6/(b)(6)
9. DESPETOVIC Stjepan	
10. DIERIH Borivoje	
11. DIZDAREVIC Mumin	
12. DRK Juraj	
13. FILIDIC Ivan	
14. FLAT Oto	
15. GALETIC Nikola	
16. GAZIC Stjepan	
17. GRGEC Karolina	
18. GUZONJIC Sulejman	
19. GYOEKOES Josip	
20. HAMIN Rudolf	
21. HOFMAN Stjepan	
22. HOLIK Vladimir	
23. HOLIK Andrija	
24. IBRACIC Idris	
25. JAGAR Josip	
26. JANKAC Milivoi	18 November 1910
27. KADUNC Leopold	14 November 1909
28. KAROGLAN Josip	P6/(b)(6)
29. KOS Stjepan	
30. KRIX Pavao	20 January 1910
31. KRIZMANIC Mate	23 February 1896
32. KRZNARIC Mile	15 October 1910
33. KUHANEK Dragutin	P6/(b)(6)
34. KULIS Pavle	15 January 1900
35. KUSLAN Slavko	P6/(b)(6)
36. LJUBLANKIC Mahmud	
37. LUC Mihajlo	
38. LUKSIC Jure	
39. MARIC Vinko	
40. MEROL Vjekoslav	21 June 1900
41. MESIC Terezija	P6/(b)(6)
42. MIHALJEVIC Arnija	
43. MILER Feliks	
44. MILOJEVIC Aleksandar	
45. MILOJEVIC Svetomir	
46. MILOSAVLJEVIC Mrija	
47. MIMOHODEK Zlatko	
48. MIQC Dragica	
49. MIKAN Zvinko	

230639

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## APPENDIX "G"

Date of Birth:

50.	MLADENOVIC Helena	P6/(b)(6)
51.	MOLNAR Dragutin	
52.	MOSKALIUK Eugenija	
53.	NOKAKOVIC Josip	
54.	PAVELIC Mile	13 April 1899
55.	PERKOVIC Juray	4 April 1895
56.	PEROSEVIC Ivan	P6/(b)(6)
57.	PIBERNIK Ivan	14 September 1896
58.	POPOVIC Milica	P6/(b)(6)
59.	POPOVIC Stevan	
60.	POSAVAK Djuro	28 October 1904
61.	POTJE Stevan	8 August 1901
62.	POZARSKI Vladimir	P6/(b)(6)
63.	REMENAR Franjo	8 September 1910
64.	ROT Laslo	P6/(b)(6)
65.	ROZIG Franjo	
66.	RUPCIK Jure	23 May 1900
67.	SABNOVIC Musan	2 January 1890
68.	SALADI Ivan	P6/(b)(6)
69.	SARIK Duro	14 August 1900
70.	SCERBINA Ivan	P6/(b)(6)
71.	SIC Mirko	
72.	SISLER Petar	10 February 1899
73.	SISLER Stjepan	P6/(b)(6)
74.	SKAFAR Ivan	
75.	SKRBIC Mirko	
76.	SLOKAN Jozef	
77.	STAJN Josip	22 February 1906
78.	STEPANEK Franjo	P6/(b)(6)
79.	STEPANEK Danica	
80.	STEPANEK Ljubica	16 October 1903
81.	STRAMBACH Rudolf	P6/(b)(6)
82.	STRICELJ Antun	
83.	TEPES Aloiz	11 July 1908
84.	TERZIC Edhem	8 May 1905
85.	USAKOV Rostiskav	28 November 1904
86.	VUKOVOKAC Dusan	P6/(b)(6)
87.	VALDMAN Josipa	17 October 1908
88.	ZACKAJ Josip	P6/(b)(6)
89.	ZAPUSEK Franc	18 February 1911
90.	ZEMLIC Stjepan	P6/(b)(6)
91.	ZNIDAR Josip	21 January 1910

230640

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HEADQUARTERS  
 UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA  
 Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

A 080. 01

25 June 1946

MEMORANDUM )

TO : Chief, Section II, CIB

SUBJECT : USTASCHA

(Message, submit individual case)

1. Now, one year after the victory of the Allied powers over the Axis brought an end to the period of crimes and Massmurders, the process of bringing the responsible criminals to justice is well under way. In Nuernberg the Top Nazis are being tried and out of their trial came the conclusion, that one cannot hold only them responsible, but that whole organizations have to be regarded as criminal. Thusly, the SS, the Totenkopfverbaende and others are being indicted, and its members will have to stand individual trial to determine their individual guilt. They will not be permitted to even deny the fact, that the organization of which they were members was criminal in itself, and they will be punished for their membership alone, even if no individual crime can be proven.

However, with the horror at the discovery of the concentration camps and other medieaval practices, one phase of the war seems almost forgotten, and that is the influence of the German occupation on the Balkans. Perhaps because human lives are cheap there at any time, and people are accustomed to revolutions and violence in the " Powderkeg of Europe ", it has been almost forgotten what horrible consequences Nazi propaganda and Nazi puppet regimes brought to those countries. Nazism there, as everywhere in the world, appealed to the criminal element, to the dissatisfied, to the scum of the country, and brought them into ~~xxxxxx~~ power. One of the best examples is the case of Yugoslavia. There National Socialism used the national disunity of the country to quicken its fall. The Germans created several Nazi sattellite states out of the Kingdom. One of those was Croatia. They made an exiled lawyer, Dr. Anto PAVELIC, best known until then for his part in the assassination of King Alexander in Marseille, the head of the puppet regime. And PAVELIC brought with him his own SS, the USTASCHA.

2. The USTASCHA was founded by PAVELIC in the late twenties, and it consisted in the beginning partly of Croatian idealists, but also largely of dissatisfied, questionable and unruly characters, such as are likely to flock towards anyterroristic and radical organization. Both PAVELIC and his movement were of little importance, until HITLER decided to use them as his tool. In 1941, when PAVELIC was made "POGLAVNIK" which means Chieftain, of the Croatian State, the USTASCHA numbered about 500. These original 500, trained in various camps, such as BOSOTARO, JANKA PUSZTA etc, were quickly supplemented by various

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gangster elements. The size the USTASCHA organization reached ultimately is not exactly known, but it is believed to have been about 45 Battalions.

Immediately after PAVELIC came into power, the USTASCHA took over the functions of the Security Police, with Eugen KVATERNIK as its chief. Dr. SOLZ was the head of the party-organization of the USTASCHA. KVATERNIK went to Berlin in 1941, to study GESTAPO methods, and upon his return the USTASCHA proceeded to wipe out the Greek Orthodox and the Jews. Concentration camps were set up, such as the Island PAG, where thousands of Jews lived under horrible conditions, homes were plundered and excesses occurred surpassing any incidents in Germany. In summer of 1941, for instance, KVATERNIK revenged an alleged murder of 2 Croats with the killing of about 200 Greek Orthodox. The USTASCHA were so bloodthirsty that their actions outraged even the German troops stationed in Croatia, and in 1941 General von HORSTENAU, German commander in Croatia, had a company of USTASCHA, commanded by an especially cruel young officer candidate arrested and their weapons taken away. However, when he proceeded to courtmartial them and reported the case to the German High Command, the following answer was received : "The Fuehrer has decided, that the USTASCHA movement represents the state authorized movement in Croatia, and that it is therefore necessary to overlook temporary offenses. The arrested company is to be handed over to the Croats." This order was obeyed, but no action was ever taken by the Croats.

During the winter of 1941 a new campaign started, this time against Freemasons and advocates of a united Yugoslavia. Special concentration camps were erected, the worst in JASENOVEC on the SAVE, which was complete with cremation ovens and all the trimmings. It is estimated, that by the end of 1941 about 7000 persons were killed in this camp alone.

Then in 1942 PAVELIC decided to have a new campaign in SYRMIA, against the sizable Serbian population living there. KVATERNIK assigned the " Bloodhound " TOMIC to try a " Police action " in that area. TOMIC caused such an uproar through his cruelties, that it was finally necessary for the German ambassador to order his removal in the middle of the night. TOMIC left thousand of dead and hundreds of destroyed homes in his wake. In spite of his previous removal, TOMIC was soon after assigned to start a similar campaign in SLAVONIA. 10.000 were driven from their homes, and hundreds killed and tortured to death.

One of the most bloodthirsty divisions was the JASENOVEC brigade, which destroyed whole villages and killed thousands of people. In the village of CRKVENI in the vicinity of Belovar in Slavonia for instance, virtually the whole population was wiped out. As a result of the public clamor created by their actions the Germans approached PAVELIC and asked him to dissolve this brigade, which PAVELIC promised but never did. They continued their activities under the command of Major LUBORIC, a close personal friend and advisor of PAVELIC. However, there were no more concerted campaigns, and in the subsequent actions against TITO and his followers the SS took up where they had left off.

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The USTASCHA did not come into the picture again until 1944, when PAVELIC declared to HITLER that he could not cope with the difficult situation, created by the Allied victories all around them, without using them. They then behaved in their usual fashion until the end of the war in Croatia.

### 3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

a. From the foregoing it appears obvious, that the USTASCHA is a criminal organization, and its members should be dealt with accordingly.

b. At present there is a large number of former USTASCHA members in Austria, both in Allied custody and in DP camps. These people are actually being protected by the U.S., as we refuse to turn them over to Yugoslav authorities without concrete evidence of a war crime. The reason for this refusal is, that we contend that they would never get a fair trial from TITO. But would they not get as fair a trial as they gave to 100.000 killed and massacred people ?

c. It is recommended that the DP camps in the U.S. zone be screened thoroughly, in order to find any USTASCHI still at large in Austria.

d. It is also recommended that the names of the USTASCHI in U.S. custody be turned over to the Yugoslav government, so the YUGOSLAV authorities can make request for their extradition to the extradition board. It is further recommended, that the extradition board and the State Department approve the surrender of proven or admitted members of the USTASCHA to the Yugoslavs, without requesting further proof or evidence of individual war crimes committed. It appears obvious, that it would be impossible to find witnesses for each crime, when there were so many committed.

HENRY MOSAUER

REFERENCES : Yugoslavia Basic Handbook  
 F.I.R. : The Life and Death of the State of Croatia,  
 by Gen. d. Inf. (Lt.Gen.) GLAISE VON HORSTENAU.

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*After sending return  
to Col. Thill*

Case No. S-S-2033

GM JPG:lb  
 Salzburg Section  
 2 October 1945

*File  
Copy*

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:**

SUBJECT: Ustasha Activity in Land Salzburg

RE : Investigation and Arrest of Ustasha Members.

Pursuant to instructions issued by the Special Agent in Charge, these Agents, on 24 July collected the preliminary information pertinent to this case compiled by CIC, 3rd Div. Since that organization was unable to take action because of its departure from Salzburg, these Agents were charged with the investigation.

Through Yugoslav informant sources, it was learned that the city of Salzburg was the hub of Ustasha activity in the American zone of occupation, and that the Ustasha officials in this zone were in close contact with like individuals in the British and French zones of occupation. Inasmuch as the Ustasha is an organization in a satellite country which corresponds to a para-military formation of the NSDAP, it has the same status as its prototypes in the USFA De-Nazification Directive of 3 August 1945.

During the course of the investigation, it was discovered that an organization which called itself "The Croatian Red Cross" was operating in Austria. The Croatian Red Cross is headed by a Father CECELJA, Croatian priest and former confessor and confidant of PAVELIC, and includes in its executive positions affluent Ustasha members. It issues "identity cards" and travel permits to Croatian nationals. Neither the identity cards nor the travel permits are checked or approved by any responsible Allied agency. With these cards, Croat Nationals can draw ration cards from the civilian authorities, as well as billets, etc. Consequently, they are not constrained to DP camps and the result is that the more important Ustasha personages who are in possession of such identity cards and passes can live where they will for as long as they like. The identity cards and travel permits are made out with false names and particulars.

On 29 August 1945, Agents of this office, aided by a platoon of the 42nd Div., surrounded Camp LEHEN and proceeded to arrest some 37 Ustasha officers and officials. The following is a list of Ustasha members arrested:

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- 2 - (con'd)

ALAJBEGOVIC, Mehmed 8121	Arrested on 6 September 1945 in St. GILGEN
MATASIC, Ante 8591	Arrested on 6 September 1945 in St. GILGEN
BULIC, Ivan 1901	Arrested this office 10 August 1945
ALABANDA, Hinko 8361	
MAMITSCH, Josip 8381	
KRALJ, Cyril 8371	
TOMICIC, Stipe 8390	
IVANDIC, Stjepan 8374	MARKUS, Franjo 8382
PERIC, Mate 8386	KOVACEVIC, Ante 8376
BUSIC, Franjo 8368	CUBELIC, Miroslav 10623
TOT, Stjepan 8392	BLASEKOVIC, Zdenko 8367
GRACAN, Lav 8372	KALATA, Otto 8375
BOKANOVIC-KRIZANEC, Bozidar 8379	MARKUS, Ivan 8383
SERTIC, Ilija 8389	VLAHO, Josip 8393
GARAC, Ivan 8371	TOT, Ivan 8391
CAVIC, Kuzman 8370	KRILIC, Ivan 8380
ELJAN, Mirko 8365	CAVIC, Josip 8369
ZDILAR, Ivan 8395	BEDNJANEK, Vladimir 8364
REBERNISAK, Viktor 8387	MATIC, Franjo 8384
LASKOV, Alojz 8366	VLAHO, Milivoi 8394
BAGARIC, Ilija 8362	GLUIC, Joso 8373
MUSTAPIC, Stjepan 8385	KIRIN, Ivan 8296
ZILIC, Bartul 8363	HODKO, Milivoi 10624

These arrests appear to have removed the Ustasha element from the city of Salzburg and to have put an end to the activity of the Croatian Red Cross in this city.

**AGENT'S NOTES:**

Although the most important USTASHA in Salzburg city have now been apprehended, it was learned from the interrogation of arrested individuals that a substantial group of Ustasha are still at large in the St. GILGEN area and are currently being investigated by the St. GILGEN section, CIC, Land Salzburg. Members of the group are supposedly in close contact with Ustasha members in the British zone, viz., SPITAL, KLAGENFURT, and VILLACH.

The Croatian Red Cross also continues to operate in BAD AUSSEE where CECELJA and BOSILJEVIC, secretary of the organization, make their headquarters when in the American Zone of Austria. They allegedly travel through the British-American zone at will on the strength of their Red Cross credentials.

It is recommended that a copy of this report be sent to the CIC Detachments in the indicated towns in the American sector so that they may continue to keep abreast of Ustasha developments in their areas, and that the attention of British GSI (b) be invited

- 2 -

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Authority ND 5-75-27  
 By JA NARA Date 8/16

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 B 62 Ustasha Pjaci  
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- 3 - (con'd)

to the illicit intra-zone travel of Ustasha members, and to the advisability of curbing the activities of the Croatian Red Cross.

It is further recommended this case be closed in this office, subject to re-opening if new leads in this area warrant such action.

## APPROVED:



W. J. KAUFMAN, JR.  
 Major, MI  
 Commanding

*John P. Gatsos*  
 JOHN P. GATSOS  
 Special Agent, CIC

*George Milovanovich*  
 GEORGE MILOVANOVICH  
 Special Agent, CIC

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HEADQUARTERS, EMILIA REGION,  
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT,  
APO 394, U.S.ARMY.

29 JULY 1945.

Ref. :

Subject : Fugitive Ustasa Officials. (Information in brief).

To : Deputy-Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, AFHQ.

1. The approximate whereabouts of the following important officials of the Ustasa regime are now known to us:

- (a) ANTE PAVELIC, the Ustasa Dictator.
- (b) ---MAKAR, his personal bodyguard.(With him).
- (c) --- KIRIN, member of his staff. " "
- (d) --- LISEK, " " " " . " "
- (e) Engr. IVICA FRKOVIC, Minister.
- (f) Dr. MATO FRKOVIC, " .
- (g) Engr. --- BALEN , " .
- (h) Dr. --- ARTUKOVIC, " .
- (i) Dr. --- DUMANDJIC, " .
- (j) Dr. LOVRO SUSIC, " .
- (k) Dr. ALAJEGOVIC, " .
- (l) Dr. MEHICIG, " .
- (m) Dr. ZANIC, " .
- (n) Dr. RUSINOVIC, Minister and Ambassador to Vienna.
- (o) Dr. PUK, Minister.
- (p) Dr. TODT, MINISTER OF FINANCE.
- (q) Dr. IVO ORSANIC, Minister of Youth Training.
- (r) Dr. KOSAK, Ambassador to Budapest.
- (s) Dr. BENZON, Ambassador to Berlin and Bucharest.
- (t) IVO CVIIC, Governor of the National Bank of Zagreb.
- (u) JOZO MILKOVIC, Ustasa representative to Switzerland.
- (v) DANIEL CRLJAN, Leading Radio Propagandist.
- (w) Dr. RUDOLF SCHNEIDER, alias HORVAT, Collaborator to the German Gestapo at Zagreb.

2. The following Ustasa Ministers have been executed by Marshal Tito's forces:

- (a) Dr. MILE BUDAK.
- (b) Dr. MANDIC, Prime Minister.
- (c) Dr. ZANKI, Minister of Justice.
- (d) --- STEINFEL, Minister of War.
- (e) Dr. MLADAN LARKOVIC.
- (f) Dr. MAKANAC, Minister of "Culture".

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HEADQUARTERS, EMILIA REGION  
 ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT,  
 APO 394, U.S. ARMY.

26 JULY 1945.

Subject: Fugitive Enemy Officials. (Ustasa from Jugoslavia);  
 Proposals for further investigation.

To : Deputy-Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, AFHQ., APO , U.S. Army.

1. With reference to the attached confidential report of investigation concerning the above subject-matter, we respectfully submit the following proposals for consideration and approval:
2. That I, or another Allied Officer be authorized to confer with an appropriate representative of Marshal Tito of Jugoslavia, to inform Marshal Tito that we are exerting special efforts through intensive investigations, to cooperate with them, by locating all possible fugitive Ustasa Officials, and especially Pavelic and his staff. The primary reason for the above suggestion is that we are informed that Marshal Tito and his officials believe that the "Western Allies" have no interest whatever in his enemies, even though they are also our enemies.
3. That, in order to <sup>continue</sup> inquiries now begun, and to follow up the leads indicated therein, Mrs. Heda Stern and I be assigned to Military Government duty with the American Forces in Austria, preferably the Salzburg area because in that area are located the camps and other leads in which we are most interested in connection with these inquiries. Besides the Slavic languages, Mrs. Stern also speaks perfect German, which would prevent any language problems in our inquiries.

Marion H. Scott, Capt., (Spec-Res).

Marion H. Scott.

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APO 394, U.S.ARMY.

25 JULY 1945.

Ref.

Subject : Fugitive Enemy Officials, (Ustasi from Yugoslavia).

To : Deputy-Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, AFHQ, APO , U.S.ARMY.

1. The writer of this report is Deputy Regional Public Safety Officer of the above Region in Allied Military Government. He has served in Public Safety in Allied Military Government in Italy since October, 1943, having entered Military Services from the position of Chief of Police in civilian life.

Mrs. Heda Stern, referred to in this report, is a trusted employee and Junior Administrative Assistant in the Public Safety Division of the above headquarters, having served in Public Safety offices in Allied Military Government in Italy continuously since October 12th, 1944. Mrs. Stern's home was at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, and as her husband was a well-known, wealthy, Jew industrialist up to the time of the rule of the Yugoslav Ustasi and German Nazis, she is a victim of their oppression and persecution. Her husband committed suicide ten days after the Germans occupation of their city. After suffering under their tyranny for two years, Mrs. Stern succeeded in coming to Italy with her half-Jewish daughter, and remains here thenceforth.

2. During the last days of June, 1945, Mrs. Stern and I received information that several Ustasi were then in the Transit Refugee Camps in Bologna and that some of them had been seen freely walking the streets in Bologna. This information came from an acquaintance of Mrs. Stern, who spent three years in Concentration Camp and is one of the thousands upon thousands of victims of the Ustasi, and who was greatly shocked to know that they are being treated as refugees by the Allies.

3. In order to check upon this information, and in the hope of possibly furnishing valuable information to proper Allied officials, Mrs. Stern and I went to one of the Transit Refugee Camps in Bologna; and we immediately discovered several Croats there as transit refugees, whom Mrs. Stern knew to be fugitive Ustasi, some of whom she recognized. She was warmly greeted by all of them due to her having been well-known as a gentle and noble woman in Yugoslavia, and also due to the fact that they had previously heard a rumor that she was "now working with the American Red Cross". They immediately began to request her to take personal letters from them for friends and relatives elsewhere. With this beginning, Mrs. Stern was confident that persistent follow-up along that line would reveal valuable information concerning the whereabouts of several fugitive Ustasi Officials and probably Ante Pavelic (the "Hitler of Yugoslavia") and members of his staff.

4. Upon this first visit to the above-mentioned camp, one of the group who talked to Mrs. Stern, told her that a few days previously while they were in transit at Reggio-Emilia, the personal bodyguard of Pavelic had come to Reggio-Emilia and taken his mistress from the group and returned her to his unknown hiding-place. We later learned in Rome, that the name

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Authority MWD 5-75-27  
 By JA NARA Date 8/16

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- 2 -

of this bodyguard is PAKAR, and that he was Commander of Motorized Forces during the Pavelic regime. Also upon this first visit, the group at Bologna told Mrs. Stern that they had fled Yugoslavia at the time of the German surrender, coming through Austria and passing through Allied hands as refugees. They admitted that they were quite surprised upon being treated as refugees instead of enemy prisoners. Their regime declared war against the United Nations, and murdered, robbed and persecuted their victims by countless thousands, and delivered multitudes of Jews and other innocent victims to the Nazis for slave-labor and concentration camps. These "refugees" fled into Allied channels upon the German surrender, to escape the fate which they well knew awaited them at the hands of the Soviets and Tito's forces. Among these "refugees", however, were some good Croats who have never been Ustasi, but who also fled their country, because they have not agreed with the Tito regime. Most of these people are loyal to the Macedonian Peasant Party, and as such, they also fear the wrath of the Tito regime. It is apparent that the fugitive Ustasi are now "sailing under the banner" of these honest people, pretending to be merely anti-Tito instead of what they have really been and ARE. It was from some of these honest anti-Tito Croats that Mrs. Stern obtained much of her best information concerning the Ustasi during our "inquiry" to the present time in this matter.

5. One of the letters handed to Mrs. Stern by this group at Bologna was addressed to a former comrade now residing in Rome whom Mrs. Stern knew had been a personal friend of Pavelic, and from whom she felt confident that she could obtain some information. On about 1 July 1945, I reported this preliminary information to my superior, Colonel Alfred O. Bowman, Regional Commissioner, Emilia Region, Allied Military Government, who then directed us to Allied Commission Headquarters with a letter of presentation and brief explanation addressed to Brig. Gen. M. S. Lush, Executive Commissioner of Allied Commission, for his consideration. We arrived in Rome on 4 July, 1945, and on the following day, in the absence of Brig. Gen. Lush, presented Col. Bowman's letter to Colonel Norman Fiske, Acting Executive Commissioner, Allied Commission, and conferred with him regarding possible developments of the information in our possession. Colonel Fiske then directed us to AFHQ with a letter from him addressed to Brig. Gen. George S. Smith, Deputy-Assistant Chief of Staff, C-2. After due conference and consideration, Brig. Gen. Smith and his Assistant, Colonel Nichols instructed us to continue our investigation, and to obtain travel orders etc. from Headquarters, Allied Commission.

6. We returned to Rome from AFHQ on 7 July, 1945 and reported to Colonel Fiske as directed, and began arrangements to continue our investigation. On the following morning, Mrs. Stern contacted the person in Rome to whom the letter was addressed from Bologna, and in the course of their casual conversation, "confided" to him her urgent desire to locate one of Pavelic's Ministers named Ivica VRKOVIC who at the time of Mrs. Stern's departure from Zagreb, was occupying one of her homes there. It was upon the pretense of trying to obtain possible information concerning her personal valuables which she had been forced to leave there, that she inquired about the possible whereabouts of this Minister. Her real motive was, of course, that by locating this Minister of Pavelic we would probably find others with or near him, and possibly be nearer to locating Pavelic himself. This person told Mrs. Stern that in an Allied camp at "Spital an der Drau" (Austria), there are sixty-three Ustasi political prisoners, among them being, Minister Ivica Vrkoovic, one Kalecovic, a Dr. Zidevac and Minister Artnkevic. He also told her that a Croat Priest named Prof. Draganic had just

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Authority NND 5-75-27  
 By JH NARA Date 8/16

R 6-319 IRR  
 B 62 Ustasha Pg.  
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- 3 -

returned to the Vatican from a tour of some twenty refugee camps of Austria and Northern Italy and would probably be glad to talk with her regarding the situations of the "refugees". It should be mentioned here that since these first "refugees" contacted by Mrs. Stern were of the assumption that she was working with the American Red Cross, and that continued confidence in her by them and others contacted depended upon their continued belief of that, it has been necessary that she present an acceptable masquerade in her contacts with this type of people. Therefore, with the assistance of certain Allied Officials in Rome, sufficient appropriate official-appearing wearing apparel was obtained for use by her in connection with this investigation. This has proven sufficient to put at ease many suspecting persons contacted by her, and caused them to speak more freely. Also, many of the persons contacted handed personal letters to her to be carried to friends and relatives, and of course she accepted them for the value of such desired information as they might contain. Some of these letters have revealed interesting and valuable information.

An appointment was arranged with Prof. Draganovic in Rome and Mrs. Stern conferred with him. He handed her many letters from Great "refugees", (mostly Ustasi) in Camps in Austria, for her to try to deliver to their friends and comrades in camps in Italy. These have been examined by her and their pertinent contents noted. He also gave her a letter of introduction to the Director of the Great Red Cross in Austria, located at Salzburg. An English translation of that letter is attached hereto as Appendix One. He also referred her to another <sup>Person for</sup> in Milan further important information. Mrs. Stern was also introduced as a "Red Cross worker" to a priest named Dr. Madjarevic who is the head of the Great Convent, San Gerolamo, in Rome. He did not reveal any helpful information, but lamented to her the fact that he had recently received threats from Partisans that his convent would be forcibly entered and searched because they suspect him of allowing important fugitive Ustasi to hide in his convent.

7. Prior to our arrival in Rome from Bologna in regard to this whole matter, Mrs. Stern was able to obtain possession of the most recently-known photographs of Ante Pavelic, his wife and their three children, and we showed these to Brig. Gen. Smith during our conference with him at AFHQ.

8. Arriving at Bologna from Ramazzini the evening of 10 July, 1945, we went on the following day to the Transit Refugee Camps there, where we learned that the group to which Mrs. Stern had previously spoken had already been transferred to the Refugee Camp at Formia, below Ancona. At another Transit Camp in Bologna, however, we found another group of such "refugees" who were in transit. Among these, we found a Colonel Tasek (a Croat) who had fought with the ~~Croatian~~ <sup>Ustase</sup> against the ~~Yugoslav~~ <sup>Partisan</sup>, and a fugitive Ustase Minister named Ivan ORSANIC who was a trusted Minister of Pavelic and Chief of his Youth Movement. With Orsanic in transit were four members of his family. Mrs. Stern talked with Colonel Tasek but received no valuable information from him. She then talked with Orsanic, who became increasingly talkative. He told her that there are many Ustasi soldiers and men waiting in the Croatian forests for a leader to lead them against the Russians and Tito's forces; that he is "sure" that he is the proper man to "fill such an important mission"; that he wants to be dropped by parachute into the zone where his comrades are thus waiting, and assume such leadership. He stated that he would like to confer at Rome with the Ministry of War, and eventually discuss with the proper Allied officials, his "great plans". This man, Orsanic, was previously

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By JA NARA Date 8/16R6319 IRR  
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- 4 -

an ordinary School-Professor, but since becoming an Ustasa Minister he has grown very wealthy and very self-important. He is known to have conferred with Hitler during their "luah days" and was one of the right-hand men of Pavelic. He is a fanatic propagandist and would exert all possible energy to develop friction or war between the Allies.

9. In our visits to the Transit Camps in Bologna, we received hearty cooperation from Capt. English, the Camp Commander, and his clerical help. We were informed by clerical employees at the registration office, that a few, perhaps five or more, of the Croat "refugees" had recently disappeared from these camps and voluntarily gone their own way without obtaining any documents. We were also informed that there is no rule or regulation prohibiting or preventing such disappearance of refugees.

10. On 13 July 1945 we went to the Refugee Camp located at Ferme, Italy, to determine if any important fugitive Ustasi might be there, and to attempt to obtain any further possible information. Immediately upon our arrival we presented ourselves and our credentials to the Camp Commander, Major Carden, who immediately presented me to his superior, Lt. Col. Andrews, Commander of the Ancona GROUP of Refugees' Camps, who in turn, forthwith severely reprimanded me for calling upon one of his camps without first having consulted him in the matter. He then departed, and we received satisfactory cooperation from Major Carden. However, due to the late hour of day, the nature and delay of our "reception", we were unable to conduct a satisfactory check, and about all that we accomplished there was to receive a bunch of personal letters from the eager crowd who had observed Mrs. Stern's arrival, for delivery to comrades and relatives in camps in Austria. Mrs. Stern has checked these letters and many of them definitely convince one that the parties concerned are "hot" fugitive Ustasi. Other sidelights revealed in these letters in general are: that these people are awaiting, daily, the armed clash between "Russia and the Allies"; that all pro-allied persons in Yugoslavia are being arrested by the Russians and Tito's forces; that practically all persons now holding office in Yugoslavia under Tito's regime are illiterate; that they, there at the Camp at Ferme, have more than enough food, and have so much bread and pasta that they throw much of it away. All these people are arrogant fanatics, dangerous propagandists, and appear to be actively organising all possible followers and sympathisers, with the aim of reestablishing their reign of terror. They appear quite free to come and go practically at will, and many of them spend their (or their victims') money quite freely.

11. On the following day, at Riccione, Mrs. Stern had a conversation with a Tehetnik named Novakovic whom she happened to meet, and whom she had known as a fine person in his private life in Yugoslavia. He told her that he knew of at least six fugitive Ustasi, quite rich and very free, now living in Riccione, and that one of them is personally responsible for the deaths of at least two hundred innocent victims. He did not furnish names of these six, and I have no further information concerning them at present. Novakovic stated that he is at the Tehetnik Camp at Cesena with the 14,000 Tehetnik troop prisoners there under a General Damjanovic. Mrs. Stern had a close friend in Yugoslavia named General Damjanovic, who was once Yugoslav Ambassador to France, and who was Military Commander of the City of Zagreb and had often visited her home. Believing this to be the same General (at Cesena) and being confident of obtaining whatever helpful information he might possess, we went to this Camp at Cesena to speak with him. Permission was immediately granted by Allied personnel in charge of the camp, and the meeting with General

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- 5 -

Damjanovic was held. Upon seeing him, however, Mrs. Stern found that he is not the General Damjanovic whom she knew. This General knew the other General, however, and said he had been taken prisoner by the Germans, during the war. Casual conversation with this General revealed his attitude toward the conditions surrounding him and his people as prisoners of the Allies as compared to the apparent conditions of the fugitive Ustasi. He said that he and his men had had bread only once in three months, and then as a result of a trade offered by the Poles. He said that on July 6th, 1945, the Zagreb radio broadcast news of "the capture of him and Pavelic" by Tito's forces, and the same radio broadcast on 14 July that he had been executed by hanging.

This General Damjanovic was the Chief of Staff and right-hand man of General Dragan Mihailovic. In case Allied officials would be interested in learning the whereabouts of General Mihailovic, Mrs. Stern would be able to obtain further information in that regard.

Upon many occasions during the war, troops of General Damjanovic saved and concealed from the hands of the Germans many American pilots at great risk of paying with their own lives. No definite information concerning whereabouts of Pavelic and his important officials was obtained from General Damjanovic. He stated that he and his men have always been pro-Allies, and that even now they would be glad to be permitted to join the Allied Forces.

12. We returned to Bologna from whence we proceeded to Milan and contacted an informant who advised us that now residing in Zurich, Switzerland, as a refugee from Yugoslavia, is a Professor, Dr. David Karlovic; that Dr. Karlovic had been a personal friend and close supporter of Pavelic and many of his comrades during the early days of his regime; that due to the trend of Pavelic's regime, however, he later "broke" with them and no longer supported them, and finally fled to Switzerland; that he was believed to be in possession of much helpful information. Travel orders to Zurich, Switzerland were obtained from the Milan Branch of Allied Commission Headquarters. We arrived at Zurich on the evening of 19 July 1945 and on the following day, as a matter of routine diplomacy, I contacted an American Assistant of U.S. Consul, Sam Woods there. We then proceeded discreetly concerning our matter and contacted Dr. Karlovic without difficulty. We there learned the following:

(a) The following former Ustasi are now living in Zurich:

Franz OVIĆ, the Ustasa Governor of the National Bank of Zagreb; a former clerk in a furniture factory.

Engineer, Ivo RADIVOJČIĆ.

Dr. ČABAS, believed to have been an Ustasa Minister;

A man named MILKOVIC; former Ustasa Representative to Switzerland;

Engineer, MEHMEDAJIĆ; AND OTHER MEN WHOSE NAMES ARE: PETEK, KRSTIĆ, MONSIGNOR PROF. JURETIĆ, DR. KOVICA, TARLE, LAKER, DIGOVIĆ, and others.

(b) That recently there was an important discussion in Reims, France, between General Dwight Eisenhower and the Great National Peasant Party Leader, Dr. Vlado Macek who was for four years of the Ustasa reign, in heavily-armed guarded house-arrest by them. With him is his first assistant and Minister, Dr. Krajević who lives at the Atheneum Club in London. Many of their followers and representative are in refugee camps in Italy, many with whom Mrs. Stern had spoken.

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Authority MWD 5-75-22  
 By JA NARA Date 8/16

R 6 319 IRR  
 B 62 Ustasha Prgj  
 ZFO15107

- 6 -

many others are living in Rome, who are known personally and by name by Mrs. Stern;

That, three of Dr. Macek's important representatives, as follows: Dr. Reberski, Dr. Torber and Dr. Pernar who were formerly held in custody by the Ustasi are now said to be held in custody by the Allies in Salzburg. Mrs. Stern has personally known all of them.

(c) That there is a rumor in Switzerland that all Croats and Yugoslavs there will be expelled from Switzerland within the next few weeks. One, whose name is Grea Eres has already been delivered to the French, and his friends are fearful that he will be delivered by the French to Yugoslavia.

13. From other well-informed sources, Mrs. Stern learned that:

- (a) The last-known whereabouts of Pavlic was at TURKISH, Austria, (and we believe we could trace him from there). That among his faithful followers with him are: Erich LISAK, Iso KIRIN, and MAKAR, the latter being the bodyguard referred to in paragraph 4.
- (b) That near Innsbruck, Austria, are supposed to be hiding, Marshal KVATERNIK and his son, Dido KVATERNIK who with Ante Pavlic, murdered King Alexander of Yugoslavia, and who is known as the most brutal criminal and murderer of thousands of innocent victims, in the Ustasa regime. It is of extreme importance to locate these men, especially the latter.
- (c) That in the Lehrlager Refugee Camp at Salzburg, Austria, is believed to be Dr. RUSINOVIC, Ustasa Minister, last Ustasa Ambassador to Vienna, and very close friend of Pavlic. Mrs. Stern knew him personally when he was a medical doctor in Zagreb before the Ustasa regime, and feels that by diplomatic conversation she could obtain much important information from him.

14. From the personal letters which were handed to Mrs. Stern by many "refugees" and fugitive Ustasi, she has knowledge of many important refugee camps in Austria and names of many important fugitive Ustasi to be found there.

15. In paragraph 6, in connection with Prof. Draganevic, I forgot to mention that he also handed Mrs. Stern the "report" attached hereto as Appendix 2, which he requested that she present to high Allied Military Officers.

16. We returned from Switzerland to Italy on 21 July 1945, re-checked a contact at Milan, and returned to Bologna.

Marion H. Scott, Capt. (Spec-Rtg).

Marion H. Scott.

Inclusions:

Appendix 1.

Appendix 2.

Letter of proposal for further investigation.

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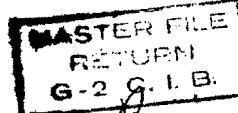
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Salzburg, July 4th 1945.



Re. Ustashi organization

To the Lt. Col. STEPHENS

Salzburg

080.19

Arriving in this town we took notice that there exists here the so called Jugoslav National Committee which is gathering the former Jugoslav PW and Jugoslav DP and which is spreading out the propaganda not to return home. This Committee is working under the direction of the ill famed war criminals: Milan NEDIC, sebian Governments president during the occupation by the Nazis - Ante PAVELIC the chief of the Independent Croatian State - and a group of the fascistlike cetniki/organization, which all are unhappily still free.

Even in this hotel Stein where we are living as official representatives of Jugoslavia, even here under the same roof there is lodged a group of war criminals which untill recently fought together with the Nazis not only against ourselves but also against our great Allies USA, Great Britain and URSS. These persons represent for us a constant danger because being lost they are ready to any action. For reasons unknown to us they are shadowing us and we shall in case of emergency immediately open fire on them, what we let you know herewith. These people present themselves as being Allies and are so misleading the American Authorities which do not know anything about their past.

For this reason it is our duty, being official representatives of our country, to let you know that the below named are war criminals for which there is no place in liberty

In Salzburg and arroundings there are living the following:

- 1) STAMENKOVIC (commander of the Rupnik army - inquiry in his home recommended, arms should be there) - Neumeisterstrasse 4/1 Salzburg
- 2) Major ANDJELOKOVIC (Nedic army) from Stip - Salzburg

230655

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Authority MWD 5-75-27  
 By JA NARA Date 876

R6319 IRR  
 B62 Ustasha Pg.  
 ZFO15107

- 3) Major Predrag VUKADINOVIC (Nedic army) - Salzburg
- 4) Major Miodrag VRVIC - Salzburg
- 5) Dusan VUKOVOJAC - secretary of the Jug.Nat.Committee - Salzb.
- 6) Jovica JOVIC - economist - Salzburg
- ✓ 7) Ing. Ivo BULIC -(former Pavelic's minister) Salzburg
- ✓ 8) TORBAR (former Pavelic's minister) - Salzburg
- 9) PERNAR (former member of Parliament) Salzburg
- ✓ 10) PRIBANIC (former commander of the guard of Pavelic) - Salzb.
- ✓ 11) Dusan PANTIC (former Pavelic's minister - Salzburg
- ✓ 12) Svetozar KLJAJIC (informer of the special police in Beograd later in Vienna - mmeber of Gestapo - in contact with a certain Mile RADOVANOVIC -his true name is Friedrich Leimacher- who is living in Hallein) Salzburg
- ✓ 13) Lt. Col. SARIC (oustasha army) from Varazdin - Salzburg
- ✓ 14) General Ante MOSKOV (oustasha - commander of the Pavelic's Life Guardys) Salzburg
- ✓ 15) General Vitez Vilko BEGIC (oustasha - hiding gold) arrounding of Salzburg
- ✓ 16) Dr. KOSAK (austasha minister in Berlin) St. Gilgen
- 17) Momcilo VLAJKOVIC (propaganda leader of Draza Mihajlovic) Markt Pengau
- ✓ 18) Members of the Oustasha Legation in Berlin: Dr. PERESKO - Dr. SARKAN - Milivoj BLAZKOVIC - vitez Slavko KVATERNIK - all living in Badgastein
- 19) General Milan NEDIC (president of the serbian government during nazis occupation) Kitzbichl
- ✓ 20) Dr. Nikola GAVRILOVIC - <sup>VELIMIR KOVAC</sup> bishop of Zica - Kitzbichl
- 21) Gavrije DJEZIC - patriarche - Kitzbichl
- To Dr. Zorec? ✓ 22) CINCAR-MARKOVIC (minister of foreign affairs - pact with Germany) Kitzbichl
- ✓ 23) Lieutenant Ing. KAPSIC (oustasha) Vöklabruick
- 24) DUJIC and Milivoj NOVAKOVIC (serbian fascists) Bad Aibling

We beg you as our superior to undertake all that these persons may be arrested immediately and in the same time and that they are kept in prison until the arrival of our authorities which are searching for them.

The below signed assume all responsibility for their arresting even so before our authorities as before the Allied Authorities.

signed: first lieutenant

*Radomir ŽARIĆ*

This is to certify that the above translation from the serbo-croate (jugoslav) original is exact.

signed: lieutenant

*Predrag RISTIĆ*

Dr. Mirko Pretnar



230656

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R6 319 IRR  
 B 62 Ustasha Prgj  
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*Spelling mistake?*  
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 The USTASHA Movement

FILE UNDER  
 USTASHA

1. Of all the Pro-Fascist, Axis-supported, para-military organizations which sprung up in Central Europe during the 1930s, the Croatian USTASHA was the group which, starting out with the smallest popular support, succeeded in <sup>compiling</sup> chalking up a record of murder and terrorism not even equalled by the German SS. Ironically, the majority of its important members have successfully evaded detention and punishment. Large numbers of its former adherents fled after the war to DP Camps in the American and British Zones of Austria, as well as to Allied-controlled camps in Northern Italy, where they are still in hiding.

2. Psychologically, the existence and development of USTASHA can be explained by the mental constitution of the Southern Slavs, highly emotional people, living in countries which have been ruled for centuries by hostile and cruel tyrants, in an environment which not only historically but also geographically lends itself to subversive conspiracy.

3. Historically, two factors must be taken into consideration when the origins of USTASHA are considered: 1. The example of the Macedonian terrorists, which for decades had introduced into the Balkans the finer arts of political assassination and terrorist activities. 2. The ill-fated constitution of the State of Yugoslavia. Only the second factor will be considered in the following paragraphs.

4. The kingdom of Yugoslavia was created immediately after the First World War by the union of Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia. Although the peasant classes in all three provinces are similar in their great percentage of illiterates and their low standards of living, there is a great difference between the politically more articulate middle classes of Croatia and Slovenia, on one hand, and Serbia, on the other. The former group is Roman Catholic due to its ties with the Austrian Monarchy, while Serbia, being Greek Orthodox, and having been under the domination of the Turks for centuries, remains still somewhat more oriental in character. Further, Croatia itself is inhabited by a large minority of Serbs; this combination produces deep-seated antagonism which ex-

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 B62 Ustasha Pizi  
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ists between the Croats and the Serbs.

5. During the 1920's, Yugoslavia was torn with political strife. On one hand, the Serbian king, Alexander, tried to run the country from Belgrade on highly centralized lines. The Croats, whose political party was the Croat Peasant Party, tried to promote a government along more federalistic lines; along the lines of what they considered to be the solution of the nationalities question in Switzerland. The struggle came to a climax in 1928 in the murder of the leader of the Croat Peasant Party, Radic, who was shot by a Serbian Deputy during a session of the Parliament. This murder marks the end of parliamentary democracy in Yugoslavia, and brought about the dictatorship of King Alexander, which in turn led to his assassination in Marseilles in 1934.

6. Ante Pavelic, then a young lawyer from Zagreb, appeared on the political scene when opposition to King Alexander's dictatorship first became apparent. At this time he was a member of a small Nationalist party led by Dr. Frank, whose theories regarding Croatian independence were radical, and who soon was persecuted by the Belgrade Government. Pavelic had to flee from Yugoslavia, finding refuge in Sofia, where he ~~post-notime~~ got in touch with the groups of Macedonian terrorists who shared with him anti-Serbian sentiments. established by France.

7. In 1932 Italy made an attempt to break up the "Little Entente." Yugoslavia was made the primary target, owing to the political dissension within it. Pavelic was invited to Italy, where, in the vicinity of Brescia, in Pesaro, a training camp was established for dissident Croats. Equipped with Mussolini's arms, and instructed by Macedonian masters in shooting and throwing hand grenades, a nucleus of about 500 men received schooling in assassination, sabotage, secret writing, and other subjects useful for seditious activities. This original group forms the inner circle of the USTASHA Movement. Soon, another camp along the same lines was opened in Hungary in Janko Piszta, very near the Yugoslav border. This camp was smaller, housing about

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B62 Ustasha Prg  
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150 USTACHI, who were also instructed by the Macedonians and some former Austro-Hungarian officers. Contact between the two groups was made in Vienna. The first indication of the new movement, ~~Ustashi~~, came not from Yugoslavia but from Austria, when in 1934 the Socialistic workers of the Hirtenberg works, owned by ~~the pretentious~~ Fritz Mandl, disclosed the fact that substantial amounts of weapons were ~~produced~~ being produced at Italy's direction, even though at this time Austria was forbidden to produce arms under the Versailles treaty.

8. A few months later, the first USTASHI began to operate on Yugoslavian soil, provoking a violent reaction within the Yugoslavian Government, which took advantage of the situation to expel many thousands of Hungarian settlers from the border regions, which at this time showed a considerable Hungarian minority.

9. The banished Croats did not restrict their activities to Italy, Austria, and Hungary. Many emigres were young students, consequently, a number of papers were founded to further the cause of the USTASHI, such as the "Croatian Presse" in Berlin, sponsored by the Nazis at a very early date. There were publications in Danzig and Geneva, in addition to those already in existence in Vienna and Budapest.

10. The Croat question came to a flare-up with the assassination of King Alexander in Marseilles. Although the shots had been fired by a Macedonian, it was clearly established that the action was instigated by Pavelic and the son of his later minister of war, ~~Eugen Kvaternik~~, now a prisoner at Orr. World opinion forced Italy and Hungary to cease support for the USTASHI. The trainees in Pesaro were interned on the Island of Lipari; the smuggling of arms to Dalmatia was brought to an end. Pavelic was restricted to the city of Turin, where he was kept in reserve, politically, until his re-emergence in 1941.

11. Between 1934 and 1939, the actions of the remaining USTASHI declined, due to lack of outside support. Those who desired greater independence for Croatia supported the Peasant Party of Dr. Macheck <sup>which</sup>, although opposing the Regency of

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Authority NWD 5-75-27  
 By JA NARA Date 2/16

R6 319 IRR  
 B62 Ustasha Pg.  
 ZFO15107

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Prince Paul, remained also the collecting point of all the pro-democratic forces.

The strong pressure which the Peasant Party was able to exert led to the referendum of 1939, which proved that 90% of the Croat population were in favor of a Federalist Yugoslavia.

12. USTASHA did not become outwardly active until 1941, when Italy, during the collapse of the Yugoslavian armies, suddenly brought PAVELIC from obscure oblivion, and sent him by automobile to Zagreb where, with the help of the Second Italian Army and a band of barely a thousand men (consisting of graduates of PAVELIC's training camps and the criminal element of Zagreb), he was declared Poglavnik (Fuehrer) of all the Croats.

13. Unfortunately for PAVELIC's prestige, and even more unfortunately for the countless thousands he was later to murder, the price which he had to pay to the Fascists for his power was much too high to arouse any popular enthusiasm for the new leader. Italy desired a firm foothold in the administration and economy of Croatia. Further, PAVELIC had to accept the rulership of King Vittorio Emmanuel's cousin, the Duke of Spoleto, who was to establish the continuance of the kingdom of Illyria (Defunct since 345 A.D.), and he also had to cede the rich province of Dalmatia. Even though the elaborately planned coronation of the Duke never materialized, and though the new pretender never set foot in his kingdom, the Croatian masses showed an apathy and later a violent antagonism towards PAVELIC, which was the real reason for the great attention which he devoted to the formation of the new USTASHA party.

14. The political structure of USTASHA followed very closely the pattern of the Italian Fascist Party. It consisted of the following six groups: a. The USTASHA Political Party. b. USTASHA Militia. c. USTASHA Youth. d. USTASHA Womens' Organization. e. USTASHA Bodyguard f. USTASHA Police.

15. The Party itself was organized in the following echelons: g. Party

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Authority ND 5-75-27  
 By JA NARA Date 8/16

R 6-319 IRR  
 B 62 Ustasha Prgj  
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Counsel. <sup>2</sup> Members of the Ruling Party <sup>3</sup>, Gauleiter. <sup>4</sup> Kreisleiter. <sup>5</sup>.

Ortsgruppenleiter (The German names are used here, since they are more informative than the Croatian counterparts).

16. The USTASHA Party was a failure from the beginning. The response of the Croatian masses was negative to the elaborate Party set-up, to its attempts to set up schools in which children were taught Croat Nationalism, even to the economic advantages offered by the occupying powers.

17. It should be emphasized that USTASHA never had an influence comparable to the NSDAP. Although Croatia was ostensibly treated as a liberated country, the USTASHA Party was never more than a politically weak imitation of its Axis counterparts. It imitated Fascism and Nazism, but lacked authority, and even a program of its own.

18. Even though the wishes of the Croats for independence from Serbia ~~were~~ had been fulfilled, the majority continued to sympathize with the policies of the Peasant Party, whose leader, Dr. Macek, was kept ~~under~~ in confinement. Aware of this, the Italians tried to compromise the Peasant Party by accepting a number of their prominent figures in the new government. Another reason also might have been an attempt on the part of the Italian Government to counteract the potential danger of Pavelic's unbalanced personality. ~~THE ONLY WAY~~

19. The Croatian National Army, which was founded immediately after the conquest, was ostensibly an army comprising all classes of the population, whose Staff Officers, at least in the beginning, consisted of retired Austro-Hungarian Officers, as well as renegades from the Royal Yugoslav Army. PAVELIC, realizing his precarious position, immediately began to ~~XXXXXX~~ strengthen his position by forming his own armed organizations. This soon endeared him to the Nazis, who officially were bound to keep their hands off Croatia, considered an Italian sphere of influence.

~~Scapegoats had to be found as outlets of the secret instincts of PAVELIC's~~

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Authority ND 5-75-27  
 By JA NARA Date 8/6

R 6319 IRR  
 B 62 Ustasha Prgj/  
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20. These armed organizations were responsible for the band of professional killers. They were commanded by Rape, murder, terror descended upon three groups in Croatia: 1. The 33% minority of Serbs who were Anti-German, Greek Catholic, and occasionally very wealthy. 2. The large Jewish minority, especially in Zagreb. 3. The Croat partisans who opposed PAVELIC as an extremist and a fanatic.

21. The ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ focal point of the USTASHA was the so-called bodyguard of the Poglavnik. This group comprised the original band of terrorists trained in Italy and Hungary. Soon it attracted enough criminal elements to increase the number to about 10,000 members, commanded by Colonel MOSKOV. The Poglavnik was responsible to PAVELIC himself, not to the Italian-sponsored Croatian War Ministry. Admission was on a voluntary basis. Pay was essentially what the bodyguard member was able to loot. Hitler himself expressed admiration for the record of achievement of the bodyguards, and at one of the last conferences with PAVELIC at his Headquarters, it was decided to increase the strength of the Bodyguard to 20,000 men.

22. A similar record, ~~not~~ without the extremes of the Bodyguard, was chalked up by the USTASHA MILITIA which, contrary to the Bodyguards which were motorized or at least highly mobilized, were Infantry Troops. The Militia consisted of ~~5~~ Brigades <sup>five</sup> with about 12,500 men to a Brigade. ~~Five Battalions comprised a Brigade.~~ Colonel SERTIC was in Command of the USTASHA MILITIA. In contrast to the Bodyguard, the USTASHA MILITIA did draft personnel.

23. In addition, there were also ~~3~~ se-called USTASHA Traffic Brigades, consisting of ~~3-5 Battalions to a Brigade~~, whose functions were those of Service and Supply. Contrary to the Bodyguard, the USTASHA MILITIA did draft personnel.

24. Police Duties were taken care of in the "USTASHA" manner by the so-called State Troopers, a force consisting of about 8,000 men, commanded by Col. PECNIKAR. There were the main collaborators of the Gestapo and SD, who fought against the Partisans ~~XXXXX~~ to a greater extent.

25. Attempts were also made to form a Homeguard, comprising the very young and

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Authority MWD 5-75-27  
 By JA NARA Date 8/16

R6319 IRR  
 B62 Ustasha Prg  
 ZFO15107

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the very old, an organization roughly comparable to the Volks Sturm. This organization was commanded by Colonel ROLF.

26. The regular Croat Army also underwent a definite USTASHA influence, with many of its older officers being replaced by men from the USTASHA Bodyguard.

27. Two interesting facts should be set forth in connection with any general discussion of USTASHA. One is the fact that among the most blood-thirsty of the USTASHI were those of Mohammedan faith, whose MAXXIK desire for revenge, repressed for centuries, found an outlet in their Serbian adversaries. The other is the sad and sinister part played by the Catholic Church in the reign of Pavelic. Many of the lower members of the Croatian Clergy adopted the idea of the USTASHA Party; many party functionaries were priests. The Catholic Church has identified itself with PAVELIC. Shortly after being placed in power, PAVELIC was received in audience by the Pope (which was protested vigorously by the Allies), when he arrived in Rome to offer the Crown of Dalmatia to the Duke of Spoleto. Since the war, it has been reported that many USTASHI are hiding under the protection of the Church, disguised as monks, even that PAVELIC <sup>was</sup> hiding in a monastery in Upper Austria.

28. Estimates concerning the murders committed by the USTASHA vary. While it has often been claimed that 1,000,000 people perished at their hands, more conservative estimates correct this figure to about 100,000 Serbs, Jews and Croat Partisans killed, MAXXIMAKA from a population estimated at not quite 4,000,000. Property damage, rapine acts, political imprisonments, and sundry crimes cannot be estimated.

29. In 1944, the situation for the USTASHA became untenable. The seat of the Government was changed from Zagreb to Banja Luka, near the Hungarian border. The deterioration of the German military position, as well as increased Yugoslav partisan activity caused the first USTASHA refugees to pour into Styria, where they were quickly absorbed into the Armament industry and therefore, after the occupation of Austria, had no difficulty in posing as foreign Slave Laborers. With the rise of

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230663

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Authority IND 5-75-27  
 By JA NARA Date 8/6

R6319 IRR  
 B62 Ustasha Prgj  
 ZFO15107

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the Tito government, a mass migration started from Croatia, sometimes estimated to comprise as many as 700,000 persons. ~~It will be remembered that Many~~ <sup>of these</sup> emigrants were not USTASHI, but were anti-Tito in their sentiments.

30. Some important personalities were brought to trial <sup>in Yugoslavia</sup> and executed. Among these were: Dr. Mile Bundic, Dr. Stein fel, Minister of War, Dr. Mandic, Prime Minister, Dr. Makanac, Minister of Culture, and Dr. Mladen Larkovic. Another group left USTASHA and joined the <sup>TITO</sup> Partisans.

31. USTASHA refugees emigrated in two directions. The majority fled to Italy. A large minority fled to Austria <sup>where they</sup> distinguish them from bona fide refugees they received assistance from UNRRA <sup>and</sup> were placed in DP Camps. Some USTASHI who arrived in Austria were very wealthy, <sup>which</sup> accounts for the facility with which they were able to engage in Black Market Operations.

6/ A list published on 29 July 1945 by Hq<sup>3</sup> Emilia Region, AMG, APO 394 indicates the number of USTASHA Officials still at large at that time:

ANTE PAVELIC, Leader of USTASHA  
 MAKAR, his personal bodyguard  
 KIRIN, Member of his Staff  
 Lisek, Member of his Staff  
 Eng. IVIKA FRKOVIC, Minister  
 Dr. MAIO FRKOVIC, Minister  
 ENGR. Balen, Minister  
 Dr ARTUKOVIC, Minister, one of the Assassins of King Alexander and Barthou  
 DR. DUMANOVIC  
 Dr. Lovro SUSIC, Minister  
 Dr. ALAJBEGOVIC, Minister  
 Dr. Mahicic, Minister  
 Dr. Zanic, Minister  
 Dr. RUSINOVIC, Minister and Ambassador to Vienna  
 Dr. PUK, Minister  
 Dr. TODT, Minister  
 Dr. IVO ORSANIC, Minister of Youth Training  
 Dr. KOSAK, Ambassador to Budapest.  
 Dr. BENZON, Ambassador to Berlin and Bucharest  
 IVO CVIIC, Governor of the National Bank of Zagreb  
 JOZO MILKO VIC, USTASHA Representative to Switzerland  
 Daniel CRLJAN, Leading Radio Propagandist  
 Dr. Rudolf SCHNEIDER, Alias HORVAT, Collaborator with German Gestapo in Zagreb.

Another List, published in a letter of the Yugoslav Repatriation Commission in Salzburg, and addressed to Lt. Col Stephens of the DP Division, USFA, names the following USTASHA personalities living in the American Zone: (4 July 45)

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Authority MWD 5-75-27  
By JA NARA Date 8/16R6319 IRR  
B62 Ustasha Prg  
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ING IVO BULIC, Arrested and Interrogated at Orr.  
 TORBA, fmu, Former Minister of PAVELIC, Salzburg  
 PRIBANIC, fmu, Former Commander of the PAVELIC Bodyguard - Salzburg  
 PANTIC, Dus<sup>a</sup>n, Former Minister of PAVELIC, Salzburg  
 S<sup>a</sup>RIC, fmu, Lt Col in USTASHA Army, Salzburg  
 MOSKOW, Ante, General, Commander-in-Chief of PAVELIC Bodyguard - Salzburg  
 BECIC, Vites Vilko, USTASHA Personality - Salzburg  
 KOSAK, fmu, Minister to Berlin - St. Gilgen  
 Dr. PERESKO, Bad Gastein  
 Dr. SARKAN, Bad Gastein  
 MILIVOJ BLAZKO VIC, Bad Gastein  
 VITES SLAVKO KVATERNIK, Bad Gastein

(muv UDBa)  
(muv MVD)

32. The present situation of Croat refugees in the American Zone is a rather delicate one. USTASHA elements and Croats who have overstayed their domicile in Austria are considered as traitors by Yugoslavia, and are afraid to return there. Those who escaped at large are at present persecuted by OZNA Agents. Very few have remained in Vienna, as OZNA, with the aid of NKVD and MVD has established a kidnapping service. There is even a jail at the Yugoslavian Consulate in Vienna. The kidnapping service does not touch the British zone.

33. Most of the USTASHI succeeded in obtaining false identity papers through the Croatian Red Cross, an USTASHA organization which continued its operations in Salzburg until July, 1945.

34. It has been reasonably well established that USTASHI are not only in contact with one another, but also with the elements still in IP Camps in Italy. During an intensive drive on USTASHI, many managed to escape to the British Zone, where they remained until they deemed it safe to return. end

From the foregoing paragraphs it seems clear that USTASHI constitute a real security menace to AMG of Austria. They are a desperate minority, who will leave no stone unturned in order to create trouble between Yugoslavia and Austria, and, in another sense, with Russia and the Western Powers. end

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230665

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Authority NND 5-75-27  
 By JA NARA Date 8/16

R 6-319 IRR  
 B 107 Ustashi  
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Pistrović Stjepan  
 Stjepan Osvald Toth pater  
 Cesarcic Josip  
 Oberman Josip  
 Žeravica Franjo  
 Marić Ante  
 Babić Josip  
 Babić Šime Sipleta  
 Šikić Luka  
 Kranjc Božo  
 Krešić Nikola  
 Krešić Nikola  
 Čuk Maksim  
 Adrinek Slavko  
 Jakovljević Drago  
 Elmauer Dragutin  
 Dončević Zorislav  
 Rupčić Ivan  
 Beg Karlo  
 Modrić Ivan  
 Modrić Ilija  
 Cividini Milenko  
 Draženović Petar  
 Valpotić Marko  
Vujnović Marko - has all the address  
 Marćinko Luka  
 Mustić Ante [redacted]  
 Hećimović Ivan  
 Kovačević Josip - ~~COVER~~  
 Ribarić Josip  
 Pranić Matko  
 Braun Hinko  
 Sinković Vladimir  
 Ungerer Zdenko  
 Šikić Luka  
 Batušić Franjo  
 Batušić Miroslav  
 Babić Franjo  
 Soče Ivan  
 Petrić Ivan  
 Marić Ivo

*carded*  
82-73

*73-31*  
*not carded*

*of stokha*  
*Bobalat*  
*group 118*

*Cividini kept at the*  
*2nd floor*  
*office*

*82*

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 By JA NARA Date 8/16

R 6319 IRR  
 B 107 Ustashi  
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## ARTUKOVIC

je napravio kontrakt sa jednom fabrikom u Bretagnji Francuska, odakle je se vratio i odveo jednu grupu Ustasa, za Francusku. Na svakom kontraktu pogodinacno, nalazila se i slika, tako da je kontrakt sluzio mesto pasosa. Ovaj rad je potpomogao i sam odvec grupu zajedno sa Artukovicem fratar MODRIC.

## SPANIJA

Poseđstvom Dr.Draganovica,dobili su pasos i oputovali za Spaniju:

Funkcioneri Ustaskog pokreta:

- 1.-Ministar VRANCIC
- 2.-Ministar PERIC
- 3.-Dr.DRAGUTIN KAMBER
- 4.-Sekretar Dr.Kambera WURSTER
- 5.-LEO GRIVICIC

## VENEZUELA

Ministar Ustaski TOTH oputovao za Venezuelu.

## SWIZERLAND

Ministar ERES GRGA

Ministar TONTIR JANKO

Oba dva se spremaju da beze.

## MANASTIRI ZA SKRIVANJE USTASA

RCM :

Franjevacki samostan Via Memlana

Vatikanska kuca, gde je Dr.Draganovic, 15  
 via Borgo S.Spirito

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Authority MWD 5-75-27  
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B 107 Ustashi  
ZFO10183PAGETITLE PP. GAME.2nd List of Known Ustashi, Great Officials, etc.

1.  ANTUNOVIC Vinko. Might be identical with the ANTUNOVIC Pava known to have recruited agents, particularly Albanians, for the Abwehr (German Intelligence Service).
2.  BARAKOVIC Ivo. Might be identical with the BARAKOVIC P.n.u. known to have been head of the Jewish Section of the Ustashi Police until August or September 1941, when he was arrested. He was later released and given a house and business which had been confiscated from a Jew.
3.  BUSOMIC Stjepan. Was decorated by Pavellich (Source: newspaper "Nova Hrvatska", 1 Jan 1944).
4.  BOGADI Branimir. Probably identical with BOGADI P.n.u. who was a plain clothes detective at Bjelovar before the war. After the Ustasha camp d'etat came to Zagreb and took service (as a detective ?) under the Pavellich regime. Description: age about 30. Height 1.70-1.75 m. Medium build, longish face. Black hair. Dark complexion. Brown eyes. Clean shaven.
5.  BUTIC Mihalj. Known to have been in close touch with Gen. PRCHNIKAR, as late as Mid-May 1947. Nothing known of his war record, but all Prchnikar's emigre associates are confirmed Ustashi and most of them ex-Croat Gendarmerie officers.
6.  BUBIC Franjo. Almost certainly identical with the BUBIC Franjo who was an Ustasha refugee in Italy with Pavellich before 1941. Born 1.10.08 at Salinovo nr. Ljubljana (Note: date and place of birth do not agree with those of men in the camp, but compromised persons frequently give false particulars).
7.  BUTORAC Josip. Almost certainly identical with the BUTORAC Josip who was Commissioner for industry under the Pavellich regime.
8.  CAPAN Franjo. Almost certainly identical with the CAPAN Franjo who was Ustasha Legomnik (gauleiter) at Omijek in 1944 (Source: newspaper "Nova Hrvatska" Jan. 1944).
9.  COTIC Ivan. A COTI (? COTIC) Ivan, known to have been an Ustasha youth leader.
10.  DUBIC Dragutin. Almost certainly identical with DUBIC Dragutin known to have been a policeman and stenographer at Varazdin (sufficiently stenographer to have been mentioned in newspaper "Gospodarstvo" in May 1944).
11.  DUBIC Matko. A DUBIC Matko was Tabornik of Tabor II at Banja Luka.
12.  DUMOVIC Marin. Might be identical with Dr. DUMOVIC P.n.u. involved in Pavellich policy of forcible transfer of Serb population.
13.  ELIPIC Branimir. Reported to be dangerous Ustasha. Known to have been in touch with Gen. PRCHNIKAR as late as mid-May 1947. Remarks as for BUTIC Mihalj.
14.  KILJEROVIC Jerko. Might be identical with:
  - a) KILJEROVIC P.n.u. who was in the Service of the Abwehr at Zagreb and G. MILANOVAC.
  - or b) KILJEROVIC P.n.u. who took Ustasha Oath before 1941. Studied medicine at Zagreb University. Was serving in Donobran in August 1943.

76

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By JA NARA Date 8/16

R 6 319 IRR  
 B 107 Ustashi  
 ZFO10183

- 2 -

16. SALIC Branko. Might be identical with the SALIC F.n.u. who was Mayor of Bihać under the Pavelich regime.
17. CARPAR Josip. Might be identical with CARPAR F.n.u. who was Lieutenant in Croat Air Force in I Kravac Padvrje, I Skopina.
18. CASPAROVIC Milan. Might be identical with CASPAROVIC Mijo who was Ustasha refugee in Italy with Pavelich before 1941. According to Italian police records was born 8.8.1909 at Pavlova Mala Gradus (sic) in Petrinja. Note that man at Bagnoli was also born 1909 though other particulars differ.
19. CERNO Branko. Probably identical with CERNO Branko who was Sergeant in I Bomber Sqn of Croat Legion Air Force (Locho airfield).
20. ČEŠIĆ Martin. Might be identical with the ČEŠIĆ F.n.u. who was Mayor of Virovitica in September 1943. (but ČEŠIĆ is common surname).
21. ČEBIĆ Milivoj. Might be identical with Capt. ČEBIĆ F.n.u. who was officer in Croat Gendarmerie (Grenztruppe). Serving at Gadic in April 1942.
22. JURIC Ante. Probably identical with the JURIC Ante who was Ustasha Propaganda Chief in Tabor I at Banja Luka.
23. KOVAC Danilo. Might be identical with KOVAC Danilo (of which Dan is shortened version) who was an official of the TOT organization at the Bos copper mines.
24. KIMPOVIC Franjo. Probably identical with the KIMPOVIC Franjo who was Counsellor of the Court of Appeal at Gospić in Feb. 1944.
25. KIMPOVIC Ilija. Might be identical with the KIMPOVIC Ilija, who was Tabornik or Legenik at Sibenik in 1944. Description: Tall, dark, clean-shaven. Age 37-8. KIMPOVIC Franjo (sic) might of course also be identical with this individual since he might have come to Sibenik from Gospić after Feb 1944.
26. LAKOVIĆ Ivana (F). Probably identical with the LAKOVIĆ Ivana who was leader of the Ustasha organisation of female university students at Zagreb.
27. LIMKE Slavko. The LIMKE brothers are reported by a British intelligence source to have been police spies in the Ustasha university youth movement. LIMKE Slavko may well have been one of them. The surname is rare.
28. LIPSIĆ Hinko. Probably identical with LIPSIĆ Hinko who was Deputy Chief of Police at Split in Nov 1943 (Source: Croat press). According to a British intelligence source he became Chief of Police at Split in mid 1943, succeeding OLEKNDL. He tried to keep in with the Germans and directed his activities accordingly. According to another British source he was a moderate man and sometimes helped Jews.
29. LONGAR Dan. Any of these might be identical with a LONGAR F.n.u. who  
 \* Slavoljub } is described as a Commander of Ustasha youth - date and  
 \* Vojtjepan } place unspecified.  
 \* Josip }
30. MAGDIĆ Jure. May be Ustasha, and a relative (father?) of a MAGDIĆ (or MAGDA) from Ogulin, who was an agent (V-mann) of the Abwehr (German Int. Service) at Ogulin early in 1943 and a Cadet in the Ustasha Militia.
31. MELALJEVIC Marin. May be identical with MELALJEVIC Marin who was Stasenik and Veliki Zupan at Sarajevo. It is known that man at Bagnoli is registered as being born in <sup>(S)</sup>, but compromised persons frequently give a false place and date of birth.

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 B 107 Ustashi  
 ZF 010183

- 3 -

32. KADIRAC Ivan. Possibly identical with MADIRAC Ivan alleged to have been member of Pavelich's bodyguard and now a member of Committee of Great Catholic Action.

33. KIKIĆ Marika (F) May be alias for Mrs. Žvonimir BRAZKOVIC, wife of a wanted quialing.

34. AMERIC Josip. Probably identical with MIKIC Josip on whom following traces held:

- a) Captain and deputy commander of Pavelich's bodyguard.
- b) Born 14.9.07 at Siroka Kula, Licki Osječek. By profession a male nurse. Was Ustasha refugee in Italy with Pavelich before 1941.

Note: (a) and (b) might refer to different MIKIC Josips, but this is unlikely. The man at Bagnoli is at any rate almost certainly identical with (b).

35. SARIC Ante. Probably identical with SARIC Ante, born Bugajno 13.6.14, who was Ustasha refugee in Italy with Pavelich before 1941.

36. SARIC Josaf. Possibly identical with SARIC Josaf, Ustasha refugee in Italy before 1941, born Grabovica (Bunje) 23.3.98 (Note discrepancy in ages).

37. SEHIC Osman. Possibly identical with SEHIC P.n.u. who served in Abwehr at Zagreb in 2nd Abwehr troop.

38. SIMIC Jakob. Might be identical with SIMIC P.n.u. who according to British intelligence records was a brutal police agent at Susak. Description: age about 53. Height 1.65 m. Medium build. Black hair, dark eyes. Svarthy complexion. Small black moustache.

39. SIMIC Ivan. May be identical with SIMIC Ivan known to have been an Ustasha refugee in Italy with Pavelich before 1941. Born Raskopolje (Bunje) 13.3.1902.

40. SOVIC Milio. Might be identical with SOVIC P.n.u. who was Tabornik for villages in Maglaj area in Jan 1944.

41. STAMPALIJA Giorgio. This man believed identical with the STAMPALIJA Jure whose documents were examined during the sweep carried out by MSS in Rome in April. He was a courier of the Foreign Office of the Pavelich state and had a Croat Diplomatic passport in his possession.

42. STIPETIC Dragutin. Possibly identical with Col. STIPETIC Dragutin who commanded 2nd Croat Infantry Regiment.

43. VEGO Janko. Probably an Ustasha and may have been involved in massacre of Serbs at Capljina. Should be carefully interrogated..

44. VIDOVIC Ante. Probably identical with VIDOVIC Ante who was superintendent of Fiscal Office at Dubrovnik and Commissioner for Dubrovnik area of the Union of Croat State Officials.

45. VLAHOVIC Ante. Probably identical with VLAHOVEC (VLAHOVIC ?) Ante who according to British intelligence records was an Ustasha jailor who murdered people in his charge. Born Travnik and aged about 27.

46. VODANOVIC Miliivoj. May be identical with the VODANOVIC P.n.u. who was Police Chief at Sp Lit in May 1944.

47. VUCIC Radislav. May be identical with the VUCIC P.n.u. who was Tabornik at Maglaj in Jan 1944.

#### NOTE:

Names should be added to the list of Croats whose surrender has been requested by the Yugoslav Government who may be in Bagnoli or Camp.

74  
 SARIC Ivan,  
 KIAIC Emil.

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22

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~~TOP SECRET~~PRESENT IN CAMPS, PERSONNEL RECORDS OF 18 AUGUST 1947

NO.	CAMP	NAME	DATE OF BIRTH
1.	BAGNOLI	X BIJAZI GEORGE	6 March 1898
2.	BAGNOLI	X BUDAK PETAR	22 March 1897
3.	BAGNOLI	X CAPAN PRANJO	P6/(b)(6)
4.	BAGNOLI	X DUBIC DRAGUTIN	5 October 1884
5.	BAGNOLI	X ZDERIC PETAR	7 March 1888
6.	PERMO	X BUC STJEPAN (DR)	26 October 1909
7.	PERMO	X DADIC JOSIP x oo	P6/(b)(6)
8.	PERMO	X GADZA RATIMIR	26 September 1886
9.	PERMO	X GEC MARIJAN	P6/(b)(6)
10.	PERMO	X GLAVINA ANTE	24 June 1899
11.	PERMO	X HAJDINOVIC SLAVKO	P6/(b)(6)
12.	PERMO	X HERENDA VID	5 June 1904
13.	PERMO	X JERCIĆ PETAR x oo	31 July 1911
14.	PERMO	X JOVANOVIC MIRKO x oo	P6/(b)(6)
15.	PERMO	X KLAIC EMIL	17 June 1889
16.	PERMO	X KCHARIC ANTON	P6/(b)(6)
17.	PERMO	X KESKELJ JOSIP	21 April 1894
18.	PERMO	X KLUKETIC MATE	P6/(b)(6)
19.	BAGNOLI	X MAKSIC ANTE	9 March 1905
20.	PERMO	X MILAKAR PRANJO x	15 February 1896
21.	PERMO	X PAZUR MIRKO	28 October 1900
22.	PERMO	X PAZUR MIRKO x o	P6/(b)(6)
23.	PERMO	X PUSUT LUKA	10 March 1902
24.	PERMO	X PUSIC MARIJAN	25 March 1903
25.	PERMO	X SKRBLIN JANKO	26 March 1903
26.	PERMO	X SPANJOL PRANJO	27 March 1903
27.	PERMO	X VLAHOVIC ANTE	28 March 1903
28.	REGGIO EMILIA #13	X FILIPKE OTON	29 March 1903
29.	REGGIO EMILIA #13	X RAMA KURTESH	P6/(b)(6)
30.	REGGIO EMILIA #14	X ZVIZDIC HARAY	30 March 1903

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ESCAPERS FROM 32 M P & D B 0415 HRS 31 MAY 1947

VIOSICK VICO

SRNAK RUDOLF

JURKOVIC BLAZ

BARANOCIV ANTE (BARANOVIC)

IMPER DRAGUTIN

PAVICIC ANTE

DOBRENIC STAFEN

ZANKO PROFFESSER

BARANAC MILAN

X VEGO VILLIN

7 2

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Of the prominent Ustashes in Italy are living as follows:

- 1. Dr. Perich, secretary of State
- 2. Dr. Sushich, minister for the propaganda and the secretary of party.
- ✓ 3. Dr. Sushich, chief of cabinet of Ante Pavelich
- ✓ 4. Dr. Vranchich, minister of commerce
- ✗ 5. Dr. Mile Starchevich minister for education
- ✗ 6. Dr. Tot minister of finance

All the above mentioned were in the 209 POW-Afragola where from they have escaped, and at the present moment are living in Rome under the protection of Vatican. They are living in Rome under false names.

- 7. Kuvajdjich minister without portfolio
- 8. Dr. Horvat-Ustasha general and the president of the supreme court.
- ✓ 9. Gadja-nickname-Ustasha Lt. was the commandant of the concentration camp at Nova Gradiska. By profession police-man.
- 10. Majcen was the commandant of the concentration camp at Sisak.
- 11. Dr. Gorski converted Jew-adjudant of the chief of staff of Ustasha army
- 12. Stahan, former director of the news-paper company.
- 13. Divicnjak-Ustasha major.

All the a/m are at the present moment in the 209 POW-Afragola under correct names.

- 14. Novachich Mate chief of the Ustasha propaganda, living at Rome under false name.
- 15. Rupchich-Ustasha general living at Rome.
- 16. Ren-Ustasha general at Rome.
- 17. Horvat rector of the Zagrabian University, now in the camp at Fermo 70 km. south of Ancona. In that camp are a lot of Ustasha living about 1500 and a majority of them are intellectuals. This camp at Fermo is a center of Ustasha action and propaganda in Italy, and what is necessary to point out that this camp is under the protection of Vatican.

- 18. Dr. Draganovich priest-Ustasha.
- 19. Dr. Topich-priest at the present moment living in the monastery St. Clara at Naples. Very active Ustasha.
- 20. Marjanovich priest travelling through Italy and spreading Ustasha propaganda,

The escape of the Ustasha ministers from Afragola ~~here~~ was organised by those priests.

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COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS  
HEADQUARTERS, MCGREGOR,  
APO 512, U.S. ARMY.REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 14 JAN 1996  
BY CDR USAINSCOM FOIPO  
Auth Para 1-603 DoD 5200. 1-R

CASE No. \_\_\_\_\_

18 APRIL, 1947.

TO : OFFICER IN CHARGE,  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS,  
HEADQUARTERS, MCGREGOR,  
APO 512, U.S. ARMY.

SUBJECT: INVESTIGATION RE: WHEREABOUTS OF ANTE PAVELIC,  
GREAT WAR CRIMINAL AND FORMER USTASHA LEADER, (JUGOSLAVIA).

1. On April 11, 1947, the following persons met at Headquarters, C.I.C., MCGREGOR, and discussed the above subject:  
 (a) Col. Blundin, Acting Asst. Chief of Staff, C.I.C.  
 (b) Lt. Col. Tom Hartman, Officer in Charge, C.I.C., MCGREGOR.  
 (c) Mr. Gremm, Officer in Charge, C.I.C., MCGREGOR.  
 (d) Mrs. Edna Stern, civilian.  
 (e) Capt. K.L. Scott, C.I.C., from AMB, Venezia-Giulia, (Trieste).

By agreement and instruction of Col. Blundin and Lt. Col. Hartman, the discussion and further arrangements continued between the above last-named three persons, at the office of Mr. Gremm, Headquarters, C.I.C.

2. At that time we turned over to Mr. Gremm for his purpose of photographic reproduction, the following photographs:  
 (a) One exceptant-like photo, size 7 X 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, of ANTE PAVELIC,  
 (b) One camera snapshot, size 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  X 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, of MARJORIE PAVELIC, wife  
 of Ante Pavelic,  
 (c) One post-card-size group photo, size 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  X 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, of the three  
 children of Mr. & Mrs. Ante Pavelic, namely, (left to right):  
 (1) Marjorie, (daughter), (2) Virginia, (daughter), (3) Valimir, (son).

The above-mentioned photographs were turned to us by Mr. Gremm at his office on 18 April, 1947.

3. Following our conference with Mr. Gremm on 11 April, 1947, we proceeded to Florence where, on the following day, we contacted Maj. Eddie Giacobbe, Officer in Charge, Florence Detachment, C.I.C., and obtained his assistance in an investigation of ANTONIO IDORI, Brunette, alias BERNARDI, Benadetto, (see their investigation-report, HV-5114-7, dated 14 April, 1947). Our motive for that particular investigation was: to gain a better position of appreciation and confidence in connection with a source known by us for valuable and reliable information on Ante Pavelic, his family and colleagues. The results of that investigation thus far are useful and promising to our search.

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- 2 -

CASE No. \_\_\_\_\_

4. While conferring with Mr. Gammie on 11 April, 1947, and examining our photographs of the various members of the Povelie family, mention was made that a young man was then being questioned by his office, who was suspected of being Velimir, son of Ante Povelie; that he was picked up in Florence, and had apparently attempted to make contacts at a POW camp or near Livorno. Subsequently through investigation we gained the following information, which may or may not have connection with the young man who was being questioned:

About the last of August, 1946, Mara Lovrenco (wife of Ante Povelie) and her three children, Vlajka, Mirjana and Velimir Povelie came to Florence and stayed one night at the home of a friend, telling them that Mrs. Povelie had come there from Austria, and that the children had come from Rome. Next day, they proceeded from Florence to Cecina (Province of Livorno) where they took up residence, probably early in September 1946 under the following false names: X MARYANI, Maria, widow of Antonio (Ante), daughter of the late Giuseppe and Mari Anna; born at Trento, 5 March, 1905; and her children: ANTONELLI, Mario, of the late Pietro, age 18; and Clelia, age 20. Our information fails to explain the difference between the facts that all three children were with Mrs. Povelie at Florence but only two of them were indicated as being with her under false names at Cecina. We do not know WHERE they resided in Cecina, but records of the ~~town~~ of Cecina might reveal useful information such as signatures, fingerprints, etc. where they applied for Identity Cards, Passports, etc. Their story to their landlord and local authorities there was that their identity documents had been "robbed from them". Soon thereafter, Mrs. Povelie is said to have gone to Rome, to "L'Associazione Croata, San Geronimo", to attempt to obtain false identity documents, but apparently failing in this, returned to Cecina, where their secrecy and extreme retirement attracted local suspicion and they then disappeared. We are reliably informed that the older daughter, Vlajka Povelie, is betrothed to one FUCHSIAK, Vilko, former Commander of the Croat (Ustasa) "Condormerie", whose last-known whereabouts are said to be in Modena or its vicinity. It is quite possible that Mrs. Povelie and the children are with ~~him~~ him.

5. In our efforts to ascertain the whereabouts of former associates of Povelie in connection with tracing him, we are informed that one KUNIK, Slavisa, fu Pietro, born at Spalato in 1909; and one KULINA, Mirko, fu Jeremi; former Ustasa Maister, are both presently guests at the Villa San Francesco, Rome, of Padre Generale Turatti; and are both in close contact with the Croats having refuge at the Vatican.

In 1942, Ante Povelie bought a villa at Via Salvaticina, No. 8, Florence, (Fiesole), from DOMATI, Donatello, for 750,000 lire and registered it in the names of himself and his wife, Mara. It is still their property, in their names, and its rental is paid to the account of Mrs. Povelie.

6. During our short interval at Florence I went to the Girls' School, 23. Anconsieta, Poggio Imperiale, Florence, upon the suggestion of Mrs. Stern, and obtained from the Directorress, the dossier of Mirjana Povelie, who with her sister, Vlajka, was a student there in the late 1930's.

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CASE No. \_\_\_\_\_

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This dossier contained two applications for admission of the two girls to that institution, each containing the personal signature of "Dr. Ante Pavelic"; also certified birth certificates of the two daughters, and other less pertinent records. The complete dossier was turned over by us to Mr. Gremm at his office on 15 April 1947 for his information, and photographic reproduction of the signatures of Pavelic; and will be later returned to the afore-mentioned school as promised by me. The Directress was cooperative and gladly turned the dossier over to me.

8. We are reliably informed that two ex-chambermaids of the Pavelic family, who were in their service in Italy for a long time up to 1941, then in Croatia during Pavelic's regime there, then remaining faithfully with them in their flight from Croatia, are living at or near a certain town in northern Italy. (We can name the town, but need further careful and diplomatic "conversation" to learn the names and precise location of them). These chambermaids have told a friend that at each time the "Allied Officials" were about to capture the Pavelic's they were moved elsewhere by Allied personnel who were hiding them, and who were each time rewarded by Pavelic's with jewelry and money amounting to great sums. These chambermaids were trusted and faithful friends, and we are practically sure they keep in close touch the Pavelic's.
9. In the U.S. Zone of Austria, we know of two women in a town known by us; one is the wife of a former Ustase Minister (PERIC), the other, the sister of a former Ustase Finance Minister (KOZAK) (the latter, shot by Tito regime). Both of these women were formerly great friends of Pavelic, but now would gladly betray him. In the same town, in refuge, is a former Navy Commander under Pavelic, whom Mrs. Stern knew very well before Pavelic's regime. This man would have full confidence in Mrs. Stern and has asked friends to help him get in touch with her for assistance. He probably has valuable information on the whereabouts of Pavelic and other important fugitives.
10. Mrs. Stern was informed that a "new bunch of Ustasi" were collecting and preparing for shipment to So. America from Geneva, and that one INGARICOLA, Brooks, living at Via Senna, no. 5, Milan, the assistant of one of Pavelic's Ministers, knew all about the preparations, and she knew that she would be able to gain valuable information from him, or also from his two Ustasi friends, one DRAGAN and one KRANIC, living at Viale Mergani, no. 21, Milan. So, following our conference of 15 April, 1947 with Mr. Gremm, we proceeded to Milan where, on 16 April, we contacted Mr. Ingariola, Officer in Charge, Milan Detachment, C.I.C. On 17 April, Mrs. Stern discreetly inquired for the above three persons, and was definitely advised that all three had sailed from Geneva for Argentina (So. America) about twenty days ago.
11. The interval of our investigation covered by this report is obviously too short to permit us to follow up and develop many of the leads indicated. However, we have here submitted them for further reference and whatever immediate value they may have. Our best and most valuable source of information is a person of long and trusted friendship of Pavelic and his family, who knows and confides in Mrs. Stern enough to give her much of the information already obtained, and who WILL, (and we believe WILL) finally actually "lead" us to Pavelic. This person must be handled carefully however, and must not suspect that Mrs. Stern is actually "on Pavelic's trail".

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28

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- 4 -

CASE No. \_\_\_\_\_

11....cont'd.

We are quite sure that this person would not "talk" by force, but from our experience through our tactics thus far employed, we are convinced of our ultimate success.

13. For observation of Mr. Grennan, we left with him on 15 April, '47, our copy of information submitted to AFHQ (G-2) in connection with our investigation regarding this same subject in 1945. More valuable information was obtainable along this line at that time, and of course the situation has changed very much in the meantime. Many of the fugitives named in that report have undoubtedly escaped to So. America, etc., but others still remain at liberty in this theater. Our information indicated that Pavlic and his family are among the latter.
14. We remain now, as two years ago, at the disposal of your office, to contribute our utmost service in this matter without any personal ambitions.
15. As indicated in our personal conversation of 15 April '47, Mrs. Scott must depart for London, England on 18 April in connection with her private affairs and her eventual immigration to the U.S. If deemed desirable by your office, she is willing to return to Italy as soon as possible, probably by about 10 May, '47, and continue her service on this search. She could return to Trieste where she has previously resided and has many acquaintances who volunteer useful information to her; among them being one family whose three Ustasi cousins went with one of the most recent groups from Geneva to So. America. From Trieste, it would be quite easy and inconspicuous to check and follow up important leads and connections under various feasible expenses acceptable to all, such as pretending to visit her ill daughter at Marano Sanitarium (as the daughter is actually there confined with T.B.). Her most important condition would be that she be permitted to live at Allied hotels for her safety, especially when at Trieste.

*Marion H. Scott, Capt.*  
 MARION H. SCOTT,  
 Capt., CMP, O-522200.

## DISTRIBUTION:

T.I.C., AFHQ (MEUSA)	(3)
Capt. M.H. Scott, CMP.	(2)
Mr. Ingergida, C.I.C. Milan.	(1)

68

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X MAKIC, Ivan ?  
X AVHANOVIC

Y MAKAR, Viktor  
MAVRAK, Stanko  
X PRPIO+, Ivan

19 May 1947 s/s SCOLINI VIVALDI Naples

X KOSEKI, Ivo Dr.  
Y MIKOLIC, Vinko  
ZUBRNIC, Drago

20 May 1947 s/s RIO CHUBUT Cenca

KUVEDZIC, Zivan  
DRAGICEVIC, Najaja (suspected of being Marijan  
X NEDIC, Bozidar  
GRDJIC, Radmilo  
DUJSIN, Ignacije  
X CAVAR, Karlo  
X HOROVIC, Stefano  
JSTZKLAS, Vinko

Following persons whose names appear on Nominal Roll of Jugoslavs transferred to Rimini have Italian custody ex-Lijari and whose names also appear on Foreign Office list of wanted Quislings will be transferred to 32 MP and DB Rome and included in party ex-Rimini 16 May. STANISAVLJEVIC, Vasco, PUDARIC, Milos, MOMIR AVRAMOVIC and Ivan MARIC.

Sekula Maras not to be handed over. Withdrawn 15 May.

Charge d'Affaires Jugoslav Legation Letter N.P. 18/47 dated 12 April, 1947

To be added to to "A X TOTH, Ivan and X Stier, Ivan.

Appendix, "F" amendments:

X ECIMOVIC, Dobrosav	32 MP & DB
CAR, Josip	Reggio Emilia DP Camp
BARUSIC	32 MP & DB
MARKCVIC, Jurica	"
DEVCIC, Ivan	"
IMPER, Bragutin	"
JURKOVIC, Blaz	"
X KEPAN, Dujo	"
MATLJA, Milan	"
PAVIGIC, Ante	"
VLAHOVIC, Dusan	"
X BJCOSIC, Josip	"
SARIC, Ivan	"
DOBRINIC, Stepjan	"

*[Handwritten signature]*

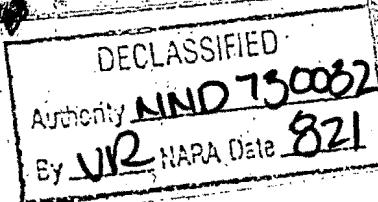
1. R 22251/97/92  
of 18.3. 47  
Ditto  
Ditto

LIST SUBMITTED BY THE JUGOSLAVS ON 12 April, 1947 LISTING ALL JUGOSLAV WAR CRIMINALS AS REPATRIABLE BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE:

1. X BUJANOVIC, Josip
2. X MILIC, Zarko
3. X RAKOCEVIC, Milo

R 22251/97/92  
of 18.3. 47  
Ditto  
Ditto

*74 memo*  
Capt.



R 6 319 IRR  
B 107 Ustashi  
ZFO10183

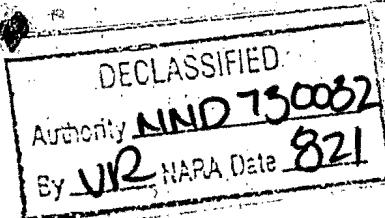
230679

X 4. HOTKO, Milivoj	Ditto
5. KUNARDIC, Zivan	Ditto
6. JEVĐENJEVIC, Vojislav	Ditto
7. ZIDOVEC, Vladimir	Ditto
8. UVANOVIC, Danilo	F.O.R. 12074/58/92 of 31 Aug. '46
9. BERKOVIC, Josip	F.O.R. 14318/58/92 of 31.12.46
10. VERNIC, Janko	F.O.R. 14745/58/92 of 31.12.46
11. MAGDIC, Milivoje	F.O.R. 9176/58/92 of 5.7.46
12 SEITZ, Alexander	F.O.R. 7405/58/92 of 25.5.46
13. RUKAVINA, Joso	F.O.R. 11189/58/92 of 15.8.46
14. PECNIKAR, Vilim	F.O.R. 11559/58/92 of 17.8.46
15. NEVISTIC, Franjo	F.O.R. 11563/58/92 of 19.8.46
16. TOTH, Dragutin	F.O.R. 9371/58/92 of 2.7.46
17. CUDINA, Ciril	F.O.R. 7224/58/92 of 6.6.46
18. ORSANIC, Ivan	F.O.R. 7495/58/92 of 25.5.46
19. PEROS, Vilim	F.O.R. 16881/58/92 of 27.1.47
20. DJORDJEVIC, Mika	F.O.R. 16234/329/29 of 9/10/45
X 21 IVANIC, Stevan	F.O.R. 16234/329/2 2 of Oct. 1945
22. VASILJEVIC, Milosav	F.O.R. the same
23. OLCAN, Mihailjo	F.O.R. 16238/329/92 of 9.10.45
24. PANTIC, Dusan	F.O.R. 16234/329/92 of 9.10.45 and State Department note 800401
25. VITAS, Jovan	F.O. R 71634/58/92 of 5.29.46
26. TKALCEVIC, Ivan	F.O. R. 8992/58/92 of 28.6.1946
27. LJOTIC, Jakov	F.O. R. 8982/58/92 of 28.6.46
28. MICASEVIC, Ilija	F.O. Ditto
29. SLIJEPEVIC, Djoka	

30. Jevđenjevic, Vojislav

31. Zidovec, Vladimir

62



R6-319 IRR  
B107 Ustashi  
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British Foreign Office Note 3090/97/92 dated 24 March  
have agreed to handover DIMITRIJEVIC Milutin, GAGIC, Petar  
and GACIC G.

British Foreign Office Note 2793/97/92 dated 25 March  
have agreed to handover HADZIC, Hakim, Dragutin ZUDENICO

X DRAGOJLOV, Fedor living under false name of Vlantum VIJAN  
at Convent of the Suore Adolorate Via Borgo San Spirito,  
21. To be handed over according to F.O.R. 15815/58/92  
of 14.1.147

GAJ, Ivan  
DRAGOLJOV  
MAGDIC, Milivoje  
MEHICIC, Mehmed, Dr.

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Z. T. Marin

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By VR NARA Date 821R 6 319 IRR  
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COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS  
ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS  
APO 512

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February 12, 1967

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U.S.A. 512

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Father Dragoslav DRAGANOVIC,  
21 PAST Background and PRESENT Activity.

1. Dr. Dragoslav DRAGANOVIC is a Croatian Catholic priest in the Monastery of San Giacomo, 172 Via Fornelli, ROME, Italy. He has for some time now been associated with Ustashi elements in Italy and, while in many instances it is hard to distinguish the activities of the Church from the activity of one man whose personal convictions might lie along a certain line, it is fairly evident in the case of Dr. DRAGANOVIC that his sponsorship of the Ustashi comes from a deep-seated conviction that the ideas espoused by this anti-Catholic organization, half logical, half lunatic, are basically sound concepts.

2. Dr. DRAGANOVIC is a native of TRAVNIK where he completed his elementary and secondary school. Shortly after this he went to SARAJEVO to study theology and philosophy. Here he fell under the personal magnetism of Dr. Ivan SARIC, archbishop of SARAJEVO, whose particular interest he soon became and upon graduation he returned to ROME under the auspices of Dr. SARIC who had some good connections in the Vatican.

3. Having completed his studies at ROME where he majored in ethnology and Balkan affairs he returned to SARAJEVO to take various political offices, all of a minor importance. Finally, after the formation of the Independent State of Croatia under Pavelic in April 1941 DRAGANOVIC became one of the leading figures in the Bureau of Colonization. In the middle of 1943, however, he became involved in a disagreement over the relative merits of the younger Zagreb KUTERNIK, whom he called a "madman and a lunatic", and he left Croatia and returned to ROME.

4. According to a reliable informant it is believed that DRAGANOVIC's departure of DRAGANOVIC from Croatia to Italy is a classic example of "kicking a man upstairs" inasmuch as it is fairly well established that the leaders of the Independent State of Croatia expected the prelate, through his good connections in the Vatican, to be instrumental in working out the orientation of Croatia towards the West rather than the East. These same leaders, being accidental-minded and knowing full well that Croatia's militant Catholicism made her a "natural" in such a deal, relied on DRAGANOVIC to assist them in their aims. He was eminently unsuccessful.

5. DRAGANOVIC has a brother still in ZAGREB who is a member of the Kapredak Co., who recently was ignored in the elections.

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to determine the members of the Board of Directors. He has another brother, whereabouts unknown, who was a member of the Croatian Peasant Party in BERLIN. He is touch with his brother, ZVONKO, in ZAGREB but not with KRESO, whose whereabouts are not definitely known although he has been reported in the British zone in Germany.

6. About a year ago DRAGANOVIC is alleged in some circles to have somewhat denounced his now ardent pro-Ustashi sentiments during a conference of Croats in ROME. Having been accused by a participant in ELJAKOVIC (apparently a member of the Croat Peasant Party) of being in very close contact with only Ustashi ex-members DRAGANOVIC is alleged to have replied that if working for an independent Croatia means "less than Ustasha than" I am an Ustasha". "However," he added, "I dissociate myself from all other attributes of the Ustashi."

7. With this aim in view DRAGANOVIC is working with the Ustashi and also with some leftovers of the Croat Peasant Party in ROME. When Milan PRIBASIC, erstwhile Commandant of the Guard of Vlado MACEK, was in ROME, he immediately contacted him and thus made his aims and purposes clear to MACEK.

8. Many of the more prominent Ustashi war criminals and their families are living in ROME illegally, many of them under false names. Their names are still maintained, their papers still published, and they find Ustashi agencies still in operation. All this activity seems to stem from the Vatican, through the Monastery of San Geronimo to Rome, the main Ustashi Camp in Italy. Chief among the intelligence operatives in the Monastery of San Geronimo appear to be Dr. DRAGANOVIC and KONJAKOVSKAIA.

9. The main messenger between the Vatican, the Monastery and Rome is an Ustasha student by the name of BRIEKI. BRIEKI was interned in the 209 POW Camp at AFRACOLA and was with the Ustashi Cabinet members when their escape was organized from there. His physical description is as follows: 25 years old, medium height, black hair, eyes mostly blue, cut a hat. Has very bad teeth in upper and lower jaw. Hypersensitive, very wise.

10. This agent managed to run a counter-espionage into the Monastery to find out if possible if the internal setup of the place was as had been alleged, namely that it was honeycombed with cells of Ustashi operatives. This was established and several things more but operations were stopped abruptly when it became too dangerous for the counter-intelligence agent in the Monastery. The following facts were ascertained:

11. In order to enter this Monastery one must submit to a personal search for weapons and identification documents, must answer questions as to where he is from, who he is, whom he knows, what his purpose is in the visit, and how he heard about the fact that there were Croats in the Monastery. All doors from one room to another are locked and those that are not have an armed guard in front of them and a pass-word is necessary to go from one room to another. The whole area is guarded by disguised Ustashi youths in civilian clothes and the Ustashi salute is exchanged continually.

12. It was further established that the following prominent ex-

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Ustashi Ministers are either living in the Monastery, or living in the Vatican and attending meetings several times a week at San Giovanni :

- 1) Ivan DRAKOVIC, Lt. Colonel
- 2) VRAHVIC, Dr. Vojislav, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
- 3) TOMO M. Dragatina, Minister of Great State Treasury
- 4) ANDRIJ Ljubo, Minister of Corporations in Croatian National Bank
- 5) STANKOVIC, Dr. Mile, Great Minister of Education
- 6) KUPCIC, General Dragutin, General of Ustashi Air Forces
- 7) MIKELIĆ, Djordje, Serbian Minister of Propaganda under Horthy
- 8) KOCVAKA, Vilko-Ustasha General and CO of Ustashi forces
- 9) MARCOVIC, Josko, Minister of Transport in Yugoslav Government
- 10) ZEMLJAN, Vladimir-Dominator-in-Chief of the Greek Air Forces

14. While this "Ortak", directed by this Agent to buy an apartment in Rome, the Great intelligence network, was inside the Monastery he has usually heard a conversation made between this Hungarian DRAGATINA and Dr. SAVIC, who, at the time of the conversation, was in the梵蒂冈。 He also heard a conversation between two of the Ustashi in the Monastery which established the fact that a brother of DR. PAVLIC owns a hotel in ROME, and that often this hotel is visited as a place for the purpose of holding important Ustashi conferences。 The money for the purchase of the hotel was given this man by his brother, DR. PAVLIC。

15. It was further established that these Greeks travel back and forth from the Vatican several times a week in a car with a driver whose license plate bears the two initials CD, "Caryo Diplomatico"。 It issues forth from the Vatican and discharges its passengers inside the boundary of the梵蒂岡。 Subject to 4-1-1966. In view of the impossibility to stop the car and discover who are its passengers,

16. DRAGABOVIC's sponsorship of these Great渝利斯蒂尼网络 links him up with the plan of the Vatican to shield these anti-nationalists until such time as they are able to procure for them the proper documents to enable them to go to South America。 The Vatican is undoubtedly banking on the strong anti-Communist feelings of these men as endeavoring to infiltrate them into South America in any way possible to counteract the spread of Red doctrine. It has been reliably informed, for example, that DR. VRAHVIC has already gone to South America and that AMB. PAVLIC and General KILIC are scheduled for an early departure to South America through Spain。 All these operations are said to have been negotiated by DRAGABOVIC because of his influence in the Vatican。

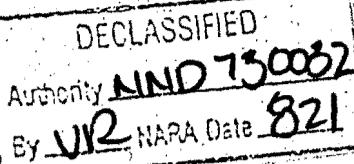
17. This Agent will continue to make an effort to keep abreast of the situation in this area and also to advise C-2 of any new plans or changes of operations on the part of DRAGABOVIC and his satellites.

ROBERT CLAYTON MURDO  
SPECIAL AGENT, CIC

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS  
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, C-2  
APO 512, U.S. Army.

GSI.389.455-SI-1PF(e)

16 January 1947

SUBJECT : Shipment of USTASE to South AMERICA.

TO : GSI, AFHQ Northern Detachment, C.M.F.

1. A recent report in the Jugoslav press states that a certain DRAGANOVIC is organising the shipment of USTASE to South AMERICA FROM GENOA. Among those alleged to be on the point of embarkation are VLANCIC, ENIC, HIFER and STARCEVIC.

2. It appears likely that the DRAGANOVIC mentioned is the notorious Father Krinoslav DRAGANOVIC at present in ROME, whose association with clandestine Jugoslav emigration from ITALY has been reported on previous occasions.

3. May C.I.C. GENOA be requested to investigate this allegation, and a report rendered to this headquarters as soon as possible.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, C-2:

J. A. D. YOUNG  
Capt.D.A.D. YOUNG,  
Lt. Col. C.S.  
C-2 (CI) Section.

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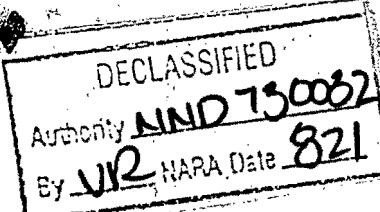
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Ref. DD/P/260.

Consolidated Interrogation Report on  
Mr. Kruncoslav Stepano DRAGANOVIC.

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PREAMBLE.

Subject is a Roman Catholic priest, who is far from states uninterested in politics, a fanatical Croat Nationalist, and an intellectual, if in many ways somewhat immature. The following no-nonsense represents the outcome of five interviews with him. His hobbies appear to be collecting stamps and "evidence" against the Serbs.

1. PERSONAL HISTORY.

Born in 1903 at BRCKO. His father, Pietro, now dead, was professor of natural science at TRAVNIK. One brother, in ZVONJERO, is a bank clerk at ZAGREB, and another, KRESimir, is a clerk in a private firm. A sister, DANICA, is a school mistress at SARAJEVO.

Educated: TRAVNIK, SARAJEVO Gymnasium, Polytechnic, VIRENO by 1922-5, SARAJEVO Theological Seminary 1925-30, Istituto Orientale Pontificio at ROME 1932-5.

<u>Career:</u>	1930-2	Priest at SARAJEVO.
	1932-5	At ROME (See above).
	1935-40	Catechist to the School, Secretary to the Archbishop, and, as he describes them, various odd jobs in SARAJEVO.
	1941 Feb.	Appointed teacher in Ecclesiastical History at ZAGREB University, by competition. This post he still holds.
	1941 Jun-Jul.	Spent 52 days in SERBIA on refugee relief work, to help his friend the Bishop of SKOPJE, Dr. GIVADA. He was based on SKOPJE but travelled widely in MACEDONIA.
	1941 Autumn.	Became President of a Croat-Slovene Committee for the Relief of Slovene refugees in ZAGREB. This Committee was set up on his own initiative. He is still nominally President (See Para 4).
	1943 Aug.	Came to ITALY to represent the Croat Red Cross. His sponsor was the Archbishop of ZAGREB, and his mission to secure the release or otherwise help Jugoslav internees. He returned to ZAGREB at the end of the year and returned to ROME in Jan. 1944.

2. CONVICTION.

Subject stated voluntarily that he knew that three charges were being levelled against him:-

- (1) That he was a collaborator with the Germans. He states that his work for the Red Cross in SISIJA in 1941 and in ITALY in 1943-4 made it necessary for him to approach the Germans with a view to securing the release of

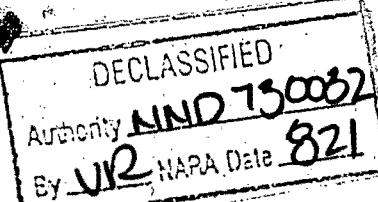
With the Germans, he claims to have been a witness to a German Lieutenant who was bulletted on his orders.

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(ii) That he was a Military Chaplain to the DOGMAIT or USTASI. This he categorically denies.

(iii) That he acted as guide to Col. FRANCETIC's (the notorious Ustasi) Regiment. He categorically denies that he ever held this post or ever acted as guide to any troops.

He admits that he supported the Ustasi movement at first, because it brought about the creation of the Independent State of CROATIA. But he never enrolled as a member. And he states that his support for it died after a few months. Now he still supports the Independent State of CROATIA, but not the Ustasi regime.

(NOTE:- the actual charges levelled against subject, which have brought to notice are:-

- (i) That he is still an ardent Ustasi. note that
- (ii) That whilst acting as Red Cross Delegations to ITALY he worked to the advantage of the Ustasi, ignoring all non-Croat Jugoslaw internees that he found, and sent the Jugoslaw internees whose release he secured back to CROATIA, where they were seized at TRIESTE by the Germans and carried off for forced labour.
- (iii) That whilst President of the Slovene-Croat Refugee Relief Committee at ZAGREB he was supported by AVELIC and in close touch with AVSENICK, the prominent Slovene Clerical and collaborationist.

No concrete evidence has yet been obtained to support any of these charges, except that he was undoubtedly working with AVSENICK. They have been so widely levelled against him, however, that it is difficult to believe they have no foundation.

### 3. POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

D's political outlook is fanatically anti-Serb and pro-Croat. He is also fanatically anti-Partisan because the Partisans are communists and therefore in league with the Russians. He is alleged to have expressed autocratic views about the future Independent State of CROATIA, but under interrogation no evidence of this emerged although no evidence emerged either to the contrary.

He justifies his anti-Serb out-look by declaring that the Serbs have always oppressed and terrorised the Croats, and that the Cetniks who have existed for 70 years, have been an instrument of this oppression. The Dictatorship of MILOSEVIC was the culmination of this process of oppression, and the Banovina system devised by him was such as to ensure Serbian domination over the government of YUGOSLAVIA. It was in answer to this oppression that in 1920 AVELIC started the Ustasi movement as a Croat answer to the Cetniks. AVELIC was then making an inflammatory speech about JACKOVA in CROATIA, only become something of a Croat hero as the Croats claimed that when Cetniks even killed Croat politicians they were only imprisoned, not that only nominally. AVELIC then went to ITALY and made an agreement with MUSOLINI. This D says was a pity, because the Italians were bound to use him against the best interests of YUGOSLAVIA, and in fact did so. It is due to the Italians that

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 terrorist movement he will not deny, though as a Croat, if not as a priest, he sees that it is inevitable if the Serbs are to be kept at bay.

His anti-Partisan outlook he justifies by declaring that communists are by definition atheists, and to atheism he must necessarily be opposed.

#### 4. THE USTASI PARTY.

Subject's account of this is that after the collapse of YUGOSLAVIA in 1941 practically all Croats welcomed the Ustasi regime because it brought with it the creation of the Independent State of CROATIA and freedom from Serb domination, and few distinguished between this and the regime. After a few months the Ustasi lost this support because of their terrorism but people still wished to retain the Independent State of CROATIA.

He states further that the Allies should take note that the existence of the Independent State of CROATIA will be defended by every Croat to the end. They mistrust the idea of a Yugoslav federation as proposed by the E.S.C., because past experience has shown this leads to Serb domination. If the Allies wish to gain the support and not the opposition of Croats, they must respect them.

He states that through the British Minister to the VATICAN he submitted in Jan 44 a memorandum to the British Foreign Office, expressing his views. These are, broadly, the formation of a DANUBIAN Federation consisting of AUSTRIA, SLOVENIA, CROATIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA and parts of HUNGARY.

He does not attempt to defend Ustasi terrorism, but he states that terrorism was in fact started by the Germans. The most terrible of the Ustasi have by now all been killed in mutual recriminations which have been going on. He thinks the Ustasi regime would have been good if the Italians and Germans had not corrupted it.

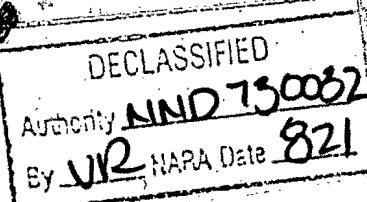
There is, he states, within the Ustasi Party itself a large body of opposition to its policy of terrorism. This body believes that it only serves the ends of the Germans, as earlier of the Italians. It includes among its members Dr. SUSIC, Dr. GABRIĆ, Dr. HOLC, A. LJAK, Dr. PETRIC (former Minister of Hygiene), many others. DRAGANOVIĆ associates himself with them. They will work for MACK or anyone else who will give them an Independent State of CROATIA without the Ustasi.

#### 5. THE CROAT-SLOVENE REFUGEE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

DRAGANOVIĆ states he formed this on his own initiative at ZAGREB in the Autumn of 1941, to help Slovenes who had fled from SLOVENIA after the German and Italian occupation. The members of the Committee were:-

Dr. DRAGANOVIĆ	President.
M. M. MARAZIN	Vice-President.
A. KITNER	Secretary (Slovene).
M. GRIZIK	Treasurer (Slovene).

This Committee had contact with P.M.K. members who brought them money from LJUBLJANA. He claims that a contribution of £1000 was sent to him by the P.M.K. in Ljubljana.



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AFHQ LIAISON OFFICE  
I.A.I.- RAAC

No 3938

26 November 1946

*2R 24/11*  
*Balk*

SUBJECT: DRAGANOVIC Krunoslav Stefano.

TO : AC of S., G-2(CI), AFHQ.

1. CS has been able to provide the following information on Subject.
2. DRAGANOVIC Krunoslav Stefano, fu Pietro e di Franco Maria, was born at BRCKO (Croatia) on 30 Oct 1903. He became a priest and was Professor of Theology at ZAGREB University. He has been in Italy since 1943 and is known as the 'alter ego' of Ante PAVELIC. As such it is his task to co-ordinate and direct Ustacha activity in Italy. He provides them with moral and material help and in particular, he is able to send to America all those who collaborated with the Germans and Fascist occupation forces and so incurred reprisals from TITO.
3. He is helped in this activity by his numerous contacts with the Embassies and Legations of South America in Italy and with the International Red Cross and by the fact that the Croatian Confraternity of the College of S.Girolamo degli Illirici, where he has his office, issues false identity cards to the Ustacha. With such documents and with the approval of the Pontifical Welfare Commission for Refugees, located in Via Piave 41, ROME, which is controlled almost exclusively by Ustacha, passports can be obtained from the International Red Cross, where DRAGANOVIC has some way of ensuring their issue.
4. As he was a trusted follower of Ante PAVELIC, the former Head of Croatia, he was entrusted with the archives of the Croatian Legation after 8 Sep 43, for safeguarding, as well as all valuables smuggled by the Ustacha.
5. Until a short time ago, he was helped by a certain ELLAS Ivica, working in the Pontifical Commission in Via Piave 41, who appears to have left for South America a few days ago with a group of Croats who were, for the most part, in possession of false documents.
6. Owing to the delicate nature of this matter, more precise details could not be obtained.

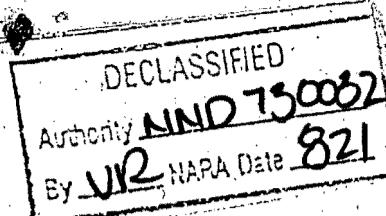
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*JH Morris*

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Capl.  
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Rome, 5 November 1946

MEMORANDUM

1. Information concerning the Great priest DRAGANOVIĆ Prof.Dr. Drunošlav Štefano.

The Great priest DRAGANOVIĆ Drunošlav Štefano fu Pietro and di Prancie Maria, born in Breka (Croatia), 3 October 1903, former professor of history at the University of Zagreb, arrived in Rome from Yugoslavia on 2 August 1945, and took lodgings at the Collegio di S.Girolamo degli Illirici at 132 Via Tommaseo. He was charged by the archbishop of Zagreb with the duty of carrying out studies and researches in the libraries of Rome. In October and November 1945, he stayed in Milan for the same purpose.

He was later traced in Florence where he lodged at the "Tango" hotel on 14-15 January 1946.

He came from Zagreb and left for Trieste for the purpose of conducting to Croatia his fellow-nationals, who had been interned in the Villa "La Selva" of the Commune of Bagno a Ripoli (Florence) and in Montalbano.

As an identity document, he produced the passport n. 188/38-55 issued in Zagreb on 7 August 1945.

On 5 June 1946, DRAGANOVIĆ took up lodgings in the Vatican. Later, he lived at n.41 Via Borgo S.Spirito, at the convent of the sisters of the "Addolorata", with a certain RADOŠEVIĆ, his secretary.

At present, he is known to be living at Largo Alicorni n.31 a/b the pensions of the same sisters.

In September 1946, Prof. DRAGANOVIĆ confided to an informant of this office that he works with a secret section of the movement for Great Independence, adding that the Croats have too close a tie with Western civilisation, both with regard to religion - for the most part Catholics - as well as with regard to culture and cannot therefore subject themselves to the dominion of an Eastern Power, including the Serbia of King Peter.

2. The Croat Movement of Independence in Italy

The Croat movement of independence in Italy depends on the Ustashi Party of Ante Pavelić, also known as the "Great Clerical Party". It is directed by the priest COLNIK and the central headquarters is in the Collegio di S.Girolamo degli Illirici. The purpose of this movement is to create an independent Croat state and even Moslems are accepted in the party, provided they belong to the Croat State. Their usual meeting place is the "Trattoria per Tutti" located at 39-41 Via Enrico Quirino Visconti, Tel. 36.14.18

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Besides DRAGANOVIC, the leading members of the party are:

-PEKNIKAR Vilko, General of the Ustasha Police, clerical, anti-Hebrew, anti-Serb, pro-Austrian, living in a monastery.

With his followers, he tries to join Jasa LJOVIC, who is at present in Eboli camp, and who formerly commanded bands, which with the help of the Germans, fought both against the Chetniks and MIHAJLOVIC as well as Yugoslav Communists.

PEKNIKAR, has formed sections of 5 men each, from the Ustashi in Italy, to spread political propaganda in favour of his party. He pays them the sum of 50,000 lire a month.

To conceal to the Italian Authorities, the Ustashi character of the Convent of S.Girolamo, PEKNIKAR appointed a certain Ante XUDIMIROVICH, to direct the mass instituted in the convent for Croats. This latter is assisted by Dr Josip PAVELIC.

PEKNIKAR also formed a "Great Committee" of which he appointed the a/m XUDIMIROVICH as the president.

This Committee, prints in clandestine the Great newspaper "UNITA RICA". It is distributed in all Great camps and arrives even in Trieste where the so-called "Great war criminals" spread propaganda, promising an early return of the ex-Pavlevic into Pavlic to Zagreb. This newspaper, also attacks the Alibasic.

-Dr. MIHAJLOVIC, lawyer and journalist, formerly president of the association of Great journalists in Belgrade during the Serbian regime, at present living in a monastery in Rome.

-SCIMIC Pero, ex secretary of the fascist party in Croatia, anti-Hebrew and anti-Serb, living in a monastery in Rome.

Prof. DRAGANOVIC, who is believed to be a personal friend of Ante PAVELIC, works with PEKNIKAR, with whom he was once in disagreement, because of the fact that DRAGANOVIC was too extravagant with the funds of the Croats in Italy and PEKNIKAR obliged him to hand over the money.

It is also known that Prof. DRAGANOVIC organizes the expatriation of Croats to Spain and that more than 50 Ustashi have already left. The "UNITA" on 16 April 1946 published an article, compiled by the Yugoslav Delegation of Via Quintino Sella, containing information on the Ustasha and Croat question.

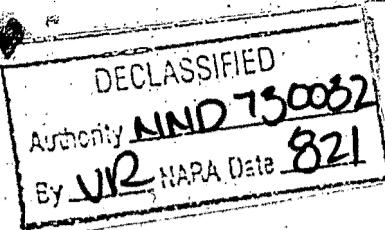
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R 6319 IRR  
B 107 Ustashi  
ZF010183

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(Classification)

## INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

44475

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN COMMAND

FILE NO: D-138133  
SUBJECT: USTASHI

DATE: 30 June 1949

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly  
draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	To	Date	Has This Paper Been Coordinated With All Concerned?
1	Hqs 7970th CIC Grp	DDID Ops Br	30 Jun '49	<p>1. Reference is made to past correspondence, subject and file as above, which is summarized as follows:</p> <p>a. The USTASHI were extremist Croats who, under the leadership of Ante PAVELIC, formed the nucleus of the German and Italian sponsored Croatian Police during World War II.</p> <p>b. Request that this headquarters be notified in regards to the eligibility of the members of the USTASHI Movement for emigration under the provisions of Section 13, of the DP Act of 1948.</p> <p></p> <p>737/CIC GROUP OUT</p>

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ON 11 MAY 1988  
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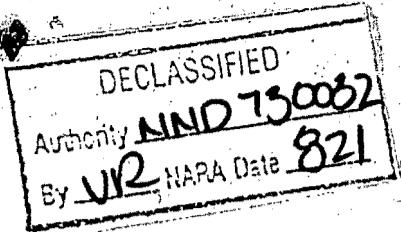
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B107 Ustashi  
ZF010183

## INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

(Classification)

## HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN COMMAND

44475

FILE NO.: 350.09 (GID/OPS/CIS)

SUBJECT: D-138133 USTASHI

DATE: 30 June 1949

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly  
draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	To	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
2	DDID	CO, Hqs. 7970th CIC Group	13 Jul 49	<p>1. In reference to the eligibility for emigration of members of the USTASHI Movement, this division has been informally notified of the following points by the Political Advisor, Heidelberg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. There is no precedent.</li> <li>b. The case will be decided on its merits, probably after reference to the Department of State for information by the responsible State Department installation.</li> </ul> <p>2. This division, therefore, will not attempt to determine the eligibility of members of the USTASHI for emigration under the provisions of Section 13, of the DP Act of 1948.</p> <p>3. It is suggested that where cases of participation in the USTASHI Movement are uncovered in your screening of DP's, your statement to the DP Commission be modified along lines outlined in paragraph 3, Department of the Army cable, W-90617, 22 June 1949.</p> <p>FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION:</p> <p><i>RE Kilzer</i> R. E. KILZER Capt WAC Asst Control Officer</p> <p>LS/pv/Heid/8461</p>

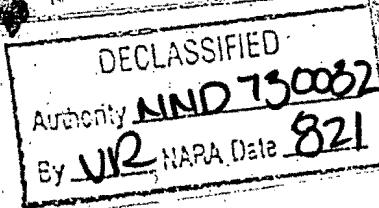
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ON 11 MAY 1994  
BY CDR USAINSCOM FOIPO  
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HEADQUARTERS  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION IV  
970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment

RMP/rws

APO 407-A

16 February 1948

IV-4962

SUBJECT: USTASHI

TO : Commanding Officer,  
970th CIC Detachment,  
Headquarters EUCOM,  
APO 757, US Army

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CLASSIFICATION CANCELED (OR CHANGED) TO

*Col J.*  
*Copy III BY rws*  
DATE 12/28/56

1. Reference is made to MOIC, this headquarters, subject and file as above, dated 11 February 1948.
2. Submitted herewith is an MOIC, subject: USTASHI (The Insurgents), file IV-4962, dated 12 February 1948 in which the activities of subject organization, in this area, are discussed.
3. It is to be noted that the personality Fnu GRUNWALD, reported in the previous MOIC, is further identified and his position in the local organization confirmed in Paragraph 2d of this report.
4. Fnu PEITZ, mentioned in Paragraph 2b of the attached MOIC, the owner of the restaurant, is identical with the Wenzel FEITZ previously reported.
5. A copy of this MOIC is being forwarded to CIC Region V for their information and investigation.
6. Investigation continues.

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ON SEP 1 1978  
BY DEP CDR USAINS COM FOIC  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD5200

*Ellington D. Golden*  
ELLINGTON D. GOLDEN  
Lt Col AC  
Commanding

Munich Mil 2995 - 2996  
(Mr Ryle)

89

1 Incl: MOIC, file and subj as  
above, dtd 16 Feb 48 (tripl.)

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C O P Y

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Ref: HQ INT DIV/C/GDV/6977

HQ Intelligence Division  
70 HQ CCG (BE), BAOR 15

Tel: HERFORD 2593

16 Feb 48

TO: 2 AIO  
BAOR

D-138133

SUBJECT: USTASHI

Ref RIS/13-11-118/2/G dated 31 Dec 47.

1. The organization TPOS (Tainaja Terroristicheskaya Organizatsiya Sluzhby) and the USTASHI Intelligence Service TISSO, were reported on by 8 AIO in May last.
2. Will you please report if any signs of the a/m organizations appear amongst the trainload of 450 USTASHI from ITALY reported in 13 NIS letter referred to above.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ref. J

Clay II BY Rfus

DATE 12/28/56

C O P Y

(G.D. VIAN)

for Director Operations & Planning Branch  
HQ Intelligence Division

T-9398

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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD5200

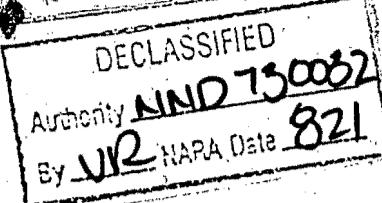
NONPERSONAL SUBJECTS CARDED INIT.

Classification Canceled (or changed) to  
~~SECRET~~ by Authority of  
Guy Ritchie by *[Signature]*  
Date 14 Aug. 1952 GUY S. RITCHIE

CIC LOG  
NO. T-93981ST LT Inf  
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B107 Ustashi  
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HEADQUARTERS

RMP/rws

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION IV  
970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment

APO 407-A

IV-4962

16 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER ~~MESSAGE: NOT CANCELLED (OR CHANGED)~~

SUBJECT: USTASHI (The Insurgents) ~~IV-4962~~ *Col. J.*

RE : Activities

*Aug III EV info*

DATE 12/28/56

1. Reference is made to ~~IV-4962~~, subject: USTASHI, file IV-4962, this headquarters, dated 11 February 1948.

2. Lately it was noticed that the former members of the Croatian Fascist organization USTASHI are getting active in the American Zone of Germany. There are approximately five thousand (5000) former USTASHIs in the American Zone. Most of them came here towards the end of the war when the Russian and partisan armies were approaching Croatia. Until the capitulation of Germany most of them were employed in the German industry. After the capitulation many of them became DPs under false pretenses. Until recently no political activities were noticed from their side. They avoided any political contacts with the Serbian groups, even if they were strictly anti-Communistic. The first incident with the USTASHIs occurred toward the end of 1946 when an American Screening Commission dismissed fifty (50) USTASHIs from the DP Camp in the Freimann Kaserne, MUNICH. After being informed that they lost their DP status they marched away from the Freimann Kaserne, carrying a Croatian flag, shouting "Long live our leader, Ante PAVELICH. Death to the Serbs."

a. Some time in November 1947 it was noticed the first time that the USTASHIs began with a political activity among the Croatians in the American Zone. The propaganda spread by them is that they have American and British guarantees that after the fall of Communism in Yugoslavia the Americans and British will establish a new independent Croatian Republic as the Croatians are authorized to have their own state because they were fighting against Communism in World War II; furthermore that the USTASHIs are still fighting against Communism in Yugoslavia where their organization is now called "Krizari" (Crusaders).

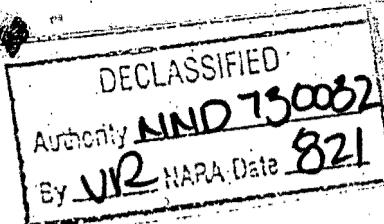
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*Col. J.*



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IV-4962 USTASHI (The Insurgents) dtd 16 Feb 48 (Contd)

To be ready to take over the power in Croatia they want to show the Americans and British that they are politically well organized, that they have nothing in common with the Serbs and that is why they must organize themselves in Croatian circles only and avoid all connections with any present Yugoslav organization. The principles will be the same as the principles of the USTASHI leader, Ante PAVELICH, during the time of his emigration to Italy before he took over the power in Croatia. It is also planned that all Croatians who are presently living together with Serbs in DP camps must leave these camps so that the Americans will not have the impression that some Croatians are pro-Yugoslav. Those who will have to leave the camps will be furnished with material help.

b. The first known USTASHI meeting was held on 23 November 1947 in MUNICH (M49/Y 85) in the rooms of the restaurant "MAXIMILIANSHOEHE", Erzgiessereistr 40. This restaurant is owned by one Fnu PEITZ, a German from Croatia (Volksdeutscher), who claims to be a Croatian. The main speaker was Janko TORTICH, a former minister of the Croatian PAVELICH Regime. TORTICH is presently living in DEGGENDORF (N49/U 83), Siedlung 550 1/2. According to P-0017-IV-HQ TORTICH is the central figure in the new USTASHI movement. At this meeting Croatian delegates from whole Germany were present. The exact contents of TORTICH's speech is not known to P-0017-IV-HQ except that TORTICH mentioned the fact that the Americans and British are supporting the idea of an independent Croatian republic in accordance with the ideas of Ante PAVELICH. At this meeting a letter of greeting was written to Ante PAVELICH.

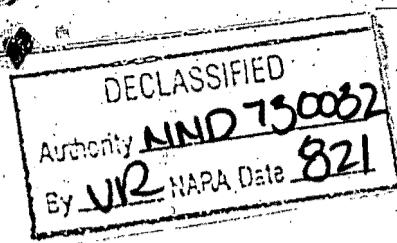
c. The second USTASHI meeting took place in the same restaurant on 26 December 1947. During this meeting it came to a fight as some of the attending Croatians were not agreeing with the speaker. The police had to break up the meeting.

d. According to P-0017-IV-HQ the most active supporter of the USTASHI movement in MUNICH is one Franz GRUENWALD, present address MUNICH, Dachauerstr (house number presently unknown) who is supposed to be the cashier of the "Croatian Unity" (Hrvatsko Udruzenje). GRUENWALD is said to manipulate with large amounts of money and there are unconfirmed rumors among the Yugoslavs in MUNICH that he is maintaining contact with the Yugoslav Liaison Mission in MUNICH.

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IV-4962 USTASHI (The Insurgents) dtd 16 Feb 48 (Contd)

e. One of the known functionaries of the USTASHIs is one Jaromir SCHNEBERG, a German from Czechoslovakia (Volksdeutscher) who before the war lived in BOSNIA (Yugoslavia). SCHNEBERG was an employee of the IRO Control Center in MUNICH but was dismissed for making anti-Serbian propaganda and praising PAVELICH. He presently lives in the Yugoslav DP Camp in LANDSHUT (M49/U 20). He has in his possession a big amount of USTASHI literature and receives from America the pro-PAVELICH Croatian newspaper "DANICA". His brother-in-law is one Petar SANDER, who lives privately in LANDSHUT (M49/U 20). SANDER is known to manipulate with large amounts of money. According to his own statements he maintains contacts with the Yugoslav Liaison Mission in MUNICH. During the war SANDER was a member of the USTASHIs in Croatia and his father was the Chief of Criminal Police in SERAJEVO during the PAVELICH Regime. According to P-0017-IV-HQ a brother of SANDER is presently a political Commissar in Yugoslavia.

3. AGENT'S COMMENTS: This report is forwarded as a matter of interest and it is recommended that Headquarters, CIC Region V be informed about the personalities mentioned in this report residing in their area.

Source: P-0017-IV-HQ

Evaluation: B-2

*John L. Spiegler*  
JOHN L. SPIEGLER  
Special Agent, CIC

APPROVED:

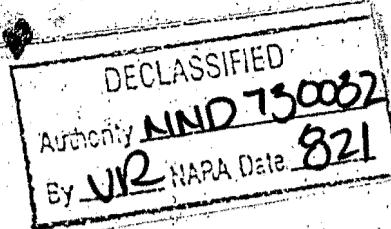
*Team file for*  
FREDERICK C SCHACKENBIRG  
Special Agent, CIC  
External Case Officer

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IV-4962 USTASHI dtd 13 Feb 48 (Contd)

INDEX OF PERSONALITIES AND IMPERSONAL SUBJECTS:

USTASHI

Ante PAVELICH

KRIZARI

Fnu PEITZ (Wenzel FEITZ)

Janko TORTICH

Franz GRUENWALD

Jaromir SCHNEBERG

Peter SANDER

Yugoslav DP Camp, LANDSHUT

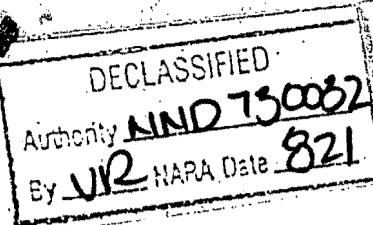
Yugoslav Liaison Mission, MUNICH

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B 107 Ustashi  
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HEADQUARTERS  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION IV  
970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment

RMP/rws

APO 407-A

11 February 1948

IV-4962

1ST LT. HQ 66TH CIC DET 14 JULY 1950

D 138133

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: USTASHA, Croatian Organization

1. Submitted herewith is a MOIC, file and subject as above, reporting the existence of subject organization in this area.
2. This investigation consists of reports of one "P" Informant and a check of the files of this headquarters and of the German police.
  - a. It was reported by P-5102-IV-T that on 23 October 1947 a meeting of some four hundred persons took place at Erzgiebercistr 40/I, MUNICH (M49/Y 85), a "Coffee House" owned by Wenzel FETZ, born in FILIPOWAC, Yugoslavia. This meeting was allegedly held under the auspices of an organization called "USTASHA." The present political situation was discussed and it was decided that the Croatians would have to fight for an independent Croatia under the leadership of Ante PAVELIC.
  - b. It was further reported that an Fnu GRINWALD was elected as the treasurer of USTASHA. GRINWALD is described as small, fat and blond. He is alleged to have great amounts of money and is presently purchasing houses in or near MUNICH (M49/Y 85) and is reported to have documents and correspondence regarding the organization in his possession.
  - c. P-5102-IV-T reported that the meeting was held after two unnamed persons arrived from Yugoslavia. These men are alleged to be residing in a Croatian Camp in MARKT SCHWABEN and belong to the resistance movement KRIZARI. The KRIZARI is alleged to be very close to the USTASHA.
  - d. Information was received that an Andrija KORDIC, a Croatian priest, belongs to the USTASHA and that he meets his men every week at either Blumenstr 26 or in the WINCENTIN KIRCHE in MUNICH (M49/Y 85).
  - e. It was reported that three persons, known to have attended the meeting were: Milisav ZARIC, former Yugoslav Army Major; an Angela STRAUS and an Angela SCHNEEBERGE. All three persons are reported to reside in the Luitpold Kaserne, Block VI, MUNICH (M49/Y 85).

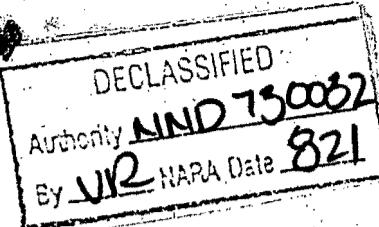
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HEADQUARTERS  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION IV  
970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment

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ON SEP 1 1948  
BY LEP CDR USAINS COM FOIC  
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD5200  
IV-4962.

APO 407-A  
U S Army  
9 February 1948

SUBJECT: USTASHA Croatian Organization

TO : Commanding Officer  
970th CIC Det Hqs EUCOM  
APO 757, US Army

REFRAGED CONFIDENTIAL BY AUTHORITY OF  
COL D. G. ERSKINE, BY *[Signature]*  
1ST LT, HQ 66TH CIC DET, 14 JULY 1950

1. Submitted herewith is MOIC, file and Subject as above, dtd 9 Feb 48, reporting the existance of Subject Organization in this area.

2. Reference is made to MOIC, this Hqs, File 1806, Subject: PRCHALA Movement, Progress Report No. 2 dtd 7 Nov 47 in which the following is stated \*(1) Organization INTREGAL alias KRISCHARI, underground resistance movement in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia working against the present Communistic Government. Has connections and middle men in US and British Zones of Germany and in England. Closely co-working with the Slovac Freedom organizations and Ukrainian BANDERA movement. This group tries to establish connections with the Western Powers.

a. It is possible that the organization KRIZARI, mentioned in the attached MOIC is identical with the organization KRISCHARI mentioned above.

3. Reference is made to MOIC, this Hqs, File 1806, Subject: PRCHALA Movement, Progress Report No. 2 dtd 7 Nov 47, in which the following is stated: \*(2) Anton KORDIK(cover name) WIESAU: 27 Years old; blond hair; blue eyes; good looking; very intelligent. Former member of Czech British Army. He lived in HRUSEVANY, where he was a member of an underground movement working against the Communists. After the war he married a German girl and moved illegally to Germany. He claims to know different Czech underground movements.\*

a. Anton KORDIK may be identical with the Andrija KORDIK mentioned in paragraph 2d of the attached MOIC.

4. Reference is made to your letter, File D-138133, Subject: TISSA-VARY, dtd 11 Jun 47, in which reference is made to the USTASHA Intelligence Service TISSO.

a. This organization is undoubtedly the USTASHA Organization mentioned in the attached MOIC.

5. Investigation continues.

*MIC LOG*  
No. *T-1104*

97

*Ellington D. Golien*

ELLINGTON D. GOLIEN  
Lt. Col.,  
Commanding

AC  
Page 1 of 1 page

1 Incl: MOIC this Hqs dtd 9 Feb 48  
Subject as above (Cpys 1.2.3)

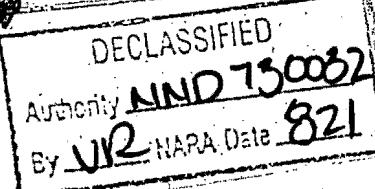
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f. A leading member of the USTASHA is said to be Janko TARTIC, allegedly a member of PAVELIC's government during the last war. TARTIC is reported to be an "organizer" for the group and to be presently residing in or near NUERMBURG (M50/040).

3. Agents Comments and recommendations:

a. Investigation continues.

SOURCE: P-5102-IV-T

B-3

*Ivan J. Alton*  
IVAN J. ALTON  
Special Agent, CIC

APPROVED:

*James M. Fyle*  
REA M. FYLE  
Special Agent, CIC  
Case Officer

IMP AND PERS INDEX

INTREGAL  
KRISCHARI  
SLOVIC FREEDOM ORGANIZATIONS  
UKRAINIAN BANDERA MOVEMENT  
KRIZARI  
PRCHALA MOVEMENT  
ANTON KORDIC  
*Andrija KORDIC*  
TISSA-VARNY  
USTASHI Intelligence Service T.I.S.S.O.  
USTASHA  
Fnu FEITZ  
Fnu GRINWALD  
Wincentin Kirche  
Janko TARTIC  
Milisav ZARIC  
Angela STRAUS  
Angela SCHNEIDERGE

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BY DDP GDR USAIN/COM FOIC  
AUTH/PAGE 1 OF 1 DODI 300

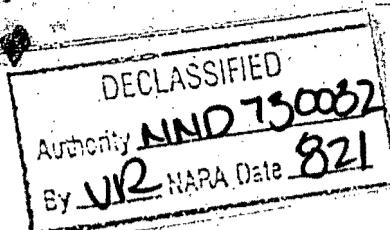
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HO CIC Reg.IV

Received

DATE: 12 Juni 1947

INITIALS: CD

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HEADQUARTERS  
970TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
EUROPEAN COMMAND

D-138133 (CIC/S-3/OPS)

APO 757  
11 June 1947

SUBJECT: TISSA-VARY  
TO : Commanding Officer  
CIC Region IV  
APO 407A, US Army

Suspense: 23 July 1947

1. According to a British report, TISSA-VARY is the secretary for Austria and the American Zone (Germany) of USTASHI Intelligence Service T.I.S.S.O. Subject is the former "Heldentenor" of the State Opera, BUDAPEST, and is the owner of the Concert BUHNENDIREKTION of the MUNCHEN LUSTSPIELHAUS and the "BAVARIAN PALAST BETRIEBE", MUNICH, Rheinstr. 31.

2. The British report further states that the head of the USTASHI Intelligence Service T.I.S.S.O. is General Vilko PECNIKAR, who is the son-in-law of Ante PAVELIC. This organization has a secretary in most countries and operates largely through foreigners (not CROATS) so as to avoid suspicion. They are believed to be in contact with several clandestine Nazi organizations.

3. It is desired that your Region develop the above leads in an effort to locate subject's whereabouts, to determine his contacts and present activities, and that a report be furnished this headquarters.

4. The files of this headquarters reveal no further information on subject.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL INSKEEP:

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED  
ON 4 OCTOBER 1984  
BY AUTHORITY OF BRITISH EMBASSY  
LTR DATED 17 SEPTEMBER 1984

*George J. Wilson*  
Jn. EARL S. BROWNING, JR. mag.  
Major, Infantry Inf.  
S-3

Tel: FRANKFURT 7400, Lt. REED

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COL D. G. ERSKINE, BY *D. G. Erskine*  
1ST LT, HQ 66TH CIC DET, 14 JULY 1950

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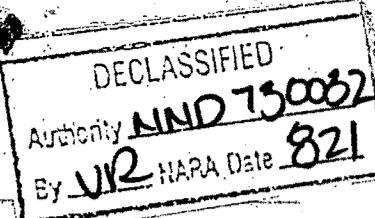
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CENTRAL REG.  
SECTION FILE

MM/CNG/emd

26 May 1947

*File in*  
8133  
BLO/DDOI/OP.135  
SUBJ: USTASHI Activities

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

138133

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T-2361

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ON 4 OCTOBER 1984  
BY AUTHORITY OF BRITISH EMBASSY  
LTR DATED 17 SEPTEMBER 1984

4. Ops Mr. 12 Nov  
Br. Gordon 1947  
Potter,  
British  
Liaison  
Officer

1. Reference paragraph 4, minute 2.  
2. Attached herewith for your information is report, CIC Region IV, Sub-Region TOLZ, dated 14 July 47, subj: TISSA-VARY, fnu (correct spelling TISZAVARY, fnu) and MOIC, CIC Region IV, dated 3 Nov 47, subj: Alexander TISSA-VARY, Johann TISSA-VARY.

REGRADED CONFIDENTIAL BY *D. G. Erskine*  
COL D. G. ERSKINE, BY

INST LT, HQ 66TH CIC DET 14 JULY 1960

R. D. WENTWORTH

2d Lt R. D. Wentworth, Colonel, GSC

Reg'd No A-9094 Chief, Operations Branch

2 Incls: a/s

CNG/emd/telephone 6574

Copy No. 3

REGRADING INFORMATION IN THIS REPORT IS AS FOLLOWS:  
M/R 01255 from BLO dtd 26 May 47, subj and file as above, fwdg Ltr from BLO to Intell. Div. ref C2b/5712/6 dtd 14 May 47 which contained info of General TISSA-VARY, a former "Helden tenor" of the State Opera, BUDAPEST. BLO requests check be made on TISSA-VARY and any of his contacts. Min 1255 to BLO dtd 16 June 47 stated USTASHI followers in US Zone of Germany are inactive because of fear of forced Repatriation after war criminals and collaborators. But that a large group of Croats is located in KÄRNTEN, Austria (Br. "Zone") where the greatest part of Croatian activity is conducted. BLO informed that an investigation is being conducted re contacts of TISSA-VARY and that such info would be fwd to them. Info from BLO dtd 6 Oct 47 re info on info

OPS #364 CIC To 2861

112 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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062400 CIC 4-580  
we obtained as a result of investigation [REDACTED] (LOAD)  
3 Nov 47, subju. Alexander TISSA-VARY, Johann TISSA-VARY and by IRS  
from 970 COMINT dtd 10 Nov 47 and contained info that it is unlikely  
that Alexander TISSA-VARY has connections with the USTASHI intelli-  
gence organization since he was persecuted by the Nazis and PAVELIC's  
organization was the Nazi "stooge" government in Yugoslavia during  
the Nazi occupation. Johann TISSA-VARY is the son of Alexander  
TISSA-VARY and he is presently on what is alleged to be his fourth  
illegal trip to Hungary. Johann TISSA-VARY supposedly has very close  
personal relations with Miro HOLM who is theater director of the MUNICH  
Munchener Lustspielhaus, MUNICH-SCHNABING, Obcamstr 20B and invested  
a large sum of money in this theater when Alexander TISSA-VARY was  
granted permission to operate it. Miro HOLM is originally from  
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia. COMINT dtd 10 Nov 47 contains information  
CIO Region IV is conducting investigation to determine the purpose of  
Johann TISSA-VARY's alleged trips to Hungary. Efforts are also being  
made to determine any relations Miro HOLM might have with any intelli-  
gence agency.

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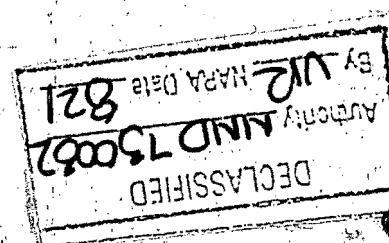
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DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 730032  
By VR NAPA Date 821

R 6 319 IRR  
B107 Ustashi  
ZF010183

STANFORM 11-30  
(a Oct 49)

# HQ US FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

STAFF MESSAGE CONTROL

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DNAIC

~~SECRET~~

TOO 241400Z

P R I O R I T Y

EUCOM 28/240

3d

TOR 242003A

FROM

: USPA SCD KEYES

TO FOR ACTION : WAR FOR DIR INTELLIGENCE

TO FOR INFO : OMGUS FOR DIR OF INTELLIGENCE; EUCOM FOR DEP  
DIR INTEL; UMA AFHQ FOR G-2; TROOPERS

REF NO

: P-6939

24 MAR 47

CITE: PAGEI

AUSTRIA general: Row over reorganization of VIENNA police came to head 20 March when Russian Internal Affairs Chief demanded of Minister of Interior that he immediately appoint a Communist as police vice president and place Communists as chiefs or deputy chiefs in secretarial, Personnel Branch, Alien Branch, Communications Branch, Youth Branch, Public Assembly Branch and Executive Branch of Political Police (Staatspolizei). Minister of Interior asked to have order in writing. If he gets it Government will back him in turning it down on basis that matter is for Allied Council not Russians to decide. Russians reported preparing to open DANUBE shipping after 1 April with ships flying Russian flag and calling at Russian owned or controlled ports without reference either to Austrian Government or to Allied Council.

US Zone: break occurred at Camp Marcus Orr (US internment camp near SALZBURG) night of 19-20 March when 18 prisoners drove truck through barbed wire enclosure and escaped. Shots fired by Austrian gendarmes around other prisoners who promptly rallied, breaking down compound enclosure and milling in administration area. Gendarmes and US troops came out and order restored but confusion caused by prisoners getting out of proper compounds has made immediate

SMC IN 8059

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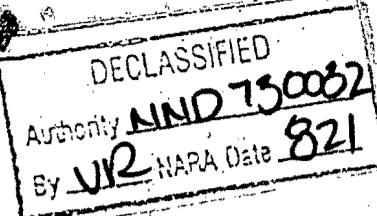
ON 1 MAY 1984

BY 1 CDR USAISNSCOM FOIPO

Auth Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1-R

COPY NO

THIS MESSAGE MAY BE HANDLED AS CORRESPONDENCE OF LIKE CLASSIFICATION WITHOUT PARAPHRASE AR 380-5



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B 107 Ustashi  
ZF010183

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CITE: PACIFICON  
EUCOM 287240

REF NO : P-6939 24 MAR 47

exact count and identification of escapees impossible. 4 have been picked up. Preliminary investigation indicates that ringleaders were SS and USTASH personalities. Situation now quiet. Security situation otherwise normal.

Political: shop council law remains chief political issue. Inter party negotiations in parliamentary subcommittee were broken off this week because of failure to agree on worker participation in management and shop council control of hiring and firing. New proposals are being prepared and negotiations will be renewed next week.

ACTION : DEP DIR INTEL

INFORMATION : AG RECORDS  
SECY GS  
POL ADV

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ON 11 MAY 1984  
BY COM USAINSCOM FOIPO  
Auth Para 1-603 DoD 5200.1-R

SMC IN 8059 25 MAR 47 0135A GK/js REF NO: P-6939

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Authority NND 750032  
By WLR HARA Date 821

R 6319 IRR  
B107 Ustashi  
ZF010183

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U.S. CIVIL CENSORSHIP SUBMISSION  
CIVIL CENSORSHIP DIVISION, USFET

File 138133 POSTAL

Date of communication  
7 Mar 47 | Date of postmark  
S/TAC/12/12 | Kind of commun: Essen-Kupferdreh  
763 | Station & Record No.  
1-47-13864

From:  
Otto WIPPICH  
(22a) Essen-Kupferdreh  
Markt 5

To:  
Herrn  
Dr. Ing. Oberhard SCHÄFER  
Kaufbeuren-Algau  
Am Bleichanger 33

LIST:

LIST:

Language:	German	Prev. Cens. by:	None	Prev. Relev. Records:	None
Disposal of Original Communication:	To be released 45 after typing date				

Unit: R Table: 6 Examiner: 10507 Reviewer: 10534 Exam. Date: 21 Mar 47 Typ. Date: 24 May 47 (m)

## ALLOCATION:

## A. LOCAL

TOMES

- I. ESSEN-KUPFERDREH RESIDENT PROBABLY INVOLVED IN ORGANIZED FREEING OF PRISONERS OF WAR IN CONJUNCTION WITH YUGOSLAV UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT.
- II. SCHEME TO BARTER ILLEGALLY LARGE AMOUNT OF COAL FOR TEXTILES AND LEATHERGOODS.

## B. US ZONE

G-2/IS  
MISC.  
G-2/CIB

- I. Sender writes about his future plans as follows : " You will probably know that General Ante PAVELIC has been forcibly freed by his men from ~~the~~ internment camps. When I read this I remembered why those Croates in Carinthia grabbed every flint at a certain time ! .... I found splendid fellows among them, although they were prisoners."

## C. OMGUS

Cross your fingers for me, Herr Dr., that I can disappear somewhere in the country as soon as possible."

" As the weather has now improved, and considering the particular weather conditions in the Loib district with fog prevailing in the one passage, it is about time to start that matter. Even though the fellows should have the desired papers with the seal on which those three mountain peaks (Karawanken group) are marked, it still would be better to avoid the highways. (I am referring to the seal of the Yugoslav Liberation Army). (Stop, now it is the insignia of the Yugoslav minorities in the Windisch Region). I shall tell you more about this when I see you."

## D. ALLIED

## E. WASHINGTON

WDGS

## F. SPECIAL

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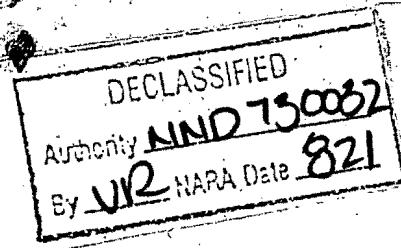
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" I know that 1 'trip' costs 1 kilogram of F. stones = 6000 pieces. Over there the Yugoslavs can obtain approximately RM. 60,000.00 for one kilogram. You can judge for yourself that these people are making quite a good profit from this racket. I should imagine that at least 10 kilograms of stones are required. Of course, a lot depends on whether the men are together, and how many there are of them in each case. Where are they stationed? Maybe you know that some of our prisoners are in the Greek border districts, and that they are busy shooting! .... In 1946 I bought 14 kilograms for myself. I do not know, though, whether I still have any stones in T., and how many there are. Anyway, apart from being active myself, I also contribute proportionately to all expenses .... It is an example reward to know and rejoice that many mothers, wives, etc. have their dear ones with them again, or at least have news from them. By the way, nobody does more than they did at the front. "

III. Sender refers to the assistance offered him by addressee and continues :

" I would supply you with .... coal or coke in any case. Anyhow I have in mind to supply fuel to Bavaria in exchange for leather goods and textiles .... At present I still have approximately 80 tons of coal and coke. "

Inclosures : None.

CENSOR'S NOTE : Release of communication delayed for 45 days for possible user agency interest.

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ON 11 MAY 1984  
BY CDR USAINSCOM FOIPO  
Auth Para 1-603 DoD 5200. 1-R

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## OFFICE OF ORIGIN:

FILE ID HQ. FILE NO. JKL-7993

K.M. Italy

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE:	PERIOD COVERED:	MADE BY:
Rome	1 May 1946	20-29 Apr 1946	Source

SUBJECT: JK25 Weekly Report

STATUS:

Closed

SOURCE: JK25

REFERENCE: JKL-7993; File No. 2993, 29/4/46

## COMMENTS:

Attached report covers:

- a) Jug Activity in Italy
  - 1) CEDA
  - 2) Cenafic
- b) Communist Activity
- c) Neo-Fascist Activity

EVALUATION: Reliable

## DISTRIBUTION:

Washington (2)  
London  
SST/2/ Friends  
JK25/ file  
file (2)

OFFICER IN CHARGE:

BMO

NSC

S-0-D-2-R

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E.O. 12856, Sec. 3.6By MWP Date 003010

12/17/59

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AFFO/LIAISON OFFICE  
I.A.L.= RAAC

No 2832

29 March 1946

SUBJECT: CS Report.

TO : See Distribution..

This report contains information received from 306 CS Bn sources during the period 16 - 26 Mar 46.

1. YUGOSLAV ACTIVITY IN ITALY.

a) CHETRNIK ACTIVITY

Cheznik activity refers to any Serb, Croat, Slovene activity against TITO. In actual fact, Cheznik formations are led by Orthodox Serbs, Croats by the "Crociati", Slovenes by Domobranci and the White Guard.

Croats and Slovenes are mostly Catholics.

While the Serbs are in general Monarchists, it must be kept in mind that the Croats and Slovenes have not a pronounced tendency towards the monarchy. Slovene attitude in this respect is particularly indifferent.

MILKA Signora - Via Simeone 27, int 8, Scala B and not as reported in Via Antonelli 9, ROME. Works for MONCILLO GIULIO, formerly commander along the Dinara and the Velebit, now in Eboli and believed to be the nominal leader (for MIHALOVICH) of the Serbs in Italy.

MONCILLO GIULIO - App."A" is a copy of a letter written by him to MILKA, in which he answers the accusations of TITO's followers, with regard to his alleged scandalous and luxurious way of life. He wants an agreement between Serbs and the Italian Government and has made various efforts, including an appointment which was not kept with the secretary of the Demo-Labour Party, whose leader is BONOMI. MONCILLO is not given any credit by the Serbs.

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- 2 -

DAMICNOVIC General - Real leader of the Serbs. EBOLI camp.

KRK - The address, presented by KRK to the new Cardinals in Rome, contained open signs of hostility towards Italy. He asked for a small Slovene state, including part of Venezia Giulia and Friuli, as far as the Isonzo. TRIESTE and the so-called Slovene Austria including KLAGENFURT and territory now under Hungary and Ruman Slavs want him to make DE HASPEN agree to help in driving the TITO's followers from Italy. His requests to all nations for help for refugees were not met with understanding by these countries except Spain, which would welcome all the ref

Majster CUNDER - Recently killed in TRIESTE, was a Monarchist and anti-TITO and figured as a follower of TITO only for reasons of espionage.

SOKOLIC Lovre - Reported that several Slovs who returned to Yugoslavia, after the recent amnesty, were arrested and murdered on an aerodrome near ZAGREB.

PAPETZ - Returned to Yugoslavia and was arrested and imprisoned. He sent word to other Yugoslavs in Italy to remain.

ZOBTR Adolfo - Has reported that a Slovene information centre is being set up in ROMA, to control the activit of pro-TITO personnel in Italy. He will be in charge and will report to KRK. Other centres have been set up in Rome and report to General Draza MIHAJLOVIC, Monarchist Chetnik, and to General Marko MIHAJLOVIC, Republican Chetnik, as well as to DRAGANOVIC (Ustasha) and MACVSK. All these centres are documenting evidence of the pro-TITO activities in Italy.

KOTLIK - Yugoslav Delegate at the Vatican intends to help Chetniks but so far his help has been refused. Is helped by Mons. MOSCATILLO.

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RG 226  
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PRESERIA

Jesuit priest, Yugoslav member of the Comitato di Movimento, is alleged to be the KING OF THE POPE. Has been able to obtain a food kitchen for Slavs in Via PO, from the VATICAN, directed by Mons. RUMI

MISCELLANEOUS. ROME.

STARF Mil's Lawyer. Holds an American Passport and is longer works with the Allies on account of ill-health. His friend, Franj GOLOB BURCIOT, a singer, has arrived from LJUBLJANA.

JONKE

BORVAT

GESNOVAK

BRNIK

ANTOLIN

) Have moved from Via Reno 9 to Via dei Colli 8, where the Slovene sisters have bought a building.

No longer works with the Allies in ROM. Is engaged in currency transactions, especially in the North. Lives in Via Bergamo, Pensone Trieste, int.4.

FLEISCHMANN or FLESCHMANN

Lives Albergo Ludovisi, Via Liguria 3. In frequent contact with Yugoslav couple, who are Italian soldiers.

CIAKOVICH

Via S. Marino 36, 8th floor tel No 867 000, Secretary of the Patriarch GRAVILLO (Serb) who lives in ROM.

GERMANDORF

Works with UNRRA. Takes a great interest in the Chetnik question and has tried to obtain an allotment of money and food for the refugees, possibly Jews, through the D.E.L.A.S.F.M. A Jewish office in Via Principe Amedeo. This request is composed by BABBONE, Chief of the Personnel Dept with UNRRA.

GIORGIVIC Mike

Formerly inspector of police of NDTC Government. Is in hiding in Rome, as he fears reprisals by OZNA agents. He is about 45 yrs old. Speaks French and German.

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RG 226  
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SOCIALISTIC - In connection with the establishment of the SD, the last meeting took place in Belgrade in the Cinema Sveti.

GR. VILLO - Serb Patriarch refused TITO's invitation and that of Russia to become Supreme Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church and to return to Yugoslavia. His place will be taken at the Serb Church in BELGRADE, by Patriarch GIUSTIPEI.

The Yugoslav Jewish Community in ROME is alleged to be pro-TITO. The usual meeting place is in Piazza Colonna and in adjoining cafes.

Свеја сујеса ће је увојио да се саје  
и не бијао докубао људи. Ја ће Раша сујеса да  
се ће бити познато да ће његове сајенограђе-  
не и њене београдске да ће имати да изји-  
жеји сајвоји је ако првији бија се изјавио да је ој.  
А то је рече само бија да ће се вади и нико  
да не. Ови сујеси огњиште сујеси да јесујији.  
У Србији сајеси ови мисле да ће бити бједни џиг-  
ац и бјорнолији и да ће бити да сујеси земље.  
Браво. Овако ће бити и бјесно је. Јас бија  
да не пјестрије познатојаји. Бједни ови од ње и да  
је са њима познатојији - а да ће то не да је њиме  
на бједи и хобаси.

И је сујесаји бијао је Раша да је јадиши мрежиј  
и сајеси, да је да јадиши и људи да је јадиши сајеси  
и да је јадиши да је јадиши и људи. А ови је да јадиши и људи.  
Кас кас је да јадиши т. к. је је јадиши људи и људи  
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- 10 -

Croats

The Croats in Italy are formed into three parties:

Ustascha Party (of A.PAVLIC), with about 1000 members in ROME. It is directed by GOJNIK, a priest and has its HQ in the Collegio of S.Girolamo. It is called also the "Croat Clerical Party". The normal place for meetings is the "Trattoria per Tutti" in Via Pianic Quirino Viscontini n.39-41, tel. 361 418. Many Albanians belonging to the Albanian Catholic-Fascist Party also frequent this place. This party tends to create an independent Croat State and welcomes also Mussulman followers, if they are willing to sign a declaration of loyalty to the Croat State. Dr. Salih BALJIC, a native of Bosnia and a Mussulman, living in the Collegio S.Girolamo, shares a room with a Catholic priest who is an active propagandist for PAVLIC. Among the leading personalities in ROME are:

General PECMIKAR / Clerical, anti-Semitic, anti-Serb and pro-Austrian, living in a monastery.

Dr. DRAGANOVIC / Catholic priest, formerly a Professor at the University in ZAGREB, now living at the Collegio S.Girolamo. He organises the removal to Spain of Croats and more than 50 Ustascha have already gone.

Dr. MRAKOVIC / Lawyer and journalist, former President of Association of Croat Journalists in ZAGREB during the PAVLIC Government. Living in a monastery in ROME.

SCINTIC PRO / Former Secretary of the Fascist Party in Croatia, anti-Semitic and anti-Serb. Living in a monastery in ROME.

Peasants' Party (of MACFK)

Its head in ROME is Dr. TORBAH, helped by Dr. PRIMARS. Both were imprisoned by PAVLIC for anti-Fascism. This party is strongly anti-clerical and does not recognise the supremacy of the Papacy. MACFK is a member of a special religion, which is to be found only in Yugoslavia, which is known as "Old Catholicism". MACFK lives in PARIS and is linked with ROME by Dr. PREDAVEC. The anti-clericalism of this party is a very important point for the Vatican, in that it represents about 3 million persons who are against the Papacy. The Communist Party in Yugoslavia has strengthened this attitude and has

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- 11 -

substituted the State religion of STALIN, thus joining the Orthodox Church to Russia. This party also has its HQ in the Collegio of S.Girolamo, and its meeting place is the same as that mentioned above. In Croatia there is another tendency towards recognition of the Papacy called "Uniat", which is of anti-Communist ideas. The creation of this opposition is believed to be the work of Padre PRESIREN.

Nationalist Monarchist Party (MIHALLOVIC)

It is in the extreme minority. It is represented in ROMY by Milan BANIC, from SUSAK, ex-deputy of the YUGOSLAV National Party in the Parliament of BELGRADE.

Serbs

They include Serbs from Yugoslavia and Serbs from Montenegro. In ROMY, they total about 600. They meet generally in a restaurant at No 45 Via Po, managed by ARAMBASIC, a Jew from SEPAJ VO, and owned by SCHITMI, living in Via Lima 23.

Serbs from Yugoslavia are represented in ROMY by six trends rather than parties:-

1. MIHALLOVIC's Party, Nationalist Monarchist of anti-clerical tendencies. Not supported by the Vatican. Its leading members include:-

TOPALOVIC ZIVKO Dr. Via Capo d'Istria 13/A, 2nd floor, with the Palerini family, lawyer from BELGRADE, ex-head of the Yugoslav Socialists and delegate of MIHALLOVIC's Movement in Italy. Member of the National Committee of MIHALLOVIC. Will leave soon for Switzerland.

PRIBICEVIC Adam Via Capo d'Istria 13/A, 1st floor, son of Serbian family but born in Croatia. HCUIS, Democrat and former Parliamentary delegate. Member of the National Committee of MIHALLOVIC.

BILATCIC Dr. Via Capo d'Istria 13/A, 1st floor, judge, former Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge in Yugoslavia, democrat, member of MIHALLOVIC National Committee. Is employed in ROMY manager of an Allied Hotel.

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RG 226  
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- 12 -

2. Military Party of NEDIC. Pro-German in tendencies. It is not politically Fascist. Its leading members include:

Dr. SPALAIKOVIC Ex-Minister of Yugoslavia at PITROGRAD and PARIS, diplomat, anti-Communist. Is under house arrest. His best son was an agent for the Japanese at BERLIN during the war.

Dr. NEKELKOVIC Via Bronte 2/A, left staircase, 2nd floor, first door on right. University professor of Law. Minister of Industry and Commerce with NEDIC during the German occupation. Is of Nazi sentiments. Living hidden in a monastery, believed to be through Padre PRESTRENI.

General JONIC Former head of the Serbian Police during the occupation. His brother, Minister of Public Instruction with NEDIC, was arrested in France and handed over to TITO as a war criminal. He left FBOLI camp and is in hiding in ROME.

JANKOVIC Vener Dr. Writer, a member of NEDIC's Government during the occupation by the Germans, anti-Semitic and pro-German. Is in hiding in ROME as he is wanted as a war criminal.

MILES Ljubomir Dr. Journalist, living in the Vatican.

3. Party of LIOTIC It is known in Yugoslavia as "Shorn" and is the Serb-Fascist Party. As it is pro-clerical, in so far as its members are of Orthodox Church, it is supported by the Vatican. Its leading members include:-

NATONOVIC Dr. Journalist, professor of theology at BELGRADE University. Formerly Press Attaché at the Yugoslav Embassy in BERLIN, Fascist, personal enemy of MIHAJLOVICH. Through PRESTRENI, he has had a Vatican passport. He is leaving for the U.S.A.

OLCAN Mineillo Via Bronte 2/A, with NEKELKOVIC family, Fascist and anti-Semitic.

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IVANIC Dr.

Anti-Semitic, formerly at TROLL camp and now  
in ROME in a monastery.

VASSILJEVIC

Engineer, NEVILKOVIC's predecessor as Minister  
of Industry and Commerce. A former Mason.  
Living in a monastery.

4. Group of General Bora MIRKOVIC.

Together with the following group, it  
constituted the "Coup d'Etat", formed to fight  
Fascist Governments during the occupation.  
It is represented in ROME by:-

Major BOGDANOVIC

Formerly Air Attaché in LONDON. Living at the  
Albergo Reale.

5. Neutral Group - non political.

It was formerly part of the "Coup d'Etat"  
and is of monarchist tendencies. Its members  
are politically independent, and include:-

General Marko MITHAILOVIC. Living at the Eden Hotel.

General GRISIC. Former Yugoslav Military Attaché in PARIS.

Living at the Plaza Hotel and pro-French.

6. Serb-Communist Party.

Serb Communists consider that they owe  
allegiance to Russia and not to TITO. One  
of its members is:-

TRBIC Vassilje.

Serbs from Montenegro.

The are Orthodox Serbs born in Montenegro territory, pro-Serb  
and anti-clerical in mentality and have always been subjected to  
Croat manoeuvres to unite them in one large Croat Catholic State.  
In ROME there are two Montenegro Parties:-

MITHAILOVIC

This represents the majority and among its  
leading members are:-

GAVRILLO Patriarch

Head of the Serb Orthodox Church. Lives in ROME  
with PLAMINTAZ. He was released from ROME  
sent a message of adhesion to MITHAILOVIC.

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RG 226  
E 108A  
B 274

BUKCEVIC Radeje Dr. Lawyer, convinced anti-Communist.  
VLAHOVIC Ex-Vice Governor of Montenegro. In hiding in  
 ROME.

Montenegro Separatist Party.

Of fascist tendencies. All its members listed  
 here are in hiding in ROME in a mon story and  
 are wanted as war criminals.

General DJUKANOVIC President of the Government of Montenegro  
 during the occupation.

MUJOVIC Jeljko Minister of Justice and President of the  
 special Political Tribunal.

MILAILOVIC Lazer Head of Montenegro Police, propagandist for  
 Padre PRESEREN in Montenegro.

RADONIC Professor

MISMOB Orthodox priest, formerly director of a Fascist  
 paper in Montenegro.

ii) Miscellaneous Information on Slav refugees.

KRIZMAN Jan MAKS have returned from a tour of inspection of  
 the refugee camps.

ANTOLIN Vito Reno 9, ROME, left on 11 Apr 46 for SERVIGI  
 returning on 18 Apr 46.

In Vito Reno 9, ROME, in addition to those already mentioned  
 there are living:

KORIN Boris Slovene, student.

KOREN Franc " "

METJAC Konrad " working with the Allies

LESKOVAR LUJO Dr. Brother of Vojko KOS.

KOS Janko Cousin of KREK's wife.

BRODNIK Franc Came from EBOLI, former head of the political

KRISTAL Ivan or man Came from EBOLI, former head of the political

office of the Qua stura in LJUBLJANA under

the Germans.

PETEK Alojz Is to be repatriated.

NOSAL Giuseppe Czech, living with 13 other fellow nationals

in three rooms.

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RG 226  
E 108A  
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1) Parties and Political Tendencies

Slovenes

The Slovene community in Italy is sub-divided in two parties -  
Clerical Party

This forms the majority. Its head is the ex-Minister KREK, who has extended his influence on all Slovenia. He is ably supported by Padre PRESERTIN, a Jesuit in ROME, Via Borgia 5. As far as the future of Slovenia is concerned, KREK wants a Catholic Yugoslav State, while Padre PRESERTIN wants a Catholic State, apart from the rest of Yugoslavia.

Padre PRESERTIN, according to one source, while he is the foremost propagandist and supporter of Catholicity among the Slovenes, is accused of being unable to understand the complex mentality of many Slovenes, who are Catholics but also convinced anti-clericals, many of them being also members of TITO's Communist Party. This is alleged to be the fault of the exclusive policy adopted by the Catholic clergy in Slovenia.

Liberal Party

This party is a minority. Its head in Italy, Dr. VOSCHENJAK, is of no importance politically. The Slovene Liberals of Istria, Catholics by religion, represent a typical example of the reaction to the clerical tendencies of KREK and of PRESERTIN, for they are nearly all members of TITO's Communist Party.

In ROME, Slovencs total about 500.

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B279~~SECRET~~Ref: F-226  
Copy No 11Auth: CG 42d Inf Div  
Init:WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY  
From 26120001 April to 03120001 May 1946HQ 42d INF DIV  
SALZBURG (Z 9725)  
7 May 1946

No. 43

Maps: No change.

*LH/ 385*  
Cover sheet returned to Registry

## I. GENERAL SURVEY

SEP 13 1946

Political activities highlighted the period with all political parties participating in large May Day celebrations. The demonstrations composed of speeches, parades, and flag-waving ceremonies took place without incident. A great deal of comment is being made on the South Tirol problem. The situation has taken on a new aspect due to the large demonstration which Chancellor FIGL attended in INNSBRUCK and the affair of 5 May held in SALZBURG. The security situation continued to be satisfactory with some improvement noted in various departments. The most noticeable of these improvements is the report of only one troop disorder involving civilians. An indication that the troops are becoming more alert to petty thievery and other crimes committed by civilians is the number of arrests which were made and the fewer cases reported during the period. Favorable conditions continue to exist at the international border and at the demarcation lines. Information received from French liaison officials reveals that final coordination may soon be effected to consolidate the train block between French Tirol and American Zone AUSTRIA. Divisional units continued to conduct shakedown inspections at Displaced Persons camps. A small amount of GI clothing and other unauthorized material was discovered. Cooperation of civil authorities with the military remains satisfactory.

## II. CIVIL SECURITY

## 1. General Survey

The past few days have been very quiet in comparison to the preceding weeks in civil security. The period following Easter shows a falling off in civil disorders and troop assaults, but whether this is just one quiet week or a definite downward slant is too early to determine. The Displaced Persons were comparatively quiet also, and only a couple of Displaced Person disorders were noted.

The highlight of the period from a security point of view was the uneventful observation of the worker's traditional holiday, May Day. Despite the 100 - odd celebrations, parades, and speeches held throughout the American Zone, the week passed almost without incident. All types of security violations showed reductions in the numbers of incidents reported; particularly noteworthy is that there was only one report of troop disorders involving civilians.

## 2. Public Safety

a. At 2050 on 22 April, AGAPOV, Andrey, Russian locksmith residing in LINZ, was fatally wounded by the civilian police when he attempted to escape while en route to the police station. A pistol and nine (9) rounds of ammunition were found in AGAPOV's possession.

b. STEINER, Herta (Austrian) was arrested on 25 April for attempting to communicate with a Prisoner of War at Wels Air Field Stockade and was confined to the civilian jail awaiting trial.

c. Following the recent arrest of HILLIN's police chief, DUNHOFFER, Max, on charges of black marketing, the Public Safety Office is revamping the police organization in the town. A relatively low crime index had occasioned a MG investigation of police conditions in the town, usually in the upper brackets of

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crime reports. Elsewhere in LAND SALZBURG slight decreases were reported during the period.

d. The May Day celebrations held in the American Zone of AUSTRIA by the Socialists and Communists were very calm and no disorders were reported. In UPPT AUSTRIA 90 demonstrations were held. They were attended by 60 to 500 participants in the small villages to 8000 persons in the LINZ Socialist rally. LINZ SALZBURG had 21 demonstrations. There were approximately 3500 celebrants in the SALZBURG Socialist Rally, while the Communists had about 1000 persons. Small towns had rallies with two to three hundred persons attending.

e. ADAMS, Fritz was arrested on 30 April by MG, ZELL AM ZEE after he refused to vacate his position. Investigation had disclosed illegal NSDAP membership.

f. MITTERLICHNER, Josef (Austrian) was arrested and turned over to CIC for illegal possession of firearms.

#### 3. Security Control of Displaced Persons

a. A shakedown inspection was conducted at Yugoslav Displaced Person Camp 902 (V 4488) on 24 April and a Russian sub-machine gun with two (2) clips of ammunition was found. CIC investigation disclosed that the weapon belonged to a former Bulgarian Lieutenant who was to return from HUNGARY to pick it up.

b. During an inspection of the Hungarian Displaced Person Camp in MUELKIRCH (Z 9968), KNYNK, Josef was arrested for possession of a .32 caliber Hungarian automatic pistol and confined in jail awaiting trial.

c. A shakedown of the Yugoslav Camp in ST. JOHANN (V 1275) was conducted at 0600 hours on 26 April. The Displaced Persons were caught completely unaware, and as a result, the suspicion that they possessed firearms was confirmed. Nine (9) arrests were made for possession of weapons, and eight (8) arrests were made for other violations. All concerned have been turned over to CIC for trial.

d. A shakedown inspection was made at the Jewish Displaced Person Camp at BAD GASTTEN (V 5449) on 29 April. No arrests were made.

e. In the LINZ SALZBURG area the following Displaced Person Camps were searched: Camp Reiderburg, Rositten Kasern, Hotel Europa, Gewerbeschule, and Grillesschule (all in SALZBURG). Small items of GI equipment were found.

f. Three Yugoslavian Displaced Persons were arrested at 2300 hours on 30 April at DP camp Astern in ENNIS (V 2480) and charged with threatening other people in the camp with knives if they did not join in the cause of MIHAILOVICH, Draja, the Chetnick leader, now a prisoner of TITO. They are in LINZ Civil Jail. CIC is investigating.

#### 4. Resistance or Subversive Organizations

a. Investigation conducted by CIC revealed that a Youth Group is being organized in the community of PFLEIDING, Gzirk VOOKL BRUCK (V 4152). This group is represented to be a scout organization and is presently being organized along the lines of a social club to sponsor dancing parties and other social events. It has been reported that this group is being formed as a sort of "Widerstandsbewegung", a resistance movement to become active after the American Occupational Forces leave AUSTRIA. Many former HJ and BDM members are reported to have joined this group. Investigation failed to reveal leaders or place and time of meetings. Group will be closely observed and any future activities will be reported. (M 500 CIC, LINZ)

b. Continued investigation concerning the letter found in a GMUNDEN (V 5243) school, addressed to "Pan-German Comrades", has failed to reveal the author. However, investigation did result in obtaining some interesting information concerning the opinions and attitudes of boys between the ages of 15 and 19 in Bezirk GMUNDEN. According to teachers, boys of this age group refuse to take part in discussions of current political problems. What few remarks that are made by them are in the form of criticism. They are seemingly not in favor of a democracy but they do not present any suggestion for a better form of government. They are

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Autonum 44WD867088  
By DR NARA Date 10/5/99

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**OUTGOING MESSAGE**

[original]

SECRET X  
CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY  
ROUTINE XX

FROM: SAINT AUSTRIA ~~#ASH#~~ ROME #0047 29  
AMZON# 256729

DATE 26 Oct 1945

TO: SAINT ITALY, SAINT AMZON  
SALTY# 516

**SECRET**

1. HERR HANS WEMMER FORMER GESTAPO MEMBER ~~XXXX~~ GERMAN EMBASSY, VATICAN STATE.  
SENT PERSONALLY BY RIEMLER, ALSO CLOSE ASSOCIATE AND INTIMATE FRIEND. HELD  
RANK OF MINISTER TO THE VATICAN.
2. WEMMER SENT A LETTER ON 10 OCT 45 TO FRIENDS IN THE VATICAN (FORMER MEMBERS  
OF GERMAN EMBASSY NOW SEEKING REFUGE IN THE VATICAN), STATING THAT HE IS WELL  
AND UNDER NO DURESS IN HIS VILLA IN U.S. OCCUPIED BAVARIA AND ALSO THAT EITHER  
HE OR AN EMISSARY WOULD SOON COME TO ROME TO PICK UP SOME PERSONAL BELONGINGS  
FROM THE EMBASSY.
3. SUBJECT MAY KNOW WHEREABOUTS OF MARTIN BORMANN.
4. SOURCE: IMMELEN, FORMER GENERAL CONSUL FOR GERMANY IN NAPLES WHO WAS  
REMOVED FROM OFFICE BY THE NAZIS IN 1935.
5. ABOVE FOR INFORMATION AND ACTION.

TOE: 1030<sup>2</sup>  
J.M.

Originator's initials

Authenticated by: SPB

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