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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO

AND REFER TO THIS FILE NO.
8A-7095961

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Central Intelligence Agency
2430 "G" Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Office of Deputy Director, Plans

Gentlemen:

This refers to telephone conversation of February 10, 1954 between and Mr. Augustine, then of this office, concerning the case of Andrija Artukovic and his family. Your CS 88-14203 of December 17, 1953 relates.

Enclosed is a copy of the report of this Service to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives in connection with Private Bill H.R. 2789 (of which the subject is the beneficiary) and Private Bill H.R. 2790 (of which the alien members of the subject's family are the beneficiaries). You will note that, in accordance with authorization, the classified memorandum advises the Committee to consult with your Agency if it desires further information concerning the subject.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond F. Farrell
Raymond F. Farrell
Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

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CONFIDENTIAL

May 24, '55

FOR COORDINATION WITH

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Mr. Chairman

This refers to two bills, . . . 2709 for the relief of Andrija Artukovic, and H. R. 1790 for the relief of Mrs. Maria Artukovic, Vasa Artukovic, Ljerka Artukovic, and Miroslav Artukovic. Since the beneficiaries of these two bills are one family, a combined memorandum has been prepared of all the information concerning these beneficiaries in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This memorandum of information is enclosed.

The bills, if enacted, would confer permanent resident status in the United States upon these alien beneficiaries as of the date of enactment of the bill into law, upon payment of the required visa fees. The bills would also require that corresponding numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quotas. Andrija Artukovic, Vasa Artukovic, and Ljerka Artukovic are chargeable to the quota of Yugoslavia. Mrs. Maria Artukovic is chargeable to the quota of Austria. Miroslav Artukovic is chargeable to the quota of Ireland.

For the reasons apparent from the attached memorandum of information, the case of Andrija Artukovic is one in which this Service would require departure from the United States under the outstanding order of deportation at the earliest possible time, were it not for the fact that proceedings are pending in the United States District Court at Los Angeles, California, seeking his extradition to Yugoslavia.

Sincerely,

Commissioner

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Honorable Ernest C. Butler
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

See separate classified memorandum

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM DEPORTATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
FILES CONCERNING JUREKA ARTUKOVIC, BENEFICIARY OF No. 8700, AND HIS
WIFE, JANA MARJA ARTUKOVIC, AND THEIR CHILDREN, VERAJA M. ARTUKOVIC,
MIRKA D. ARTUKOVIC, AND RADOJAV ARTUKOVIC, BENEFICIARIES OF No. 8700

The beneficiaries, Jurek Artukovic, his wife, Jm, and their children, Veraja, Mirka, and Radojav, arrived together in the United States by plane at New York, New York on July 12, 1948. They were admitted as temporary visitors under the assumed names, respectively, of Jola Mich, Jm, Vera Mich, Mirka Mich, and Radojav Mich, receiving Irish certificates of identity issued at Dublin, Ireland in lieu of passports.

Jurek Artukovic was born on November 20, 1897 at Ljubit, Croatia, now Yugoslavia. His wife, Jm Artukovic nee Verica, was born on December 13, 1920 at Innsbruck, Austria. Their daughter, Veraja Verica Artukovic, was born on August 1, 1947 in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Their daughter, Mirka Vericoja Artukovic, was born on April 20, 1944 in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Their son, Radojav Artukovic, was born on June 1, 1946 in Dublin, Ireland, where his birth was registered in the name of Radojav Mich. (The family now includes the other children, Jurek Artukovic and Jurek Artukovic, born at Long Beach, California, on December 10, 1950 and September 23, 1951, respectively. The following information does not apply to these two United States-born children.)

At the time Jurek Artukovic applied for the nonimmigrant visa which he used in connection with his entry on July 12, 1948, he falsely stated under oath before an American Vice-Consul in Dublin, Ireland that his name was Jola Mich. He gave his occupation as "professor", and stated that he was coming to the United States for a holiday, intending to stay approximately six months. He was destined to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lucille Artukovich, in Los Angeles, California. His wife similarly swore falsely that her name was Jm Verica Mich. On September 11, 1948 Jurek Artukovic executed an application for extension of stay in the United States, again falsely stating under oath that his name was Jola Mich, and that he desired an extension of six months to stay with his relatives over the Christmas holidays, and to see more of the United States. His wife submitted a corresponding application for extension. The family was granted an extension of temporary stay.

On February 4, 1949 Jurek Artukovic and his family were granted a further extension of stay, still under their assumed surname of Mich, conditioned upon the filing of departure bonds. These bonds were filed, still referring to the family under their assumed surname of Mich. Their last extension of stay expired on April 17, 1949.

Prior to this expiration date, a Private Bill, No. 3504, was introduced on March 11, 1948 in the 81st Congress, seeking to confer lawful permanent resident status upon the entire family as of the date of their entry as temporary visitors in 1948 under the name of Mich.

Andrija Artukovic and his family also submitted applications under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, under their proper names, seeking to adjust their immigration status to that of permanent resident aliens. These applications were found to be not acceptable because the Artukovics had entered the United States after April 1, 1948, the limitation date specified in the Act. The Act, however, was amended in 1946 to extend the limiting entry date, and Andrija Artukovic and his family thereafter filed new applications in 1950, seeking to adjust their immigration status under the Displaced Persons Act, as amended.

On March 8, 1950 the Department of Justice submitted its report as Private Bill No. 3504, 81st Congress, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives. The Department placed its report with the statement that it was unable to recommend enactment of the bill. The 81st Congress took no action on the bill prior to its adjournment in 1950.

Deportation proceedings were instituted on May 1, 1951 against Andrija Artukovic and his family on the grounds that they had remained longer than permitted after entry as temporary visitors, and that they had no valid passports or other proper travel documents at time of entry.

On August 7, 1951 the application filed by Andrija Artukovic to adjust his status under the Displaced Persons Act was denied by the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The attorney for Andrija Artukovic requested reconsideration of the order. On August 21, 1951, the Central Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service affirmed its order of August 7, 1951 denying Artukovic's application.

On August 25, 1951 the Consul General of Yugoslavia at San Francisco, California, acting in behalf of the government of Yugoslavia, filed a complaint in the United States District Court at Los Angeles, seeking the extradition of Andrija Artukovic to Yugoslavia under the extradition treaty entered into between the United States and Serbia in 1902. The complaint charged Artukovic with three counts of mass murder in Yugoslavia of certain named persons. Artukovic was arrested in these extradition proceedings under a Commissioner's warrant of arrest.

While Artukovic was being held under this warrant, a petition for writ of habeas corpus was filed in his behalf. The United States District Court granted the writ, holding that the extradition treaty entered into between the United States and Serbia was no longer in force and effect. However, an appeal was taken from this decision and on February 9, 1954 the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversed this decision. The Court of

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appeals remanded the cause to the district court with instructions to find the naturalization treaty to be generally valid and effective between the United States and Yugoslavia, and to consider and adjudge the cause on the merits.

Application was made in respondent's behalf to the Supreme Court for writ of certiorari, which was denied on October 14, 1944. Petition for rehearing was also made, but denied by the Supreme Court on November 29, 1944. The latest information on the file relative to the further proceedings in this attempt to extradite respondent indicates that in the second large in this attempt to extradite respondent's behalf on February 17, 1944, that same was made to this writ in behalf of Yugoslavia on April 1, 1951 and that the reply to be made in behalf of respondent's behalf was pending. Upon receipt of the reply the district court was to set a date for hearing the application for writ of habeas corpus on the merits. Respondent is presently at large in those court proceedings under \$5,000 surety bond.

It is noted to the applications filed by adults, respondent's family to adjust their immigration status under the displaced persons act, the applications filed by the children, Klavka and Boris, were denied by the consular office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service on October 17, 1944. Efforts to this same date, the applications filed by adults, respondent's wife, son, and son, Madelav, were withdrawn.

On June 11, 1938 a new private bill, H.R. 6187, was introduced in the 75th Congress, 2d session, in behalf of adults, respondent and his family. This bill, like the predecessor bill in the 74th Congress, sought to exempt respondent and his wife, son, daughter and his family as of child (or permanent resident status upon respondent and his family) from entry under the assumed name of adults on July 16, 1944. The 75th Congress took no action, prior to its adjournment in 1938, on this bill.

On June 27, 1938, the hearing officer who conducted the administrative hearing concerned adults, respondent, and the separate deportation hearing concerned his wife and children, rendered his decision. He then hearing concerned his wife, son, daughter but granted the children, respondent and his wife, son, daughter the privilege of voluntary departure. Klavka, Boris, and Madelav, the privilege of voluntary departure. Appeals were taken in behalf of the respondent's family from these decisions.

On the appeals the board of immigration appeals on April 3, 1933 entered a separate order in respondent's case, and a separate order in the case of his wife, son, and the children. In respondent's case, the board ordered his application for suspension of deportation or voluntary departure denied, and affirmed the order of the hearing officer directing his deportation.

in its separate order in the case of the wife and children, the board noted that it had denied discretionary relief from deportation to the husband/father for the reasons set forth in its order in this case. The board stated that the only ground for considering suspension of deportation was that the deportation of the two adult respondents, Andrija Arukovic and his wife, Ana, would result in economic detriment to their two American-born children. However, the board went on to state:

"It is an established policy not to grant suspension of deportation to a family of adult and minor aliens illegally in the United States, where the only ground for suspension is the fact of American citizenship of a child born to that family on American soil. This is particularly true when the child is born after the institution of deportation proceedings. The policy of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and of this board has long been one of not separating families. We merely mention these policies in addition to the reasons for denying suspension set forth in the other decision."

The board thereupon denied the request for suspension of deportation submitted by Ana and the children, but ordered the order of deportation withdrawn, and granted Ana and the children the privilege of voluntary departure, with the proviso that if they failed to depart the orders of deportation were to be reinstated and executed.

On July 10, 1953 the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice advised in regard to the prospective deportation of Andrija Arukovic that:

"... it appears that as long as the extradition matter is still pending, there is an obligation under the Treaty with Yugoslavia that it be brought to a final conclusion. Therefore, further action in the deportation proceeding should be held in abeyance until the request for extradition is finally determined."

Andrija Arukovic's wife, Ana, and the three children, Vasilj, Ljilica, and Mladenav, have been granted extensions of time of voluntary departure pending final disposition of the case of Andrija Arukovic.

On July 30, 1953, a third private bill, H.R. 6700, 83d Congress, was introduced in this family's behalf. Unlike its predecessors, however, this private bill omitted the name of Andrija Arukovic, the husband/father. It sought the adjustment of the immigration status of only Ana and the three children, Vasilj, Ljilica, and Mladenav, as of the date of

See also ...

enactment of the bill into law. No action was taken on this bill by the 83d Congress prior to its adjournment in 1954.

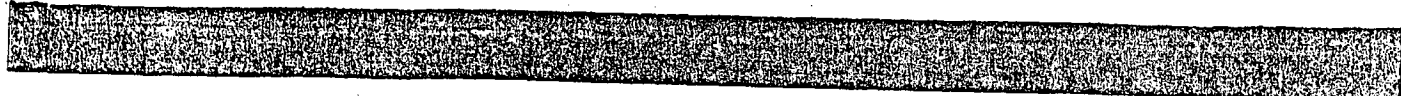
On January 20, 1955 a corresponding private bill, H.R. 3790, was introduced in the 84th Congress in behalf of Jna Artkovic and the three children, Vinka, Zorica, and Mladenav. On that same date a separate Private Bill, H.R. 3789, was introduced in behalf of only Adrija Artkovic for the same purpose as the other bill, that of adjusting immigration status as of the date of enactment of the bill into law.

The record of the deportation hearing accorded Adrija Artkovic, as well as the record of the displaced persons hearing accorded him, sets forth a direct conflict between the evidence presented by the Government against Artkovic, on the one hand, and the evidence presented in his behalf, on the other. The Board of Immigration Appeals, in its aforementioned order of April 3, 1953 denying Artkovic's application for suspension of his deportation, took cognizance of this strong conflict in the evidence. The Board made the following observation in this connection:

"We realize that in this type of case there is a tendency on the part of some witnesses to testify to things they do not know of their own knowledge but to relate information that has come to them from others. We are aware that in the complex and difficult field of Balkan politics we deal with ancient hatreds and prejudices. We know there is a practice on the part of various factions involved in the war and postwar strife to characterize one another as 'Nazi', 'Fascist' or 'Communist'. We do not consider leaflets and petitions published by nationalistic or political groups in this country to be evidence. There is no way of knowing the sources and the actual knowledge of the writers and publishers. These things have not been considered by us in determining respondent's eligibility for suspension of deportation. Respondent attempts to dispose of all the charges and information against him by stating that they are all 'Communist-inspired'. We have perused this rather complete record as carefully as possible and have concluded that this man was a not unimportant official of the Independent State of Croatia. That administration was solely responsible for the conditions that existed in the concentration camps of Croatia, for massacres of Serbs, Jews and Gypsies, and for the promulgation of laws setting up a government following the pattern of a dictator state."

In its order the Board gave the following summary of its view of the evidence as to Adrija Artkovic's past activities:

[Redacted]



Respondent appears to have become a member of an organization called 'stasha,' or 'stashi,' also known as the 'great evolutionary organization.' The 'stashi' was an extremist, antisocialistic group that struggled for decades to further an independent state of Croatia and to prevent the successful formation of the socialist state of Yugoslavia. To this end they collaborated with Germany and Italy. In April, 1941 Germany attacked Yugoslavia and was joined in this aggression by its satellites, Italy, Hungary and Bulgaria. On April 10, 1941 the so-called independent state of Croatia was proclaimed under the leadership of Ante Pavelic. This puppet-type government was supported and financed by Germany and Italy, according to the information of record. This view is corroborated by testimony of respondent and some of his own witnesses in the record of the hearing on respondent's displaced persons application (p. 16-19, 74, 82). Respondent, Pavelic, was a prime mover and adherent of the new state, in spite of his earlier claims of persecution in Germany by the Nazis. He held positions of importance in that government from the beginning until it fell in 1945. He was variously the Minister of the Interior, alternatively termed the 'Administration of Public Order and Safety,' and the 'Minister of Justice and Religion' (or, by a different translation of 'justice and laws.')

"In evidence are three volumes of Balkan history and politics: The Balkans, by Anastasie Kretzco, Journal of Yugoslavia, by Stefan Cvetkovic and Balkan League, by Louis White. These books were offered as exhibits by respondent's counsel to show that respondent was not in fact an important member of the wartime regime of the Croatian Independent State, because he is not mentioned by name in any of these books. We have read these books for general background. They corroborate the information that is contained in the rest of the record, with proper allowance, in some cases, for nationalistic bias on the part of some of the authors. They indicate the passionate hostilities between the Croatian and Serbian people. They describe the savage and extreme nationalism of the administration of the Germans who established and supported the independent Croatian state. The only book discussing by name a number of Croatian patriots, or revolutionaries, depending on the point of view, is Journal of Yugoslavia, copyrighted in 1930. (Exhibit 21, p. 47) In 1939 by his own admission, respondent was living in England, engaged in intrigue with Croats living in other countries, intrigue designed to achieve Croatian independence from the other states forming Yugoslavia. This book is primarily devoted to the assassination of Alexander at Marseille in 1934. It describes the elaborate preparations of the Croats that Alexander should not slip through their fingers. The assassination attempt had failed already. The

... states that if the attempt at Brvenice failed other attempts were to be made at other cities where Alexander was to be on his tour. Arstakovic was at this time in London. All the books describe Pavlic at length, including one dreadful story, footnote pp. 110-111, which seems to forecast in 1938 the torture and concentration camp activity Pavlic is said to have instituted later in Croatia as the norm. A discussion of a dictator state is apt to center about the dictator. Even his closest associates are union figures by comparison. Even at this early date these books declare that Italy was the source of Pavlic's extensive resources. These books are respondent's own exhibits, and he describes Pavlic as a great patriot, the 'George Washington of Croatia.'

"The new State of Croatia immediately declared war on the United States. The government of the new independent State of Croatia promulgated a complete set of Nazi-type laws providing for establishment of concentration camps, imprisonment of Jews and Communists, summary execution, appropriation of property and expatriation of any inhabitant who fell into disfavor with the regime. Under these laws it was the duty of the Ministry of the Interior, admittedly Arstakovic, to decide who should be thus punished, and to determine the disposition of the members of their families and of their property. Any enemy of any regime can, of course, be conveniently executed under such laws under the pretext that he is a Communist. These laws, in the translation provided us, are signed by, and only by, Dr. Ante Pavlic, Chief of the State, Dr. Andrija Arstakovic, Minister of the Interior, Dr. Stjepan Pak, Minister of Justice and Police, with the exception of the statute concerning 'Seizure of Property,' which is signed also by Dr. Vladimir Kafek, State Treasurer.

"There appears to be little doubt (1) that the new Croatian State, at least on paper, pursued a genocidal policy in Croatia with regard to Jews and Serbs; (2) that Arstakovic helped execute this policy in that, as Minister of the Interior, he had authority and control over the entire system of Public Security and Internal Administration, and (3) that during this time there were massacres of Serbs and, perhaps to a lesser extent, of other minority groups within Croatia.

Respondent denies responsibility for the laws and acts of the state of which he was an important official. He states that he saved many Jews and helped many Allied flyers who came down within the bound-

aries of Rastin. Admittedly, such a program was established by the Rastin in Rastin or by any of the other collaborationist governments could not be put into effect in any country by one man, and no man could be held entirely responsible for it. However, it is difficult for us to think of any one man, other than Rastin, who could have been more responsible for the events occurring in Rastin during this period than was respondent.

"We go into this historical and personal background, not for the purpose of censure, but for the purpose of determining whether this is a case in which we will grant discretionary relief. Technically, respondent is eligible for suspension under the law, because of the birth on American soil of his two American citizen children. To this end, we have studied carefully this rather complete record of 200 pages of testimony, many exhibits, and the briefs and all presentations of respondent's competent counsel. It is our conclusion that respondent has had a long history, first as an agent, then as official and prime servant of a regime of the type against which we went to war in 1941.

"After the fall of his government respondent went to Italy, then Switzerland, finally to Ireland. He presents certificates of good conduct from these countries and affidavits of good moral character from his neighbors in California. It is well established that when considering an appeal for a grant of suspension of deportation this board is entitled to go back beyond the last five years in looking at the subject's moral character. It is our opinion that respondent's complicity in the unfortunate events occurring in his native country between 1941 and 1943, not even considering the mysterious nature of his international activities during other periods of his life, precludes us from granting any form of discretionary relief whatsoever."

The board therefore concluded:

"When he [respondent] came here he declared his intention to proceed to a country in South America. We believe that respondent is entitled to no consideration or grace to avoid the consequences of deportation. However, it is within the power of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to authorize voluntary departure under the order of deportation if it so desires. Consideration might be given to the claims of respondent, particularly with regard to the danger to him and his family in returning him to Yugoslavia. We should apply to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for a grant of voluntary departure under the warrant, in order that he may attempt to seek sanctuary in some other country."

In connection with the aforementioned proceedings for the extradition to Yugoslavia of Andrija Arsović, the Ambassador of Yugoslavia submitted a certification dated August 22, 1941 to the effect that the proper judicial authorities in Yugoslavia had informed the Ambassador that a warrant had been issued for Arsović's arrest and trial on the charge of murder of a great number of people in Yugoslavia between 1941 and 1943; that the warrant had been issued upon the evidence of many witnesses; and that the depositions, warrants and other papers which would be offered in evidence upon the hearing of the extradition case were being received and submitted as evidence in such hearing for all the purposes of law in Yugoslavia.

The migration and naturalization file contains some of the documents submitted to the court in the extradition proceedings. One document is the indictment of Andrija Arsović, prepared by the County Public Prosecutor at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, which accuses Arsović of:

"... having, in the course of 1941 and 1943, when Yugoslavia was occupied by German and Italian troops, issued orders based on criminal motives, hatred, and the desire for power, to members of bands of which he was one of the leaders, to carry out mass slaughters of the peaceful civilian population of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially women and children, which orders were executed in their entirety, and in this way of having consciously and deliberately ordered and caused the death of thousands of men, women and children - Serbs, Croats, Jewish people, Gypsies and other citizens of Yugoslavia who were often cruelly tortured and deprived of their property.
..."

The indictment then specifies, to the extent of some twenty-eight pages, numbers of persons by name who (among others, the indictment asserts) the accused "ordered and caused" to be murdered. The indictment contains a final section, headed "EXPLANATION OF THE INDICTMENT", which commences with the following statement:

"The mass crimes of murder, presented in the body of this indictment and the responsibility of the accused Andrija Arsović for their commission, have been established by extensive evidence, consisting, primarily, of credible testimony by witnesses given under oath before competent courts and also by authentic documents.

"This evidence unequivocally establishes that, after having arrived in Yugoslavia in April, 1941, with the German invaders and enjoying their protection, the accused Arsović

ordered and caused numerous crimes of murder in the course of 1941 and 1942, often committed in the cruelest possible way and accompanied by terrible maltreatment of the victims and the plucking of their property. At that time (from April 16, 1941, to October 10, 1942) the accused Arstokovic was the so-called Minister of the Interior in the "Government" of Ante Pavelic.

*The individual and group crimes listed in the body of the indictment are arranged chronologically as they were committed by the accused Arstokovic. During this entire period, he issued instructions committing the people of Yugoslavia to concentration camps and ordering their death.

It is Andrija Arstokovic's claim that he is a political refugee, and that he and his family were forced to use the assumed name of [redacted] in order to escape from Europe. He claims that his duties as Minister of the Interior in the Independent State of Croatia were principally to create a new state administration after the collapse of the Yugoslavian state; that a state of civil war existed; that he worked with Archbishop Stepinac; that he never ordered executions of civilians; and that he intervened wherever possible to prevent executions or arrests for political purposes. However, as indicated above, there is conflicting evidence in the record on the point of his responsibility for executions and arrests. He acknowledges that he did return to Croatia on the formation of the Croatian government in May 1941, and served successively as Minister of the Interior, Minister of Justice, and President of the State Council.

The file contains information that on July 26, 1945, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain made a statement in the House of Commons relative to the implementation by the British government of its international obligations in connection with handing over to the Yugoslav government for trial Yugoslav nationals charged with collaboration. The Under-Secretary furnished a list of 19 men whose names he was including in the official report as "Yugoslav traitors" whose cases his Majesty's Government would consider if they were found on territory under his Majesty's Government's control. The persons whose names were included were, according to the Under-Secretary's statement, "persons who by the nature of their official positions rendered such signal service to the enemy that it would be difficult if not impossible for us to justify refusal to consider surrendering them". Andrija Arstokovic's name appears as no. 1 on this list as the "great Minister of the Interior". In transmitting this information to the Service, the Department of State, in a

November 14, 1949, stated that if J. Edgar Hoover and his family had applied for visas under their true names, the investigation would, in all probability, have disclosed that J. Edgar Hoover had been a high ranking official of the said inspired independent state of Russia, and that he had been active in promoting the said ideology. This would mean further stated that such information would have been ample grounds under the laws relating to espionage, for the consular officer to determine that the entry of Hoover would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States, and to withhold the issuance of a visa to him.

The file of the Immigration and Naturalization Service relating to the J. Edgar Hoover file indicates that in 1936 J. Edgar Hoover sought to obtain a visa from the American Consulate General at Berlin in the name of J. Edgar Hoover (now the beneficiary of No. 8788). In connection with this matter the Department of State by memorandum dated February 11, 1939 forwarded a copy of a note from the Legation at Berlin. In this note the Legation indicated the following statement concerning J. Edgar Hoover and Hoover:

"J. Edgar Hoover as well as Hoover are the outstanding leaders of the American Nationalistic organization AMERICAN NATIONALISTS (AN) of which the chief leader is Dr. J. Edgar Hoover, who openly admits to be the organizer of the organization of the late King Alexander in Berlin on October 9, 1934.

"... the discussion which followed the announcement of ... King Hoover before the Council of the League of Nations had established beyond and without doubt that one of the principal organizers of this act was Dr. J. Edgar Hoover and his American Nationalistic organization AMERICAN NATIONALISTS. . . ."

The last information on the files relating to Hoover and Hoover is that Hoover is residing at Berlin, California. Hoover is employed as an office worker by the J. Edgar Hoover Agency at Los Angeles, California, and receives a salary of \$100. The Hoover, Hoover and Hoover, are attending parochial school. Hoover is a Benedictine.

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DIM-2449

CLASSIFIED MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM LEGISLATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES CONCERNING ANDRIJA ARTUKOVIC, BENEFICIARY OF U.S. \$250, AND HIS WIFE, ANA MARJA ARTUKOVIC, AND THEIR CHILDREN, VERAJA M. ARTUKOVIC, LUKA B. ARTUKOVIC, AND RASLAV ARTUKOVIC, BENEFICIARIES OF U.S. \$250.

The Committee is referred to the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of State if it desires further information concerning the beneficiary, Andrija Artukovic.

The records maintained by the person who for many years was the treasurer (or one of the treasurers) in the United States for the Hrvatski Domobran (also referred to in the "open" memoranda in this case as the "Hrvatstvo", "Hrvatini" or "Hrvatish") show that funds were collected in this country for use in the "defense of Croatian patriots" accused of having murdered King Alexander of Yugoslavia. Funds collected by or in behalf of this organization were administered in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by a committee known as the "Croatian National Committee" or the "Croatian Representation for the Independence of Croatia". The records reflect that this organization sent funds to a "Doctor Andrija Artukovic" at Budapest and Paris in 1936 and 1937. An additional sum was sent to him in 1940. Presumably, this person is identical with the beneficiary, Andrija Artukovic.

Further information available from a reliable source indicates that one John A. Artukovic of Los Angeles, California, is an uncle, and that one John M. Artukovic is a brother, of the beneficiary, Andrija Artukovic. John M. Artukovic was reported to be the president of the Hrvatski Domobran in the Los Angeles area.

Other information furnished by a reliable source indicates that the Hrvatski Domobran first flourished in the early 1930's and that Pavlic (who is referred to in the "open" memoranda in this case) was instrumental in its establishment as an organized party seeking the independence of Croatia as a state. The Artukovic family was allegedly among the strongest supporters of the organization because of the family's intense hatred of the Serbs. The John A. Artukovic and John M. Artukovic who are mentioned above allegedly met with the beneficiary, Andrija Artukovic, in Europe at the time that he was reported to be a member of the cabinet of the Independent State of Croatia established with Pavlic as its head.

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This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States, within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.