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YUGOSLAV WAR CRIMINALS: EXTRADITION, CHARGES, AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Comment: The following report is one of several taken from Informativni prirucnik o Jugoslaviji, a handbook published irregularly since late 1948 by the Yugoslav Directorate for Information.

During the occupation of Yugoslavia, members of the fascist occupation armies and members of the occupation police, administration, and like organizations committed an enormous number of war crimes including mass and individual killings and shootings without trial of civilians including women, children, old people, captured partisans, sick partisans, and members of the National Liberation Army. There were also mass arrests and confinement of people in numerous concentration camps, civil prisons, and military prisons, where they were exposed to the most brutal terrorization and murder by starvation; mass deportation of the population for forced labor; mass forced evacuations of the population; looting, burning, and destruction of entire cities and provinces; immeasurable destruction of national and private property, and the like.

Some members of the occupation forces ordered the commission of such criminal acts, and some participated directly in them. Native quislings who put themselves at the disposal of the enemy also participated in these crimes. Some of these war criminals did not succeed in escaping when the country was liberated, but were brought before the people's courts and tried for their crimes. However, some of these criminals including Germans, Italians, Hungarians, Bulgarians, and Yugoslavs, managed to escape with retreating enemy units and avoided the punishment they deserved. A large number of them took refuge in Austria, Italy, Germany, and other countries.

In accordance with the Allied declaration issued in Moscow in 1943, which stated that war criminals would be sentenced in the countries where they committed their crimes, Yugoslavia submitted to the UN Commission on War Criminals in London proposals for the registration of war criminals. The commission had been registering principally war criminals from the former Axis and satellite countries.

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On the proposal of the Yugoslav State Commission on War Crimes, the UN Commission registered 2,467 persons in its Register A for established war criminals, including 1,362 Germans and Austrians, 883 Italians, 174 Bulgarians, 46 Hungarians, and 2 Albanians. In addition, 337 persons were registered in Register B for suspected persons. The UN Commission did not register war criminals of Yugoslav citizenship who took refuge in foreign countries.

In spite of the registration by the UN Commission, the authorities of the countries in which the war criminals had taken refuge demanded that the Yugoslav authorities submit documented requests for the extradition of these war criminals.

Therefore, the State Commission on War Crimes attempted to obtain the surrender of war criminals through diplomatic channels. Demands for the extradition of the most important and worst war criminals were accompanied by proof of their crimes. While the USSR and the people's democracy countries complied with Yugoslav requests, other countries responded slightly.

Most of the war criminals of Yugoslav citizenship took refuge in Italy, Austria, and Germany. The Yugoslav government asked these countries for their extradition backing up its requests with detailed explanations and necessary proofs. Yugoslavia very often pointed out the places of residence of these war criminals, but the majority escaped punishment because of the generous support extended to them by the Anglo-American occupation authorities. Many of them even got public employment or were assisted in taking refuge in other countries, especially in the US and South America. Yugoslav requests for their extradition met with very little response.

#### WAR CRIMINALS OF YUGOSLAV CITIZENSHIP

Most of the war criminals and traitors of Yugoslav citizenship who left the country with the enemy took refuge in territory occupied and controlled by the British and American forces, including Italy. Yugoslavia asked the US Department of State and the British Foreign Office to approve the extradition of those definitely known to be in the areas mentioned, in the belief that US and Great Britain would honor the obligations they had assumed and would feel responsible for the action of their agencies in the occupied territories. However, this did not prove to be the case. Of 1,828 extradition requests submitted through diplomatic channels, 208 were approved and 1,620 refused or not decided.

Yugoslavia was also in contact with the Anglo-American Commands of the occupation forces in Italy, Germany, and Austria as follows: in Italy through the Yugoslav delegation to the Advisory Council in Rome, and in Germany and Austria through the delegations to the Anglo-American Commands of the occupation zones, through the Military Mission in Berlin, and, through the Yugoslav delegation in Vienna. These Yugoslav delegations kept insisting on extradition, especially in those cases when the surrender had already been approved by the US Department of State or the British Foreign Office. They also requested the immediate arrest of war criminals in whose cases proceedings approving extradition were under way. This 4-year effort produced the following results:

	<u>No of People</u>
Italy Under Anglo-American Occupation	
Extradition requested	300
Total extradited	25

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	<u>No of People</u>
<u>US Zone of Germany</u>	
Extradition requested	54
Total extradited	23
<u>US Zone of Austria</u>	
Extradition requested	97
Total extradited	10
<u>British Zone of Germany</u>	
Extradition requested	99
Total extradited	10
<u>British Zone of Austria</u>	
Extradition requested	112
Total extradited	12
<u>French Zone of Germany</u>	
Extradition requested	5
Total extradited	2
<u>French Zone of Austria</u>	
Extradition requested	25
Total extradited	8

Requests submitted to other governments met with the following results:

Italy

The above data relates to requests for extradition when Italy was under Anglo-American occupation. After the conclusion of the peace, these problems were taken up with the Italian government in accordance with the peace treaty. Sixty-five requests for surrender were submitted, but so far not a single one has been acted upon.

Austria

In Austria, Yugoslav representatives as a rule worked only with the Allied occupation authorities, but in some cases found the Austrian authorities cooperative. Ten war criminals of Yugoslav citizenship were surrendered.

Hungary

War criminals of Hungarian nationality but Yugoslav citizenship took refuge in Hungary. Of nine extradition requests submitted to the Hungarian government, all nine were granted.

Czechoslovakia

A small number of Yugoslav war criminals took refuge in Czechoslovakia. Yugoslavia requested the surrender of eight and all were surrendered.

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Other Countries

Some war criminals and traitors of Yugoslav citizenship took refuge in France, Sweden, Switzerland, Greece, Turkey, and in South America. On the latter continent, they went primarily to Brazil and Argentina. Requests for their surrender have met with no success.

## WAR CRIMINALS OF FOREIGN CITIZENSHIP

Italy

War criminals of Italian citizenship, registered by the State Commission and the UN Commission in London, are all located in Italy. At first, Yugoslavia registered 883 war criminals, but later selected 44 major war criminals and requested the Anglo-American authorities to surrender them. These requests were not acted on by the time the peace treaty was concluded with Italy. On the resumption of diplomatic relations with Italy, Yugoslavia asked the Italian government to extradite 49 major war criminals, but not a single one was surrendered. Moreover, these criminals occupy very important positions in Italian public life.

Germany and Austria

German and Austrian war criminals took refuge mainly in Germany and Austria. Yugoslavia asked the occupation authorities for their extradition, but the results were as follows:

	<u>No of People</u>
US Zone of Germany	
Extradition requested	152
Total extradited	33
British Zone of Germany	
Extradition requested	226
Total extradited	163
French Zone of Germany	
Extradition requested	5
Extradition approved	5
Extradited	2
US Zone of Austria	
Extradition requested	26
Extradition approved and acted upon	1
British Zone of Austria	
Extradition requested	88
Extradition approved and acted upon	24
French Zone of Austria	
Extradition requested	20
Extradition approved and acted upon	2

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The USSR examined objectively all Yugoslav requests for the extradition of war criminals regardless of their origin and acted favorably on them.

Hungary

At first, Yugoslavia registered Hungarian war criminals with the UN Commission but later on gave up this practice and sent the requests for surrender, by mutual agreement, directly to the Hungarian government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Of 158 requests for extradition 24 were honored.

Bulgaria and Albania

Yugoslavia stopped registering Bulgarian and Albanian war criminals with the UN Commission after the end of the war, and stopped any other action for extradition. Records and other documents were handed over to the governments of Bulgaria and Albania so that their people's courts could try the war criminals for the crimes committed against the Yugoslav people.

PROMINENT WAR CRIMINALS OF YUGOSLAV AND  
FOREIGN CITIZENSHIP WHO WERE SURRENDERED TO YUGOSLAVIA

Milan Nedic

Milan Nedic, army general and Minister of the Army and Navy in prewar Yugoslavia, president of the Serbian Government of National Salvation (Srpska vlada narodnog spasa) during the German occupation from 29 August 1941 until his escape with the enemy in October 1944, was one of the worst traitors and criminals among the Serbian people.

As Minister of the Army and Navy in prewar Yugoslavia, Nedic was known to be an ardent Germanophile and a supporter of the Nazi ideology. All his work as Minister of the Army and Navy had only one aim, and that was to weaken Yugoslavia and make her ready for capitulation. After his return from Germany in 1937, he attacked the spirit of resistance in the government and in the Army by glorifying the power of Germany and declaring that nobody could resist it and that the closest possible relations must therefore be established with Germany. Nedic systematically sabotaged the arming of the Yugoslav Army, although huge sums amounting to several billion dinars were annually appropriated for it.

Nedic held a conference lasting many hours with a special emissary of Hitler's Supreme Command at Pale, near Sarajevo, immediately after the April capitulation was signed. This meeting was also attended by Danilo Kalafatovic, assistant chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army and army general. After the meeting, Milan Nedic, was not sent to a prisoner of war camp; but the Germans sent him to Belgrade for the bloody pacification of Serbia, where the people had rebelled.

Nedic readily accepted this role and at once organized armed groups composed of outcasts of all kinds and people's enemies. Having been an army general and Minister of the Army and Navy for many years, Nedic had influence in the officer corps of the former Yugoslav Army and was able to organize the SLS (Srpska državna straza, Serbian State Guard), a quisling army. Kosta Pecanac and Dimitrije Ljotic, also traitors, were Nedic's first and most intimate collaborators. Pecanac took advantage of his connections with the chetniks, organized chetnik detachments, and put them at the disposal of Nedic and the occupation for action against the National Liberation Movement. Ljotic, a well-known Germanophile and Nazi, had already gathered all the fascist elements around himself before the war, and now put them at the disposal of the Germans and Nedic for action against the National Liberation Movement.

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Immediately after assuming power, Nedic issued orders and decrees which changed and repealed former Serbian laws, outlawed entire categories of citizens, established "star-chamber" courts, announced that generous rewards would be paid to informers and denouncers, and set high prices on the heads of partisans and their leaders.

Among his first decrees were the Decree on the "Star-Chamber" Court of the Armed Forces, No 915, of 7 September 1941 (published in the Sluzbene Novine (Official Gazette), No 105, 9 September 1941), and the Decree on "Star-Chamber" Courts, No 1105, 15 September 1941 (published in Sluzbene Novine, No 109, 23 September 1941). These proved clearly and beyond any doubt that the National Liberation Movement was outlawed and that every member of it was sentenced to death in advance.

The Decree Amending the Decree on "Star-Chamber" Courts, No 2145, 5 December 1941 (published in Sluzbene Novine, No 132, 12 December 1941) stipulated that any aid or sympathy offered to the National Liberation Army was punishable by death. In Article 1 of Decree No 50, 20 October 1941, Nedic ordered that all saboteurs, their instigators, helpers, and protectors; convinced Communists, party workers and their followers, and generally speaking all those who actively or passively contributed to the present national disaster, would be punished summarily and mercilessly and be completely immobilized.

In complete cooperation with the enemy, he introduced and supported the exploitation and depletion of Serbia by shipping the country's wealth to Germany and by forced labor of its people in war production in Serbia or in Germany, Austria, or other occupied European countries.

At the end of 1941, Nedic reorganized the administrative system, replacing the former banovinas with okrugs, to make it possible to wage a more successful fight against the National Liberation Movement and to increase the pressure on the people. As okrug chiefs he appointed Kalabic, Korac, Lukic, and other trusted bloodthirsty collaborators. He used all his power to carry out his criminal ideas to which he gave expression at the 12 February 1942 conference with his okrug chiefs. He said that disorderly elements must be liquidated, no matter where they are, even though such liquidation might require the highest sacrifices. Accordingly, if the Serbian people were not killed in the field, they were sent regardless of sex or age to concentration camps, and from there to torture chambers and killed as hostages or sent to death camps outside Serbia and cremated.

Nedic's Special Police (Specijalna policija) destroyed its victims in this manner in Camp Banjica near Belgrade, which was called a death camp. Captured camp records show that 3,000 persons were killed in the camp and about 23,000 persons passed through it. However, authoritative data show that more than 10,000 persons were killed and that about 50,000 persons passed through Banjica. In the bloody massacre of the Serbian people at Kragujevac in October 1941, over 5,000 men, women, and children were killed, including school children. In some cases entire classes and their teachers were killed. Nedic's police and the SDK (Srpski dobrovoljacki korpus-Serbian Volunteer Corps) participated in this massacre. A similar massacre took place in Kraljevo, where several thousand citizens were killed. In the meantime, between 10 and 15 September and 4 December 1941, Nedic was excusing and glorifying the Germans, saying that Germany had never been Yugoslavia's enemy, she is not an enemy today, and it is up to the Yugoslavs to see that she is not an enemy tomorrow.

Nedic led the battle against the Serbian people in every area. In certain cases he went farther than the occupation troops, suggesting ideas to them and instigating crimes. In his edict of 22 June 1942, No 1059, he proposed to the Germans that all Jews and sympathizers of the National Liberation Movement whose

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names he submitted should be moved from Oflag VI-C prisoner-of-war camp at Osnabrueck to a penal camp. The German commandant of the camp, Colonel Blimer, came to Belgrade to discuss this proposal. Presently the Germans followed Nedic's advice and established Penal Camp D and moved into it about 700 of the officers who had sympathized with the National Liberation Movement.

When the National Liberation Army and the Allies were driving the beaten Germans from Yugoslavia, Nedic issued an order on 15 August 1944 to all okrug chiefs, commandants of the SDS and SDK, to the mayor of Belgrade, and to the chief of the Banjica Camp to confine all politically suspicious persons and to take hostages.

#### Slavko Kvaternik

After Pavelic, Slavko Kvaternik, assistant chief, marshal, and leader of the Croatian Armed Forces, Minister of the Army and Ustashi general, was the most important Ustashi personality and played a major role in the criminal and quisling regime of the Independent State of Croatia. Even in prewar Yugoslavia, he had been a leading personality in the traitorous Ustashi movement in Yugoslavia and abroad. He gathered criminal types and bandits and organized terrorist groups, which committed numerous crimes even at that time. As head of the Ustashi organization he consistently worked to achieve the undermining of the internal political, military, and economic power of Yugoslavia in preparation for the German and Italian invasion.

On 11 February 1942, when Kvaternik was decorated by Pavelic, proof of Kvaternik's traitorous activity was confirmed by the following citation. The award was given for extraordinary meritorious work for more than 20 years in restoring the Independent State of Croatia, for valiant leadership of the Ustashi revolutionary struggles, and for the extraordinary heroic coup d'etat at the beginning of World War II, when he proclaimed the Independent State of Croatia and led the Ustashi and other national revolutionary forces against the former army, threw it off balance, and thereby greatly contributed to its complete defeat.

The authority of the state was concentrated in Kvaternik's hands immediately after the proclamation of the Independent State of Croatia. He organized the state leadership which administered the country until Pavelic's return. He issued a proclamation on Pavelic's arrival in Zagreb. He became assistant chief, vice-chief marshal, military leader, commander of all military forces, and Minister of the Army. Pavelic appointed him an Ustashi general on 15 April 1941.

As Minister of the Croatian Army, Kvaternik organized so-called volunteer regiments and legions and sent them to the Eastern front. On 9 January 1942, Kvaternik granted an interview to Schuster, correspondent of the DNE (German Information Bureau) to whom he said, "Our goal is to act always in unison with our Allies and to show that we not only fully understand the era ahead and the intentions of the Fuehrer and the Duce, but also wish to contribute to its establishment." (Nova Hrvatska (New Croatia), 10 January 1942, No 9, page 1)

While Slavko Kvaternik was one of the strongest pillars in the Pavelic government, a criminal and bloodthirsty policy was followed throughout Croatia, the aim being to destroy at any price and in an especially cruel and bestial manner about 2 million native Serbian and thousands of Jewish inhabitants of Croatia.

About half a million Serbians, mostly old men, women, and children, and about 30,000 Jews were slaughtered. Their property was confiscated for the state but a good deal of it was looted by the Ustashi and divided among high Ustashi officials, including Kvaternik.

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Numerous Ustashi concentration camps, set up on the pattern of Nazi camps, were used for the mass destruction of Serbians, Jews, and freedom-loving Croats. The Jasenovac camp, where about 600,000 men, women, and children lost their lives, was the most notorious of these camps, surpassing Hitler's worst camps in number of victims and cruelties.

When the slaughter of the Serbian people by the Ustashi started in July 1941, Kvaternik visited Ustashi detachments engaged in these actions and with his commendations encouraged them to kill innocent people. At the end of July 1941, he visited the Ustashi who had killed 171 people in Donja Bacuga, Hrastovica, and Luscani on 24 July. These victims had first been beaten with rifle butts, stabbed with bayonets, then taken to pits in Grabovac and shot in the back.

Leon Rupnik

Even before the capitulation, Leon Rupnik, division general (divizijski general) of the former Yugoslav Army, immediately on his arrival in Ljubljana, worked out a written plan for the organization of the Ustashi Territorial Army (Ustaska Kopnena vojska) and handed it to Ustashi Colonel Lulic. In May 1941, he put himself at the disposal of the Italian general Mario Robotti, commander of the 11th Army Corps, and collaborated with him. He also collaborated with General Orlando, High Commissioner Graziolli, Tornari, a member of the Italian Intelligence Service, and others. He contacted officers and noncommissioned officers of the former Yugoslav Army and tried to persuade them to be loyal to the occupation troops.

The occupation appointed him president of Ljubljana on 3 July 1942. In that position he worked intensively to carry out the economic directives of the enemy. He glorified the fascist occupation in speeches at public meetings and used his influence to secure loyalty and help for the occupation and to combat the National Liberation War. Rupnik also submitted a written plan to General Robotti for the destruction of the partisan movement and asked him to strengthen the military garrisons in the interior. With the help of priests and presidents of opcina, he organized and put under his own direct control an espionage network extending over the country.

On 3 August 1942, Rupnik submitted to General Robotti lists of interned Yugoslav officers and noncommissioned officers and proposed that those designated by him as loyal to the occupation be released and returned to Yugoslavia, and then included in armed detachments for service with the occupation troops.

After the Italian capitulation, Rupnik remained the same traitor and criminal but only changed masters. He was now given the position of Chief of the Provincial Administration of the Province of Ljubljana by Reiner. In building up his power, he first organized an information section (Informativni ured) and used it to spy on the Slovenian people for the Gestapo and to denounce enemies. From that time, he was a permanent part of the Gestapo and the Security Police either directly or through his secretary Kregar. He organized his own political police as a part of his provincial administration, and for his own armed forces he organized former White Guards and Blue Guards with the assistance of his son-in-law, Suvajdzic.

With the authorization of SS High Commissioner Reiner, Rupnik started organizing his army on a larger scale on 22 September 1943 and called it the Slovenian Home Defense Corps (Slovensko domobranstvo). He had the men in these formations take an oath of allegiance to Hitler and swear to fight against the National Liberation movement and against the people of Yugoslavia in general. Under the rank of "inspektor," he was the supreme commander of these armed groups and ordered their mobilization several times. In this traitorous work he found himself working shoulder to shoulder with Draza Mihajlovic's traitorous Chetniks, which were under the command of Janez Maren, who was called Crtomir.

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Rupnik's traitorous work led to mass arrests, shootings, internment, and the exiling of Slovenian civilians, and the looting, burning, and destruction of the people's property.

Dragomir-Dragi Jovanovic

Dragomir-Dragi Jovanovic, minister, chief of the Serbian State Security Service, and administrator (upravnik) of Belgrade, at the request of the Germans organized and managed the Banjica concentration camp. As administrator of Belgrade and chief of the Serbian State Security Service, he either personally or through his subordinates ordered people to concentration camps. On his orders, they were terrorized, tortured, and mistreated during arrest, in the jails, during transportation to concentration camps, and in the camps. On several occasions, between 9 July 1941 and 3 October 1944, together with Svetoazar Vujkovic, head of Camp Banjica; Ilija Paranos, chief of the special police of the administration of Belgrade; and Bosko Decarevic, chief of the 4th section, he selected camp prisoners who were to be shot although they had not been sentenced by a court or by any other agency.

Between 22 July 1941 and October 1944, under the orders of Jovanovic, the Special Police and other organs arrested several thousand innocent persons, among them women, children, and old men. In the jails people were bludgeoned, tortured, and killed with blunt instruments. Tortured persons were shipped from the police jail to the Banjica concentration camp, where the torturing continued until they were shot by the Germans or were sent to forced labor in Germany. More than 80,000 men, women, and children lost their lives in Belgrade jails, in Banjica, and Jajince.

Dr. Vladimir Kosak

Dr. Vladimir Kosak, Minister of Finance of the Independent State of Croatia, envoy and minister plenipotentiary to Berlin, joined the Ustashi organization in 1936, and was also a member of Macek's Croatian Peasant Party. As a financial specialist, Kosak was entrusted in 1939 with the very important position of chief of the economic department of the autonomous Croatian government in Zagreb. In this high position he helped Hitler and Mussolini considerably in preparing for the attack on Yugoslavia. Immediately after the capitulation of Yugoslavia in April 1941, when Ante Pavelic organized his quisling government in Zagreb, Kosak was appointed state secretary in the Ministry of the National Economy (Ministarstvo narodnog gospodarstva). On 30 July 1941, when an independent Ministry of Finance was organized, he became Minister of Finance.

In addition to his general responsibility for the traitorous and criminal policy of the government of the Independent State of Croatia, Kosak bears a special responsibility for having helped Pavelic greatly as a financial specialist and for having contributed greatly to the realization of the occupations plans in Yugoslavia. He supported the German economic war potential by bringing Croatia as an economic unit into Hitler's system. He also provided funds for the traitorous and genocidal policy of his government. He found means for arming the home-defense troops and Ustashi which were sent to the Eastern Front to serve against the USSR as part of Hitler's Army, and were used in Yugoslavia as auxiliaries of the Italian and German occupation troops to suppress the armed insurrection of the Yugoslav people.

Kosak was awarded the Ustashi Medal of Honor, a decoration given only to those who had joined the Ustashi movement before the war. In 1944, after 3 years of faithful service to the Ustashi regime, Pavelic conferred on him the highest decoration, the Grand Order of the Morning Star.

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In June 1943, Pavelic appointed Kosak as envoy and minister plenipotentiary first to Budapest and later to Berlin.

Bozidar Becarevic

Bozidar Becarevic, chief of the fourth section of the Special Police of the Administration of Belgrade, was especially trusted by the Gestapo, by Ilija Paranos, head of the Special Police, and by Dragi Jovanovic, the administrator of Belgrade. Becarevic was the principal manager, technical organizer, and executor of all the crimes committed by the Special Police and especially by the fourth section. He, Jovanovic, and Paranos decided what persons were to be arrested, tortured, shot, or sent to forced labor in Germany.

Heinrich Dankelmann

Heinrich Dankelmann, German military commander in Serbia, ordered or approved directly, or through his subordinate field or area commanders, collective punitive measures against the Serbian People. These consisted of mass or individual killings, burning of settlements and property, sending of people to concentration camps, etc. Through his subordinate administrative staff he organized concentration camps in Serbia and the Banat. He was also in charge of the police service in the Banat, so he is also responsible for the shootings, arrests, tortures, and other crimes committed by the German police in the Banat.

He is also responsible for levying a punitive contribution of 10 million dinars on the population of Belgrade on 31 July 1941, and for a number of other illegal contributions and requisitions levied by his subordinate field commanders in Serbia.

He is responsible for a number of illegal decrees and regulations, such as the 18 September 1941 Decree on Legal Power, amending the Decree on Jews and Gypsies.

Finally, he is responsible for the establishment of the quisling Serbian government of Milan Nedic, which was under his supervision and subject to his orders through his administrative staff. Through those orders, that government committed numerous war crimes against the Serbian population through its Special Police and its quisling troops, such as the SDS, SDK, etc.

August Meysner

August Meysner, police leader and commander of police detachments in Serbia, is responsible for having established, in accordance with the directives of Himmler and his RSHA, a criminal police regime in Belgrade, in occupied Serbia, and in the Banat. This regime exterminated about 150,000 persons, subjecting them to cruel tortures and mistreatment and recklessly looting the people's property.

Meysner organized these war crimes through his police. From 1942, they were divided into the Security Police and the Security Service. The latter included the Gestapo in its fourth section and the Police for the Maintenance of Order. On the basis of general directives received from Himmler or from Hitler, such as the order to kill 100 Serbs for every German killed or 50 Serbs for every wounded German, Meysner and the military commander of Serbia sent retaliatory detachments into the interior of Serbia, shooting hostages, and arresting and sending people to concentration camps in the country or abroad.

During the destruction and devastation which followed, the people who were not killed were shipped to the Banjica, Sajmiste, Sabac, Bubanj, Zrenjanin, and other concentration camps. Retaliatory groups destroyed entire areas of Serbia,

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as at Macva and Sabac. When the Sabac camp was established, the surviving population of Macva and Sabac was thrown into it; about 25,000 persons passed through this camp. At the beginning of December 1942, these retaliatory groups burned Blazevc, Gradec, Gedomin, and other villages. On 20 August 1943, they burned Donja Bela Reka; 47 persons were killed, among them 15 women and 12 children between the ages of one and 14. Among the numerous executions in Serbia, Meysner personally ordered and directed the shooting of 324 persons in Krusevac on 29 May 1943 and issued a signed report on the incident.

The Banjica camp was established and managed jointly with the Serbian quisling police. About 50,000 people were thrown into this camp; 8,000-10,000 were shot on the shooting range at Jajince. About 68,000 persons, including Gestapo victims from Belgrade, were killed on this range according to the statements made by guards and those who burned the bodies. There were about 100,000 people in the Sajmiste camp who were tortured in various sadistic ways. In this camp, 34,500 were starved to death or killed in special trucks with poison gas; after that 47,000 other victims were killed. About 5,000 persons were tortured in the same way in the Zrenjanin camp; 2,000 of them were killed. Of 15,000 persons in the Bubanj camp near Nis, 6,500 were killed. Of 3,000 persons in the Loznica camp, 1,000 were killed.

#### Franz Neuhausen

As German consul general in Belgrade before the German aggression, Franz Neuhausen created a fifth column in Yugoslavia by organizing the German national minority into espionage and terrorist organizations to sabotage and hamstring the resistance of the army and the people against the aggressor. As head of the German Transportation Bureau in Belgrade, he organized and conducted espionage in Yugoslavia for the German armed forces by bringing in various German tourists, economic experts, scientists, and the like.

In his capacity as general economic plenipotentiary in occupied Serbia and representative of Goering and the German Four-Year Economic Plan, Neuhausen placed the entire economy of Serbia and her natural resources at the service of the German war effort in defiance of international law, using currency, credit, and foreign exchange measures illegally. He resorted to forcible requisitioning of products and exported economic goods and manpower from Serbia to such an extent as to cause great impoverishment, economic depletion, and consequent starvation of the population. He confiscated and sold Jewish real estate in Serbia and put the money at the disposal of the German occupation authorities. By his participation in the conference at Zagreb on 4 June 1941 where the decision was made to deport about 250,000 Slovenians to Croatia and Serbia, he incurred responsibility for this action. On the basis of this decision, 12,000 Slovenians were forcibly moved to Croatia and 8,000 to Serbia.

#### Adalbert Loncar

Adalbert Loncar, major general, commander of the 724th Regiment of the 704th Division, and field commander in Belgrade, issued orders to his subordinate units and agencies to commit or participate in the commission of mass war crimes such as killings, massacres, retaliatory measures against innocent population, the shooting of hostages, etc. The first battalion of the 724th Regiment of the 704th Division participated with his agreement and approval in the mass killing in Kragujevac on 21 October 1941, when the male population of Kragujevac was killed. The official German report admitted the shooting of 2,300 citizens, but it is known that thousands more were shot. Of these, 2,624 have been identified, among them 44 children less than 15 years old. As field commander in Belgrade, General Loncar submitted reports on the proposed retaliatory shooting of hostages to the military commander for approval and after they took place issued proclamations bearing his signature that 400 hostages were shot in Belgrade on 19 February 1943, 50 hostages shot in Mladenovac in February 1943, and a number of other crimes committed in his command area.

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Dr. Friedrich Reiner

In his capacity as state commissioner for Carinthia, chief of the Civil Administration in Gorenjsko, and later on as the high commissioner of the Adriatic Coast zone, Friedrich Reiner was responsible for terrorist methods of administration in the occupied areas of Carinthia and Slovenia. Upon Hitler's explicit order that these areas must be Germanized, Reiner's terrorist regime used various means to achieve this aim. It issued illegal decrees and regulations, such as the Decree on the Introduction of German Military Legislation in Carinthia and Carniola, published 20 July 1942 in the Sluzbeni list sefa civilne uprave za Korusku i Kranjsku (Official Gazette of the Chief of Civilian Administration for Carinthia and Carniola).

On the basis of this decree, a number of illegal decrees and regulations were issued on the forcible recruiting of the Slovenian population into the German SS Police and other German troops. The Decree on Compulsory Labor of 6 December 1943 was also issued. Reiner organized the Slovenian Home Defense Corps and put it under the tactical and operational command of the SS leader, police commander of the 18th Military District, with headquarters in Salzburg.

To promote Germanization, Reiner issued the 10 February 1942 Decree on the Transliteration of Slovenian names into German; the 9 April 1942 Decree on Nazi Youth Organizations, the Law on the Hitler Youth forcing all male youth between 10 and 18, and all female youth up to the age of 21 to serve in the organization; the 13 August 1942 Decree on the Germanization of all Slovenian Names, providing the severest punishment for noncompliance; and the 27 May 1942 Decree for the Protection of Germanism, providing for the confiscation of property of persons inimical to the state (referring to Slovenian patriots who were arrested, taken to concentration camps, etc.). On 27 November 1942, Reiner issued a proclamation which, contrary to international law, imposed German citizenship on the population of the occupied areas until further notice and forced them to join the Kulturbund.

At a conference in Celovec in June 1942 with SS Leader Roesener, Hochsteiner, Folkenborn, and his other administrative and police assistants, Reiner issued a decree for even more drastic reprisals against the Slovenians. These measures consisted of shooting hostages, burning villages, taking people to concentration camps, pronouncing collective sentences, etc. A state of siege was proclaimed on 2 July 1942. According to official German figures, 864 hostages were shot, but the actual number far surpassed this figure. During the administration of Reiner, about 10,500 Slovenes were arrested. The majority of them were sent to the notorious Mauthausen, Dachau, Ravensbrueck, and Reichenau German concentration camps.

Erwin Roesener

In his capacity as commander of all police forces in the 18th Military District, and as SS and police leader from January 1942 to the end of the war, Erwin Roesener was responsible for crimes committed by the Gestapo and other police under his command and also by members of the armed SS forces. Acting on Himmler's explicit orders, Roesener organized mass extermination of the Slovenian people. First, his agencies transferred about 30,000 Slovenians to Serbia and Croatia, and about 60,000 to Germany for forced labor. Mass shootings of thousands of hostages were carried out and announced on posters bearing Roesener's signature. From Gorenjsko alone 12,092 persons were shipped off to concentration camps; of these 866 were killed, 2,894 confined, 1,235 handed over to the Gestapo in Celovec, 568 deported to Serbia, 695 expelled to Germany, 497 forcibly mobilized, and 123 thrown into prisoner-of-war camps.

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Roesener very often burned entire villages in retaliation for the people's insurrection in Slovenia. According to public announcements 13 villages were burned, including Gradise, Koreno, and Hrastnik. Males over 18 years old were shot while the rest were deported. Trzic was fined 100,000 Reichsmarks on 5 February 1945.

Roesener gave orders that captured partisans were to be shot and their hospitals destroyed. His units, the Gestapo and SS, also shot war prisoners. They shot the crew of the three-engine bomber which crashed near Gradenac on 9 April 1945, and an American pilot who parachuted down and was captured at Krcovina on the Drava in February 1945. At the end of summer 1944, four captured American airmen were shot by order of Druschke, Roesener's Gestapo chief in Jesenice.

Joseph Kuebler

Joseph Kuebler, lieutenant general and commander of the 118th Fighter Division, is responsible for many war crimes committed by his troops on his instructions and orders. Paragraph 2 of his order Abt. I c., No B No 1418/43, of 12 May 1943, prescribes the following treatment for war prisoners: "Whoever participates in an attack against German armed forces and is captured shall be interrogated and then shot." On the basis of this and similar orders, this division killed 1,200 wounded and ill members of the National Liberation Army at a spot between Tjventiste and Popov Most.

Karl von Oberkampff

Karl von Oberkampff, major general of the SS, commander of the 7th SS "Prinz Eugen" Division, ordered or tacitly approved a number of the worst war crimes against the Yugoslav civilian population and against the captured soldiers of the National Liberation Army.

On 11 July 1943, his 13th Regiment shot 68 persons in Kosutica in reprisal for the killing of one German soldier in a fight with partisans. Of these, 38 were children (one was a day-old baby) and the rest were women and old men.

Hans Joachim Grafenstein

Hans Joachim Grafenstein, major general and commander of the 373d German "Tiger" Division, is responsible for 14 major war crimes, including the killing of 20 captured members of the National Liberation Army. The crime was committed in Dobro Selo or in Podkozjaca (and adjunct of Doljane) in December 1944.

Hartwig von Ludwiger

Hartwig von Ludwiger, lieutenant general and commander of the 104th Fighter Division (lovacka divizija), is responsible for 11 major war crimes, including killings, burning, and looting committed during the German "Schwarz" Offensive (Fifth Offensive) in the Sandzak in May and June 1943, when 65 men, women, and children were killed in Kanje, and 13 old men and women, and two soldiers of the National Liberation Army were killed in Pale...

Fritz Neihold

Fritz Neihold, lieutenant general, commander of the 309th "Devil's" Division, is responsible for many war crimes committed by his troops upon his orders and instructions. In paragraph 8 of his Division Order No 121 - 240/44 of 11 July 1944 on purges in Hercegovina, he ordered the destruction of Zagnjezde and Udore, the hanging of all the male population, and the removal of the women and children to concentration camps.

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Ferenz Szombathelyi

As chief of the General Staff, by previous agreement with the representatives of the government, Ferenz Szombathelyi, army general, first ordered a race raid on Sajkaska and later on extended it to Novi Sad, with order No 4089 of 15 January 1942. This order was sent to Maj Gen Czeidner Ferenc Fekete-Halmi, commander of the 5th Szeged-Honved Division for action.

For this purpose conferences of designated commanders were held, detailed instructions for all units were worked out, troops were given their dispositions, and close contact was established with representatives of the civil authorities, state police, counterespionage, and gendarmerie. Identification councils to identify local Hungarians and Germans were established in places selected for the raid.

On 4 January 1942 all civil government in the Sajkaska area was abolished and taken over by the Hungarian Royal General Staff or by the Honved Command. On 5 January 1942, the bloody massacre began of the Serbian and Jewish people which was conducted on a mass scale up to 19 January 1942, but was not over until mid-February 1942. Curug and Zabalj were the first two places raided by the Hungarian militarists. The raid on Curug lasted on a mass scale up to 9-10 January 1942. Of 650 persons arrested, all were killed except Zivan Popov and 9-year-old Petar Kekic. The killers used axes, pickaxes, and steel bars, and the killing was done in shifts. The Tisa and the Bare near Salasevo are mass graves for 854 persons who lost their lives during the Curug raid. There was mass looting during the raid but later 50,000 pengos was levied on the Serbian population for the support of the army.

The raid on Zabalj continued for 5 days. The majority of those arrested were tortured, bound with wire, and transported by truck to the Tisa River, where they were killed with machine guns and rifles. A total of 589 persons were killed at Zabalj, including 36 Jews from Temerin.

The raid on Mosorin started on 6 January 1942 and continued through 17 January 1942; 179 persons were victims of cruel tortures and bloody slayings in the school shed or at the Tisa River.

The raid on Gradinovci started on 7 January; 38 persons were killed.

The raid on Sajkas started on 7 January. All the people were arrested as they left church and were taken to the municipal building, where they were tortured; 26 hostages were taken to the Tisa and killed.

The raid on Lok started on 8 January and continued through 13 January; 46 persons were killed.

The raid on Djurdjevo started on 9 January and continued for several days. The Serbian school building was the place of torture for all those arrested. From here they were transported by truck to the Tisa and 200 persons killed. Two girls were raped; houses and adjoining buildings were burned both in the village and nearby. Although there was mass looting, 10,000 pengos were levied for the support of the army.

The raid on Gospodjinci started on 9 January and continued for 2 days, but individual arrests and killings went on for 2 months after the raid. Seventy-seven persons were transported by truck to the Tisa and killed.

The raid on Titel started on 10 January; 52 persons were killed.

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The raid on Vilovo started on 12 January. A third of the population was shipped to Sajkas and Gardinovci and cruelly tortured there. Sixty-four persons were selected, taken to the Danube, killed, and their bodies thrown into the river.

The raid on Novi Sad started on 21 January 1942, and the order to end it was issued on 23 January 1942. During its course, 1,440 Serbians and Jews were killed.

The raid on Srbobran started on 25 January 1942; three persons were killed and a large number were shipped to the concentration camp at Backa Topola.

The raid on Stari Bacej started on 25 January; 203 Serbians and Jews were first tortured, then transported by truck to the Tisa, where they were killed and their bodies thrown into the river.

Czeidner Ferenc Fekete-Halmi

Czeidner Ferenc Fekete-Halmi, lieutenant general and commander of the Fifth Szeged-Honved Army, conducted the raid ordered on south Backa. He issued Written Instruction No 1402 of 18 January on the general behavior of armed forces during the raid and Instruction No 1300 on purges in the cities. In Srbobran on 1, January 1942, he held a conference with the members of his staff in which he instructed Colonel Grashi, commander of the 2d Armed Section which was ordered for the raid on Novi Sad, to conduct the raid in the same manner as the raids on Curug and Zabalj had been conducted.

Colonel Grashi held a conference in Novi Sad on the same day with all commanders in charge of troops which were to participate in the action. On the basis of the prepared plan, Colonel Grashi issued Written Order No 136/Kt of 20 January 1942, which set forth the details for the forthcoming raid.

The raid on Novi Sad started at 0600 hours of 21 January 1942, the population being informed of it by announcements posted throughout the city on that morning. The army, gendarmerie, and police were sent to various parts of the city, and armed patrols searched apartments and identified citizens. Individual members, sometimes entire families were taken to the Memorial Building (Spomen-Dom) before the identification council, whose rulings were accepted as conclusive.

Troops were provided with lists of suspected persons on the second day of the raid. These lists were prepared by the police, the gendarmerie investigations, and the counterespionage branch.

On the same day, an attack was staged by rebels on the army and the gendarmerie at the former banovina buildings. This was the introduction for the third day of the raid when the entire armed force started killing. People were killed in bed, in their homes, in their back yards, in the streets in front of their houses. Men, women, young and old were killed. Babies at their mothers' breasts were not spared. The frozen Danube was the common grave for all the slain as openings were made in the ice with bombs and the dead thrown into these holes.

The order to stop the raid was issued on 23 January at 1515 hours, but it actually did not stop until 2200 hours. By this time, about 20,000 people had passed through the "censorship" in the Memorial Building. As far as could be verified, 1,440 people were killed in Novi Sad. There was mass looting during the search, identification, and killing.

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WHOSE EXTRADITION WAS DEMANDED BUT NOT GRANTEDAnte Pavelic

Ante Pavelic, head (poglavnik) of the Independent State of Croatia before the war, organized the Ustashi movement with a group of his followers and worked out its program. He lived abroad as an emigre from 1929 to 1941, mostly in Italy, Hungary, and Germany. His work abroad was directed exclusively toward undermining the defensive power of Yugoslavia, especially in connection with an eventual attack by Italy and Germany. He gathered as his followers various criminals who happened by chance to come within his orbit. Being generously supported, he armed his gangs, organized them, and trained them in military skills first at Janka Pusza, Hungary, and later in Italy.

From time to time he sent members of these gangs across the border into Yugoslavia to sabotage railroads and public buildings and attack various persons. He was supported by the Italian regime and, after Hitler took over in Germany, by the Germans also. He became especially active during World War II, when he established the Velebit secret broadcasting station to propagate the Ustashi movement. He tried to stir up hatred among the Croats against the Serbians, promising the Croats that an independent Ustashi state would be established very soon.

When the Axis powers invaded Yugoslavia in April 1941, Ustashi troops militarily organized and completely armed by Italy entered Yugoslavia under the wing of the Italian Army.

When Pavelic arrived in Zagreb he found the Independent State of Croatia had already been proclaimed by Kvaternik. On 18 April, he issued a decree on the designation for the state government.

Up to the liberation, through his military, police, and political organization Pavelic committed countless terrible bloody and cruel crimes against the people living in the puppet Independent State of Croatia.

The Nazi laws for the persecution, plundering, and planned extermination of Serbians, Jews, and gypsies were put into effect in the first days of Pavelic's assumption of power. The following decrees on the Nazi model were enacted: the 17 April 1941 Decree on the Protection of the People and the State establishing extraordinary national courts which operated through "star-chamber" courts; the 25 April 1941 Decree Prohibiting the Use of the Cyrillic Alphabet; decree of the Ministry of the Interior which implemented the former 30 April 1941 decree; the Decree on Racial Origin; the 30 April 1941 Decree on the Protection of the Aryan Blood and Honor of the Croatian People; the 3 May 1941 Decree on Changing From One Religion to Another; the Decree on Removal of Suspected and Dangerous Persons to Concentration Camps, and other decrees issued for the purpose of outlawing all Serbians in the Independent State of Croatia.

Pavelic gave his gangs the over-all directive in his speech of 21 April 1941 when he said to the Serbian population: "There are perhaps some who do not understand our Ustashi language. But I know that you understand and that you will speak to them in a language they will understand."

At first, this threat of Pavelic's was carried out by physical extermination, forced deportations, and conversions to Catholicism, and later by physical extermination only.

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Following the example set by his Nazi masters, Pavelic also outlawed the Jews. They had to wear a yellow arm band, and their stores had to be marked with special signs. These first measures evolved later into the robbing and complete extermination of the Jewish population. He also started the extermination of gypsies, especially in Srem.

To reach more people, he sent his assistants, other Ustashi delegates, and units of returned Ustaahi emigres throughout the country. Soon bloody persecutions based on Pavelic's public and secret directives started in Lika, Kordun, Slavonija, Bosnia-Hercegovina, and other places.

On 31 July 1941, several hundred armed Ustashi arrived in Prijedor, Sanski Most, Kotor Varos, Banja Luka, Kljuc, and other places. Early in the morning on 1 August general killings and torturing started and continued for several days. The Ustashi impaled children on their bayonets and then shot them with their pistols. In some places they buried people alive. They also burned homes and destroyed Orthodox churches.

Under the direction of an Ustashi called Dizdar, they killed 700 persons in Prijedor and about 4,000 in Prijedor Srez. In Prijedor, the Ustashi first surrounded the city and then in small groups entered its streets. They picked up all Serbians and took them to jail. When the jail was filled, general massacre started in the jail, in the streets, in the houses, on the bridge over the river, in the park in front of the Gymnasium, in "Zitarica" market square, in Urje Field, and in "Tukovi" Place. Truck loads of farmers were brought into the city from the villages around Prijedor. Bodies were carried away in ox carts and buried in the Serbian graveyard or where dead animals were formerly buried.

On 2 August, in Sanski Most Srez, about 3,000 Serbians were killed in the granary, about 4,000 men, women, and children were killed in Susar field, about 100 were killed in Podlug, and about 400 in Stari Majdan. The total number of victims in this srez was over 10,000. The killings were preceded by terrible tortures. They broke both arms and legs of Dragan Nedimovic, forester, and then killed him.

Women and children were usually killed in the villages, while the men were taken to Sanski Most. Usually the younger and prettier women were raped first and then killed. The daughters of Dusan Dobrijevic and Mile Strts in Suvaca were first raped, then beheaded.

According to the official Ustashi report about 1,700 persons were killed in Kljuc. The killings were done in the elementary school and along the banks of the Sana river.

Concentration camps were established throughout the country. A large camp was built near Jasenovac in Slavonija. Victims from all parts of Croatia were sent to this camp, especially Serbians but also Jews, gypsies, and patriotic Croats who supported the National Liberation Movement. During the occupation, over 500,000 people were killed in this camp by killing, beating, chopping off parts of the body, burying alive, starvation, and the like.

In Pavelic's Croatia, there were also concentration camps in Stara Gradiska, Gospic, Jadovno in Velebit, and other places. The Independent State of Croatia was one large concentration camp for all citizens except the Ustashi.

In his fight against the National Liberation Movement, Pavelic outlawed with his legal decrees and secret directives not only all families of members of the National Liberation Army, but also whole towns and villages known to be in sympathy with the National Liberation Movement. The notorious Black Legion (crna legija) burned down entire villages and communities in Bosnia and killed everybody who did not go into hiding.

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In this criminal activity, Pavelic found himself cooperating with the Chetnik movement of Draza Mihajlovic. Although Pavelic urged the Croatians to destroy the Serbians, and Mihajlovic urged the Serbians to destroy the Croatians, Pavelic and Mihajlovic were making arrangements to cooperate with each other, drawing up formal written contracts, starting with those in East Bosnia and concluding with Pavelic's order in 1945 to welcome and conduct Mihajlovic's Dinaric Division through Croatia with due care and courtesy, favors granted only to friends and allies.

Pavelic continued his criminal activity after his escape from Yugoslavia, serving new bosses and receiving generous help from foreign imperialists and the Vatican. He organized individuals and groups and sent them into Yugoslavia to undermine and destroy Yugoslavia.

Dr Mato Frkovic

Dr Mato Frkovic, one of Pavelic's closest coworkers, was Minister of the Interior in Pavelic's Ustashi government from August 1944 to the liberation. Frkovic was one of the most important links in the chain of high-ranking Ustashi commanders. All Ustashi police and officials were subordinate to him. They transmitted and carried out his orders for the extermination of all freedom-loving people in Croatia.

Frkovic's responsibility is twofold. As an active member of Pavelic's government he is responsible for its criminal policy, which conducted the extermination of the Serbian and Croatian population by killing, removal to concentration camps, purges, etc. This government also organized other traitorous military groups such as the home-defense groups, the Moslem volunteer divisions, and other troupes which were put at the disposal of the German occupation troops and fought with them against the National Liberation Army.

Frkovic is directly responsible for the work and acts of the Ustashi police, which were under his direct command. Through the Main Directorate of Public Order and Security in Zagreb and through his regional and district representatives and other organs of the Ministry of the Interior, he issued orders and instructions for the mass arrest of innocent people and torturing and killing throughout the jails in Croatia. Frkovic's responsibility is especially great for the organization and administration of extermination camps modeled after the Nazi camps at Dachau, Auschwitz, and Belsen. After the most bestial tortures, about 600,000 people were killed at Jasenovac. Most of the killings were at the end of 1944 and the beginning of 1945, when Frkovic was Minister of the Interior, so that this could not have been done without his knowledge and approval.

Frkovic also bears responsibility for the liquidation of several thousand men, women, and children in the Stara Gradiska concentration camp from 30 August 1944 to the end of 1944, when the camp was closed. Between May 1944 and May 1945, several thousand innocent people were killed in Lepoglava, the former state prison. Inmates who were not liquidated when these camps were closed, were bound with wire and deported to Jasenovac where they had to share the fate of other prisoners in that camp.

Frkovic was also responsible for the robbing of prisoners by Ustashi in all the concentration camps, especially at Jasenovac and Stara Gradiska, where the Ustashi took everything of any value.

Hilmiya Muhamedov Beslagic

Hilmiya Muhamedov Beslagic, prefect (zupan) of the Pliva-Rama area (zupa), Minister of Transportation and Public Works in Pavelic's government, belonged to the Ustashi organization before the war. After the establishment of the

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the Independent State of Croatia he was appointed prefect of the Pliva-Rama area in Jajce on 7 June 1941. He remained in this position until 9 August 1941, when he was appointed Minister of Transportation and Public Works.

As prefect of the Pliva-Rama area he was responsible for the following crimes:

The Ustashi attacked various villages in Jajce Srez on 15 June, 29 June, and 2 August 1941, captured about 3,000 Serbians, looted all their property, and burned down their homes. Some were slaughtered in their homes, others burned alive, but most were taken to concentration camps and slaughtered.

At the same time, the Ustashi took about 2,000 Serbs to concentration camps and killed them all there. They completely burned down Djumezlija, Perucica, Cankovac, Prisoj, Zaovica, and many other villages. On 7 November, 22 July, and 2 August 1941 they attacked various villages in Bugojno Srez, arrested 512 Serbians, including a large number of women and children, and after torturing them killed them. The property of the killed was looted and their homes burned.

On 7 June, 20 June, 13 July, 28 July, 2 August, and 11 December 1941, the Ustashi arrested 1,570 Serbians in Livno Srez, tortured them cruelly, and then killed them by stabbing them to death, burning them alive in their homes, or throwing them into mines.

In the first half of August 1941, the Ustashi arrested 5,000 Serbs in the Glamoc area, killed them after bestial tortures, and burned many villages to the ground.

These crimes are only a part of the numerous crimes committed by the Ustashi on the orders or with the approval of Beslagic.

#### Dragutin Rupcic

Dragutin Rupcic, air force general, commander of the air Force of the Independent State of Croatia, and judge of the military court in Zagreb, ordered aircraft to bomb unprotected civilians in the Kordun area, frequently leading the bombers himself. He actively participated in organizing and sending volunteer legions, especially of pilots, to the Eastern Front to fight against the Red Army.

In July 1942, he took over the command of the notorious Ustashi 3d Mountain Corps for the raid in the Kozara area. By his order and under his direction hundreds of men, women, and children in this area were killed, while thousands were taken to the Jasenovac concentration camp, where they were clubbed or stabbed to death.

As judge of the military court of Zagreb, Rupcic signed hundreds of death sentences of military persons who tried to serve the interests of their people and Allies against the occupation troops. In May 1944, he sentenced a group of sympathizers of the National Liberation Movement. Eight persons were sentenced to death; six were actually shot.

#### Jozo Rukavina

Jozo Rukavina, Ustashi colonel and commander of police units of the Croatian armed forces in Zagreb, had been sworn into the Ustashi before the war. On 9 May 1941, he became the president of the extraordinary court in Karlovac, later was appointed police director of the Vuka area in Vukovar, then director of the Ustashi police in Zagreb, and finally commander of the armed forces police in Zagreb.

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Among the many crimes for which Rukavina is responsible are the following:

Ivan Ljubic and 18 other persons were arrested on Rukavina's orders on 6 October 1943 and tortured by impalement and beating; Rukavina participated personally.

Ten persons arrested as hostages were hanged on Rukavina's orders at Dubrava on 20 December 1943.

From 21 January 1942 to 18 January 1944, Ustashi criminals, among whom Rukavina was prominent, tortured, killed, and starved prisoners in the Ustashi police jail in Zagreb, in the Croatian armed forces police jail in Zagreb and its branches, in the Savska Cesta jail in Zagreb, and the concentration camps in Stara Gradiska and Jasenovac. Many were starved to death and thousands of men, women, and children were killed in various bestial ways.

On Rukavina's orders in August 1942, 1,200 Jews were arrested in Zagreb, handed over to the German authorities and deported to concentration camps in Germany. None of them ever returned home.

#### Ventura Beljak

Ventura Beljak, Ustashi lieutenant colonel in Pavelic's body guard, is guilty of the following crimes:

In July 1941, he went to Slunj to liquidate the Serbians in that area. His Ustashi arrived at Zecevo on 4 August 1941, surrounded the village, seized all inhabitants, took them to Slunj, and butchered 83 persons including women and children and threw them into the Gracanova pit near the Slunj cemetery.

On 25 July 1942, Beljak leading an Ustashi unit, and the "RE" Italian Division killed 19 persons in Kik, looted the village, and burned it.

In February, Ustashi under the command of Beljak and Italian units from the "RE" Division attacked Gornja Poca. Most of the village people had previously escaped but 22 old men, women, and children who remained in the village were stabbed to death. The village was then looted and burned.

#### Ivica Matkovic

Ivica Matkovic, Ustashi captain and commandant of the Jasenovac concentration camp from 1 January 1942 to 23 March 1943, ordered or participated in the robbing, torturing, and killing of several thousand prisoners in the camp.

Among the numerous crimes for which Matkovic was responsible are the following:

In January 1942, 300 sick prisoners were stabbed or bludgeoned to death by his order.

In February 1942, Matkovic gave orders to strip five prisoners of their clothing, bind them with barbed wire, and keep them naked outside in the bitter cold for a full hour. He then personally shot them in the back.

On 6 January 1942, after an inspection of prisoners, Matkovic picked out 50 of them and had them killed with spades.

Over 40,000 gypsies, including women and children, were liquidated between March and August 1942. They were bound with barbed wire, bludgeoned to death and thrown into large pits. Matkovic ordered these crimes and personally supervised their execution.

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In the fall of 1942, 400 children of liquidated prisoners were bludgeoned to death on the direct orders of Matkovic.

By Matkovic's direct order, 800 Jews were liquidated in the camp between 17 and 20 November 1942.

Inmates of Block IIIC in the concentration camp, who had been marked for liquidation, were said to have typhus. Since they were given no food, 200 of them died from starvation. The remaining 35 were shut up naked in a shack where they soon died from starvation.

Dobrosav Jevdjevic

Dobrosav Jevdjevic, Duke (vojvoda) of Nevesinje, Draza Mihajlovic's representative to the Italian and German military commanders, and political representative for Draza Mihajlovic in Bosnia-Hercegovina, was the most active organizer of the chetniks in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Dalmatia, first with Italian and later with German help. He was Draza Mihajlovic's main link between the Italians and Germans. He held conferences and made contracts on behalf of Draza Mihajlovic with the German and Italian military staffs for cooperation against the National Liberation Movement.

Jevdjevic organized cooperation between the chetniks and the occupation troops in battles and in war crimes by seeing to it that the chetnik commanders issued orders for such cooperation or by issuing the orders himself.

On 19 August 1942, chetnik units attacked Foca by orders of Draza Mihajlovic. Jevdjevic forwarded Draza Mihajlovic's orders to the chetniks although he was very well aware that a terrible massacre would take place because of the provocation aroused by Ustashi crimes against the Serbians, and because of their commanders' constant incitement to such action.

Foca was conquered after a brief fight on the same day. Of the 1,600 chetniks participating in this attack only four were killed. Although there was practically no resistance and no Ustashi troops in Foca, the chetniks massacred the Moslem population killing about 1,000 persons, including 300 women and children.

The chetniks participated in the action of the 6th and 18th Italian Army Corps in August 1942 against the partisan forces holding the Biokovo mountains. Wholesale massacres of the peaceful population of the Biokovo and Mataska areas took place; 150 people lost their lives and some villages were looted and burned.

From 1 to 11 October 1942, the chetniks participated with Italian troops in actions against scattered partisan units in the Siroki Breg mining area. Jevdjevic made joint preparations for this action with the Italian command. To create enthusiasm for the attack Jevdjevic told the chetniks they were going to fight the Ustashi. The Catholic and Moslem civilian population in Prozor were massacred during this action; a total of 1,716 persons were killed in the Prozor district, the entire area was looted, about 500 houses were burned, and all livestock was driven away. Jevdjevic personally instigated a settlement with the Croats. In Dreznice he made a speech to the Chetnik units, thus starting the killing of the population.

Momcilo Djujic

Momcilo Djujic, commander of the Dinaric chetnik Division, organized the division during the enemy occupation. He participated with the division in occupation and military operations, first as an integral part of the Italian armed forces, from July 1941 to September 1943; and of the German armed forces, from 1943 to May 1945. Among countless crimes he is responsible for the following:

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General Armellini, commander of the Italian 18th Army Corps, reported that the action of July 1942 in the Bruvno area in Lika, had turned that area into a desert.

In September 1942 in Gati, 98 persons were killed and 30 wounded, and 115 houses were burned. Djujic's chetniks carried off everything portable that the flames had not destroyed, loaded the loot on freight cars put at their disposal by General Spigo, and transported it to Kwin. Kotlenice, Dugo Polje, and Gornji Dolac were looted and burned down on this occasion.

Peci was burned down during an operation in the Bosansko Grahovo area. Djujic reported in a handwritten letter: "We have set fire to Peci. The entire village is burning."

In May 1941, Djujic's chetniks attacked Podkozina. In a forest close by they found 22 year-old Dusan Kontic, 16 year-old Stevo Munizalo, and 14 year-old Dane Munizalo. They cut all three to pieces.

In October 1944, Djujic's chetniks arrested the peasant Nikola Skenzic in Stare, tortured him, and then killed him with a blunt instrument.

#### Miodrag Damjanovic

Miodrag Damjanovic, brigadier general on the general staff of the former Yugoslav Army, head of quisling activity in prisoner-of-war camps up to the spring of 1944, chief of the cabinet in Nedic's government in Belgrade, and toward the end of 1944 commander of the Special Section of the Supreme Command of Draza Mihajlovic, was the main propagandist in the Nuernberg and Hammelsburg prisoner-of-war camps for cooperation with the occupation in Yugoslavia and in the camps. He recruited volunteers for armed service with the occupation and made special efforts to get signatures to the Nuernberg Statements, which gave full support to Milan Nedic's quisling government in Belgrade. He organized and directed espionage for the enemy in prisoner-of-war camps.

In the spring of 1944, he was released from the prisoner-of-war camp and was appointed chief of the cabinet of the president of the quisling government in Belgrade. In this capacity he was Milan Nedic's associate in the crimes committed by armed units, special police, and other organs of Nedic's government. He strengthened the connections between Nedic's government and Mihajlovic's chetniks. After the Nedic-Draza Mihajlovic-Ljotic agreement he became commander of the united quisling armed forces in the service of the enemy.

#### Wilhelm Keiper

Wilhelm Keiper, major general, became commander of the Field Command in Cetinje in Montenegro, after the Italian capitulation and the commencement of the German occupation of Montenegro.

In this capacity, he issued orders to kill captured soldiers of the National Liberation Army, and to take and shoot hostages in reprisal for the slaying of German soldiers and Yugoslav quislings. Ten hostages were shot on 9 December 1943. He issued another order on the same occasion to arrest 50 more hostages and threatened to shoot them if a member of the field command who had been captured during an attack on a truck was not released by 18 December 1943. He also issued orders to arrest several hostages in Rijeka, Bjelosi, and Cetinje, who were to be shot or hanged if attacks were made on members of the German armed forces, important installations, or members of the national administration.

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In the beginning of January 1944, he gave orders to hang two captured members of the National Liberation Army. He ordered the shooting of ten hostages in Bar on 6 July and seven hostages in Risan on 7 July in reprisal for an attack on a German courier's car at Sutomore on 3 July 1944. In mid-July 1944 he ordered the shooting of ten hostages in reprisal for an attack on a courier car.

Brandt

Brandt, SS captain and head of several Gestapo sections in Belgrade, was responsible for Gestapo mass arrests of citizens, blue-collar workers, women, and children in Belgrade. After sadistic torturing, they were killed or deported to the Banjica concentration camp. There they were subjected to terrible torture, starvation, or extermination either in the camp, or on the shooting range at Jajinci or were deported to forced labor in Germany. Of several tens of thousands of persons thrown into the camp, about 10,000 were killed on the shooting range at Jajinci. The concentration camp in Sajmiste and other camps were of the same type.

As chief of the Gestapo in Belgrade, Brandt personally arrested and interrogated many victims. On one occasion he arrested nine persons; two were shot and three deported to the Mauthausen concentration camp.

Dr Guenther Bergemann

Guenther Bergemann, ministerial director and from April 1941 to October 1942 assistant to the general economic commissioner for Serbia, is responsible for economic looting through currency and credit measures, fines, confiscation of property, requisitions, and forced labor.

Bergemann participated in the conference at Zabreb on 4 June 1941, where it was decided to deport Slovenians and Croatians to Serbia. The deportation was to be completed in three phases. The first phase to be completed by 10 July 1941 was to include the deportation of 5,000 Slovenians, so-called politically unreliable intellectuals, from Styria to Serbia. The second phase was to include the deportation of 25,000 Slovenians to Croatia between 10 July and 31 August. The third phase was to include the deportation of about 65,000 Slovenians, mostly peasants, from Styria, and about 80,000 Slovenian peasants from Carinthia to Serbia. About 147,000 Serbians in Croatia and an additional 30,000 Serbians without an established residence in Croatia were to be deported to Serbia. Deported persons were to be permitted to take only 50 kilograms of baggage and 300 dinars in cash per person.

In a subsequent German order the entire deportation plan was changed. After 7,000 Slovenians had been deported to Serbia and 12,000 to Croatia, and 12,525 Serbians had been deported from Croatia to Serbia, the deportation was halted.

Dr Siegfried Ueberreither

Siegfried Ueberreither, chief of the Civil Administration for Lower Styria, State Commissioner and Gauleiter of Styria, authorized agent of the State Commissar for Germanization, and Senior SA Group Leader, took over the duties of chief of the Civil Administration on 14 April 1941, immediately after the occupation of Lower Styria. His position exceeded that of a territorial minister, for he had the unlimited power of a central authority over all administrative branches. Hitler also assigned him the task of transforming Lower Styria into a German province.

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To achieve this goal he convened a conference at Graz in May 1944 and presided over it. Here it was decided to deport forcibly 260,000 Slovenians to Serbia and Croatia. The deported persons were to be allowed to take only 50 kilograms of baggage and 500 dinars in cash per person. Because of the change in the military situation on the Eastern Front the deportation was not accomplished as planned, but official German records show that 17,055 persons were deported from Lower Styria and 34,000 peasants were deported from the Breza area to Silesia.

Ueberreither ordered all Slovenian schools closed, forbade the use of the Slovenian language, and destroyed all Slovenian libraries. At least 1,200,000 books were burned in Lower Styria.

To fulfill Hitler's order to transform Lower Styria into a German province, by his order of 10 May 1941 he established the Styrian Fatherland Front (Stojserska domovinska zveza), which had the duty of leading the people spiritually and politically and making them loyal citizens of the Reich and members of the German community. Only those could become members who unconditionally accepted Hitler and the Reich.

As the highest representative of the German authorities in Lower Styria, Ueberreither was responsible for all crimes committed in this area from 15 April 1941 to 9 May 1945, including killings and massacres, killing of hostages, systematic terrorization, deportation to concentration camps, torturing of citizens, etc.

On 16 August 1941, immediately after the killing of the first hostages, he issued an order by which all relatives of slain hostages were sentenced to deportation to Auschwitz and Mauthausen concentration camps and their property confiscated.

A compulsory military organization was established within the Styrian fatherland front. Every member of the front had to serve in it from his 18th to his 50th year. This military organization was used against the partisans.

By his orders of 24 and 26 March 1942, Ueberreither introduced compulsory labor and compulsory military service in Lower Styria. In March, ten classes were forcibly mobilized and sent mostly to the Eastern Front.

#### Mario Roatta

Mario Roatta, general of the army and supreme military commander of the Second Army located in Slovenia and Dalmatia, was responsible for issuing directives and orders to subordinate commanders to commit war crimes such as the following: All persons captured in battle with or without arms were to be shot, and all able-bodied males over 15 years of age were to be interned regardless of nationality, religion, occupation, or duty. Such orders were issued with the sole purpose of terrorizing the civilian population and exterminating all who might resist the Italian occupation. Roatta issued Order No 550 of January 1943 to shoot all captured members of the National Liberation Army, in contravention of international laws of war. This was done in connection with purges which he ordered in the zone extending in length from Karlovac to Knin and in depth to the Glina-Bosanski Novi-Sanski Most-Kljuc line.

Roatta also bears the responsibility for issuing "Circolare 3C" of 1 March 1942 and "Circolare 4C" of 1 April 1942 for identical actions to Italian armed units. He is also responsible for orders imposing collective responsibility on the civilian population for acts of sabotage committed in their areas. Hostages were to be seized and executed if persons responsible for the sabotage were not

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discovered within 48 hours. Individuals, families, and sometimes entire villages were to be interned, individual houses and sometimes entire villages demolished, and food, feed, and livestock confiscated. On 23 August 1943, Roatta issued Order No 11780 that all captured members of the National Liberation Army were to be shot.

Roatta incurred additional responsibility for the countless war crimes committed in Slovenia, Croatia, and Dalmatia by Italian military units under his command. Thousands of persons were shot (1,000 hostages and 200 captured partisans were shot in Slovenia alone), hundreds of villages were burned down, thousands of persons were taken to concentration camps, and masses of people were robbed. Internees, especially in the Zlarin and Rab concentration camps, lived under the most inhuman conditions. Thousands starved to death; 4,500 old men, women and children died in Rab.

Mario Robotti

Mario Robotti, general of the army, commander of the 11th Army Corps in Ljubljana, later commander of the Second Army in Susak, was responsible for transmitting orders of the Supreme Command for Slovenia and Dalmatia to his troops for action against the civilian population and members of the National Liberation Army, orders contrary to the provisions of international law. He also issued orders of the same sort. He ordered that all prisoners with or without arms captured in battle were to be killed, and that all able-bodied males over 15 years of age in the area were to be interned.

Robotti was also responsible for issuing such orders as those on the collective responsibility of civilians for sabotage committed in their areas (persons were to be shot if those responsible for the sabotage were not found within 48 hours); orders for the internment of individuals, families, and entire villages; the demolition of individual houses or entire villages; and also the confiscation of food and feed.

About 35,000 men, women and children were deported from Slovenia to concentration camps in Italy (Gonars, Visso, Monigo, Padva; Renici, Lipari, Bagno A Ripoli) and to the Rab camp. In the Rab camp 4,500 people died from sickness and starvation.

In applying the principle of collective responsibility for sabotage, more than 1,000 hostages and several hundred captured partisans were shot.

Robotti organized military raids in which military units under his command killed masses of people, terrorized the population, and burned houses for no military purpose whatever.

Umberto Spigo

Umberto Spigo, division general, commander of the 18th Army Corps, is responsible for having personally picked from the jail in Trogir 17 persons, age 14-20 and ordered them shot. The order was executed in the Seget cemetery.

The 1st Battalion of the 151st "Sassari" Infantry Division under his command conducted joint action with the chetniks in Bosansko Grahovo Srez, plundered and burned houses in Peci on 25 March 1942, Pod Jelovnik in September and October 1941, and on 25 March 1952, and Tiskovac on 12 February 1942, as well as deported individuals to concentration camps, and killed some.

On 16 November 1942, units under his command conducted joint action with Chetniks and carabinieri against Primosten near Sibenik, destroyed about 300 houses, killed 80 persons, and took 166 persons to concentration camps. The property of the population was badly damaged or burned.

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Units of the "Sassari" Division under his command conducted actions in the Biograd na Moru-Betine-Vodice-Segurina area during 12-14 May 1942 and killed 23 innocent farmers and fishermen from Cerov, Jabukovac, and Grab.

In Udbina, Gracac, and Donji Lapac srezes, units under his command killed 14 persons in Makinjar with knives, shot 13 persons, burned down 170 houses, and carried off and killed livestock on 27 January 1943. In Gracac Srez during the latter part of January 1943 they burned down Mazin, Kletovica, Plecasa, Gornji Lapac, Gajne, and the remains of Bruvno. On 28 February 1943, Spigo commended the troops who had committed these crimes.

In July 1943, Umberto Spigo personally led units from Makarska against Kela. They mistreated the population, looted the village, and burned down 12 buildings. Thirty-three persons were arrested, three were killed in Makarska, and 115 persons were shipped to the Omis concentration camp, where they lived under the worst conditions until Italy capitulated.

In April 1943, during purges in Grebasnica, Primosten, and Rogoznica, units under Spigo's command killed three persons, burned down eight houses, robbed and mistreated the civilian population, and took 515 men, women, and children to Ularin concentration camp, where they were starved and beaten, so that 70 were killed, died, or disappeared.

Units under his command seized 28 men in Sekelazi and Nosici in Sestanovac Srez, locked them in a house in Lovric and then burned the house so that they were roasted alive. The same units first tortured and then killed 17 persons in Lovric.

#### Giuseppe Bastianini

Giuseppe Bastianini, appointed governor of Dalmatia in May 1941, remained in this position until February 1943. On 7 June 1941, he issued a decree which outlined measures to combat the partisans. This decree denied members of the National Liberation Army and of the People's Youth their rights under international law, and included orders that they should be shot immediately on capture, and their families and relatives taken as hostages. By the same order, Bastianini prohibited the delivery of food to all villages where any attack by the National Liberation Army took place, or where there was any sabotage. In such cases, the village leaders and all who helped were to be shot.

By Decree No 10835 of 13 June 1942, Bastianini established the Vir concentration camp for families of Partisans, forcibly deporting them as hostages.

On 27 July 1942, he issued Order No 3833-11753 authorizing the police in Zadar to establish the Molat concentration camp, where families of partisans were to be confined.

Bastianini's orders established such a system of terrorization that carabinieri in individual carabinieri stations were authorized not only to arrest innocent people but to kill them. A total of 92,902 men, 5,929 women, 19,295 old men, and 1,378 children passed through Italy's notorious jails, 6,917 of them being abused and tortured, including 524 children.

In 15 days in July 1942, in the Vir and Molat concentration camps, 52 persons from Zaton, 54 persons from Tifjesno, Betina, and Marter, 240 persons from Prvic, 98 persons from Zlarin and Krepanj, 197 persons from Vodice, 13 persons from Tribunj, and 321 persons from Sibenik were imprisoned. In November 1942, 425 persons from Skradin, 166 from Primosten, 70 from Biograd na Moru, and 550 from Betina were shipped [to Italy] and interned. Bastianini was able to report to Mussolini in a coded dispatch dated 18 July 1942: "I have done everything that I could to make the task (that is, the task of the Italian army in Dalmatia) easier by arresting all members of partisan families..."

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To a handwritten notation of General Spigo's Edict No 9180 of 19 September 1942 which said: "I urge the government of Dalmatia to examine the possibilities of applying the following measures against the persons and property of the partisans: internment of their families and confiscation of their property as is being done in Slovenia," Bastianini replied, "I have already done this."

Bastianini bears special responsibility for the establishment of the Extraordinary Court of Dalmatia. Although he actually established this court on 13 October 1941 with his Decree No 34, he changed the date to 11 October 1941 for the sole purpose of making it applicable to 13 innocent citizens arrested in connection with the murder of the Italian spy Scotone on 11 October 1941 in Sibenik. These citizens were put on trial before the court and were sentenced in a summary proceeding without any evidence; six of them were sentenced to death and the others to many years in prison. The death sentences were carried out immediately after the trial.

Bastianini also had a part in the functioning of the Special Court for Dalmatia, established by Mussolini's order of 24 October 1941. He selected and appointed judges, ruled on court procedures, and issued orders to extend the court's jurisdiction.

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