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TRIALS OF YUGOSLAV TRAITORS, WAR CRIMINALS, SPIES, AND SABOTEURS

[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.]

Military and civil courts, established and developed by the people during the National Liberation War in liberated territory, fought against criminal acts committed against the people's interests, treason, war crimes, and other crimes of all kinds. The people's courts were one of the supports of the National Liberation War. Their basic function at that time and immediately after the war was to punish traitors and war criminals. The people's courts dealt out punishment in accordance with the principles of international law and the declarations of the Allies. Yugoslav courts made logical distinctions between intentional and unintentional crimes, or those committed by misguided persons, and between persons who committed actual crimes and those who did not.

During the reconstruction period, the people's courts continued their fight against the enemies of the state and against those who tried to undermine the social system, economy, and legal order. Reactionary cliques attempted to continue their activity against the people, and imperialists tried to impede Yugoslav development and prevent the development of socialism. Former discredited politicians became agents of foreign imperialists for the purpose of creating disorder and discord. Lacking the support of the people, the imperialists tried to organize sabotage, espionage, and diversionary actions. Capitalist elements attempted to damage the people's economy with their speculations. In this period, the people's courts continued to protect the people's interests by punishing spies, saboteurs, diversionists, disorganizers, and thieves.

Some of the most important trials that took place are the following.

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PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERS
OF MIHAJLOVIC'S CHETNIKS

The traitorous role of Draza Mihajlovic and his organization was exposed in a public trial before the Supreme Court (Visi vojni sud) of the Yugoslav Army. The trial, held from 26 July to 6 August 1945, evoked much interest among the people and was attended by domestic and foreign press representatives. The confessions of the accused and a great deal of other evidence proved their guilt before the entire world.

On trial were Djura Djurovic, secretary of the Central National Committee of Draza Mihajlovic, editor of Ujedinjenje srpstva (United Serbs), and editor for radio information abroad in the Supreme Command of Draza Mihajlovic; Aleksandar Aksentijevic, former people's deputy and member of the Central National Committee; Mustafa Mulalic, former people's deputy and vice-president of the Central National Committee; Aleksandar Pavlovic, Bozidar Popovic, Aleksandar Popovic, Branislav Ivkovic, Ljubisa Trifunovic, Nikola Raspopovic, members of the Central National Committee, Vojislav Lukacevic, corps commander for Draza Mihajlovic; Ackim Slijepcevic, major in the former Yugoslav Army and adjutant general of the Supreme Command of Draza Mihajlovic; Dragutin Keserovic, major in the former Yugoslav Army and corps commander for Draza Mihajlovic; Vojin Vojinovic, srez commander; Todor Perovic, liaison officer with the German and Italian occupation commands; Branko Gasparevic, commander of the Espionage and Diversionary Group, Anton Schwartz, Gestapo officer and liaison officer between the Supreme Command of Draza Mihajlovic and the Gestapo; Mladen Terzic, chief of the information center for Serbia in the Espionage and Diversionary Group, Radomir Milosevic, lieutenant in the former Yugoslav Army and commander of espionage and terrorist groups in the Avala area, Momir Petrovic, radio-telegraph operator of an illegal radio station; Kosta Petrovic and Aleksandar Jovanovic, agents of the Espionage and Diversionary Group, Mihailo Mandic; Ljubica Popovic; Jovan Grkovic, captain in the former Yugoslav Army; and Radomir Perica, both members of the Espionage and Terrorist Group.

It was established during the trial that Djurovic, Aksentijevic, Mulalic, Pavlovic, Bozidar Popovic, Aleksandar Popovic, Ivkovic, Trifunovic, and Raspopovic joined Mihajlovic's organization during the occupation and became members of his Central National Committee, the organization's political management organ, although they knew that it was against the people, was traitorous, and was serving the occupation. They helped Draza Mihajlovic represent his traitorous activity as a national liberation movement against the occupation. This was done to obtain material and political assistance for the Chetniks, and to induce the world democracies to stop aiding the true National Liberation movement. Through the press and other means, they helped Mihajlovic deceive the uninformed and mobilize them to fight against the National Liberation movement, which was fighting against the occupation. By presenting a false picture of the situation in the country, they made Draza Mihajlovic popular at home and abroad and portrayed the Chetnik organization as the only organization that was fighting the enemy in Yugoslavia. They worked to destroy the unity of the Yugoslav people who were fighting against the occupation, promoted hatred of and slander about the National Liberation movement, and tried to organize the masses to fight against that movement.

It was proved that Chetnik commanders Lukacevic, Keserovic, and Vojinovic, on their own initiative and under instructions of Mihajlovic, fought against the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments independently and with German and Italian units. It was proved that they ordered persecutions of Partisan units, forcibly mobilized people for Chetnik units, looted entire villages, killed the population in masses, tortured, beat, and mistreated a great many patriots in Beran and Andrijevice srezes, organized purges in the Sandzak and other places where countless patriots were killed, ordered beatings,

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organized forcible requisitions of food for the Chetniks, and the like. Slijepcevic, adjutant general for Draza Mihajlovic, chief of staff for the notorious Colonel Bacevic, and commander of Hercegovina and eastern Bosnia, prepared radio messages to be sent abroad according to Mihajlovic's instructions.

Following the directives of Mihajlovic and other Chetnik commanders, Perovic established and maintained connections with Amigo, Piaziolli, and other Italian generals, as well as with General Fischer, Colonel Hersch, the German consul in Dubrovnik, the German political plenipotentiary for the Southeast, and other Germans. He also acted as Chetnik political representative to the Germans, conducted conferences with them, participated in the preparation of joint actions of Chetniks with occupation armed forces, and organized the supply of arms, ammunition, food, money and other materiel to the Chetniks by the Italians.

Gasparevic was a member of the German intelligence service. By order of Mihajlovic and the chief of the Jagdverband for the Southeast in Vienna, Gasparevic entered Serbia after its liberation to conduct espionage and terrorism. He actively fought Partisan units and sent reports to his superiors. As a member of the Gestapo, Schwartz was in contact with Mihajlovic's organization, received from it lists of patriots who should be arrested and killed, made agreements with Chetnik commanders concerning help to the Chetniks and the admission of wounded Chetniks into German hospitals, and carried to the chief of the Jagdverband in Vienna the report of the Supreme Command of Mihajlovic on mutual help and cooperation between Mihajlovic and the Germans. Terzic, Milosevic, Momir Petrovic, Kosta Petrovic, Aleksandar Jovanovic, Mandic, Ljubica Popovic, Grkovic, and Radomir Peric committed espionage and terrorism even after most of Yugoslavia was liberated. They maintained connections between Mihajlovic and his officials and agents, gathered and sent information to his organization, and helped spies and terrorists to move about the country and to hide from the authorities.

After exhaustive examination, the court sentenced to death seven ^{not specified} of these Chetnik commanders, prominent spies, and terrorists. The others were sentenced to from one to 20 years at hard labor.

THE TRIAL OF MIHAJLOVIC, MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, AND MEMBERS OF MEDIC'S GOVERNMENT

One of the most significant trials of traitors, war criminals, and collaborators arising out of the National Liberation War took place before the Military Council of the Supreme Court of Yugoslavia in Belgrade from 10 to 15 July 1946. Twenty-four traitors, war criminals, and collaborators headed by Draza Mihajlovic stood before the bar of justice to answer for crimes committed against the vital interests of the people. Attended by about 30,000 people from all parts of the country and 40 domestic and 60 foreign newspaper reporters, this trial, which was broadcast in its entirety, showed the world the traitorous and criminal work of the government-in-exile and reactionary groups surrounding it as well as of its representative, Draza Mihajlovic, whose Chetnik organization was an agency working for the Fascist pillagers during the National Liberation War.

Accused were Dragoljub Draza Mihajlovic, colonel of the general staff in the former Yugoslav Army, promoted during the war by the government-in-exile to the rank of army general, Minister of the Army of the government-in-exile, and chief of staff of the Supreme Command of the Yugoslav Army in the Fatherland; Stevan Moljevic, member of the staff of the Supreme Command of Draza Mihajlovic; Mladen Zujovic; Zivko Topalovic, head of the Socialist Party; Djuro Vilovic (the last three were members of the Executive Council of the Central

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National Committee of Mihajlovic's organization); Rade Radic, Chetnik commander in Bosnia and member of the Central National Committee; Slavcljub Vranjesevic, major in the former Yugoslav Army and Chetnik commander in western Bosnia; Milos Glisic, captain in the former Yugoslav Army and commander of the Chetnik Corps; Slobodan Jovanovic, vice president of the government-in-exile during the war and occupation, later president of that government, and deputy of the Minister of the Army; Bozidar Puric, former ambassador for and president of the government-in-exile; Momcilo Nincic, for many years a government minister in prewar Yugoslavia, and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the government-in-exile; Petar Zivkovic, general in the former Yugoslav Army, king's adjutant, president of the 6 January dictatorship of King Alexander, member of the government-in-exile, for some time its Minister of the Army, and assistant to the Supreme Commander of the Yugoslav Army; Radoje Knezevic, court minister abroad during the war; Milan Gavrilovic, former ambassador and member of the government-in-exile; Zivan Knezevic, major in the former Yugoslav Army, chief of the military cabinet of the government-in-exile, and military attache with Ambassador Fotic; Konstantin Fotic, assistant minister and minister abroad before the war, and ambassador in Washington of the government-in-exile; Dragomir Jovanovic, administrator of Belgrade before the war, president of the Belgrade Municipality during the occupation, chief of Serbian State Security, and Commissar Extraordinary for Belgrade, and Vracar and Grocane srezes; Tanasije Dinic, colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, during the occupation, Commissar Extraordinary of Personnel, Assistant Commissar of the Interior, Minister of the Interior, and Minister of Social Policy in Nedic's government; Velibor Jonic, before the war professor in the Military Academy, and during the occupation Commissar and Minister of Education in Nedic's government; Djura Dokic, general in the former Yugoslav Army and Minister of Transportation in Nedic's government; Kosta Musicki, colonel in the former Yugoslav Army and during the war commander and general of the Serbian Volunteer Corps; Bosko Pavlovic, chief of the State Police Guard in Zagreb before the war, deputy commander of the Serbian State Guard, and vice-president of Nedic's government; and Lazar Markovic and Kosta Kumanudi for many years ministers in prewar Yugoslavia.

The court found the accused guilty of betrayal of the national interest and of countless war crimes on the basis of numerous written documents (confiscated reports of subordinate commanders, orders of higher staffs of the Chetnik organization, telegrams, directives, letters, minutes, reports, pictures, and the like, evidence of many witnesses, and the pleas of guilty by the accused).

From the last half of 1941 through the war and enemy occupation, Draza Mihajlovic organized and commanded armed Chetniks known as the Chetniks of Draza Mihajlovic and the Yugoslav Armies of the Fatherland. Their aim was to support the occupation with armed action and terrorism in cooperation with the enemy and to suppress the armed insurrection and liberation struggle of the Serbian and other peoples of Yugoslavia.

To frustrate the National Liberation War and support the occupation, Mihajlovic established contact with enemy commanders and authorities; with Milan Nedic, president of the Serbian Government, and other known quislings in Serbia, Croatia, and elsewhere; organized a school for terrorists in Modrica in Bosnia, and maintained active political and military cooperation with the occupation and its quislings. Personally or through his commanders, he made agreements and contracts with the occupation for action against his own country; he received from the enemy armament, equipment, food, and other help for his Chetniks; he put his units under the command of the enemy in actions against the National Liberation Army; and he tried to destroy the unity of the Serbian people in their struggle against the enemy, inciting national and religious hatred and discord among the Yugoslav people. His Chetnik gangs massacred countless Croats, Moslems, and Serbians who would not submit to the occupation but fought for liberation. Mihajlovic and the traitorous government of which he was a minister used propaganda against the liberation struggle.

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Shortly before the country was liberated and he was politically and militarily defeated, Mihajlovic organized terrorist gangs and groups. In the school he organized for terrorists in Modrica, students were directed to terrorize and sabotage to help the enemy in his retreat, and to endanger democratic order in Yugoslavia.

In August 1941, Mihajlovic personally led an attack against a unit of the Valjevo Partisan Detachment in Planinica not far from Mionica, although he had made an agreement with the Valjevo Partisan Detachment that Partisans and Chetniks would not attack each other. Two Partisans were killed and several wounded on this occasion.

When the National Liberation uprising flared up in Serbia and started liberating the cities, Mihajlovic established contact with Nedic and made an agreement with him in September 1941 for cooperation in the struggle against the Partisans, and for their eventual extermination, and on the liquidation of the insurrection in Serbia. In accordance with this agreement, Nedic furnished financial help to Mihajlovic, persuaded the Germans not to fight the Chetniks, delegated a liaison officer to the Mihajlovic staff, and prepared a joint operational plan for the liquidation of Partisans in Serbia.

In September 1941, Mihajlovic ordered his commanders to attack Partisans in Pozega, which they had liberated from the Germans. On 1 November, he ordered his commanders to withdraw all units opposing the Germans and start a general offensive against the Partisans. This opened the way to German forces to penetrate liberated territory. Chetniks attacked Partisan units at Uzice, Ivanjica, Cacak, and Valjevo. On 20 November, contrary to the truce and cooperation agreement Mihajlovic had made with the representatives of the Supreme Command of Partisan Detachments, he ordered his commanders not to attack Germans. Afterwards, he ordered that they should cooperate openly with the enemy. Soon after, Mihajlovic personally met with German representatives of the German Military Command for Serbia, and with Gestapo Captain Matl and other German officers.

In the autumn of 1941, Mihajlovic's men organized Chetnik units in Montenegro, the Sandzak, and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Mihajlovic organized Chetniks in Dalmatia under the name of the Anti-Communist Volunteer Militia and put them under Italian command. In Slovenia, he organized Slovenian Chetniks into Blue Guards who openly and directly cooperated with the enemy and the quisling Slovenian White Guards.

Mihajlovic personally directed operations of Chetniks who, in cooperation with the Italians, fought the Partisans during the Third Enemy Offensive in the spring of 1942. On this occasion, Italians supplied the Chetniks with arms, ammunition, and food and even paid some of them.

At the end of 1942, Mihajlovic prepared the plan of operations for participation of Chetniks in the Fourth Enemy Offensive, in which several German and Italian divisions and Ustashi and Home Defense units participated. Mihajlovic commanded Chetnik units in this offensive through Major Ostojic until the final phase of the offensive at the Drina river, when Mihajlovic participated personally and had under his command certain units of the Italian Turinese Division. Occupation and Chetnik troops burned down and devastated entire areas and killed masses of civilians.

During the war and occupation, Mihajlovic and his commanders and their Chetnik units participated in a great many actions against Partisan Detachments and the National Liberation Army, sometimes independently and sometimes with the enemy and quisling armed units, such as the Ustashi, Ljotic's men, Nedic's Serbian State Guard, the White Guard, and others, especially in eastern and western Bosnia, Montenegro, the Sandzak, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Slovenia, and Serbia.

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Mihajlovic personally and through his commanders maintained connections with various quislings. His commanders made agreements and kept in close contact with Italians in Montenegro and Dalmatia, and with Ustashi in Bosnia-Hercegovina. After the Italian capitulation, Chetnik units all over the country placed themselves under German protection, started to cooperate openly with them, and received from them orders, arms, ammunition, and other equipment. In the winter of 1942, Mihajlovic established contact with reactionary elements in Croatia, such as Macek's agents, and others, and kept the connections alive until the end of the war. A united front against the National Liberation movement was the aim. He established contact and sent letters in March 1945 to Archbishop Stepinac and Ante Pavelic, the organizer of the massacre of the Serbian and Croatian people.

Mihajlovic and his Chetnik commanders conducted purges of Partisans through mass killings, massacres, and tortures of sympathizers, followers, co-workers and families of members of the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments, and burned, destroyed, and looted their property. Chetniks shot to death about 500 captured Partisans and their followers in Brajici in November 1941; on the night of 13-14 November 1941, Mihajlovic ordered handed over to the Serbian State Guard in Slovac about 365 captured Partisans, although he knew they would be delivered to the Germans; the Germans actually killed about 270 of them and sent the rest to a concentration camp. Mihajlovic's commander Ajdacic stabbed to death 13 Partisan sympathizers near Kosjeric. Among them were two teachers who were raped before being tortured with a red-hot iron and killed. Chetniks killed about 30 Partisans near Ravna Gora on 4 November 1941. The Chetniks and Germans killed 80 members of the National Liberation movement in Cacak in December 1941. A mixed German-Chetnik court in a single trial sentenced 12 Partisan followers to death in Pozega Srez in December 1941. In December 1941 and January 1942, Chetniks stabbed to death over 2,000 Moslem men, women, and children in the Foca, Gorazde, and Cajnice areas.

In December 1941 and during 1942, Mihajlovic's Chetniks arrested and delivered to the Germans thousands of Partisan followers from various sections of Serbia, whom the Germans murdered in the Banjica, Nis, Uzice, Cacak, and other concentration camps. The Chetniks themselves killed thousands of Partisan followers, looted many villages, clubbed thousands of people, and raped a large number of women and girls from Partisan families. In June 1942, the Chetniks set fire to a hospital containing ten seriously wounded Partisans in the Cacak area. In June 1942, a detachment of Mihajlovic's Chetniks took 25 Partisan followers from a jail in Niksic and, aided by the Italians, shot them. Chetniks butchered about 2,500 Moslems and burned down villages in the Jahorina and Ustjokolina areas. In September 1942, Chetniks killed about 900 Croatians, skinned several Catholic priests alive, and burned 17 villages in the Makarska area. In October 1942 in joint action with the Italians, Chetniks killed about 2,500 Moslems and Croatians and burned a large number of villages in the Prozor area. Chetniks and Italians killed 109 Croatian Partisan sympathizers in Gate, Miklice, and Cislo in Dalmatia. In the autumn of 1942 when the Chetniks attacked Prozor, they butchered about 100 Moslems. In December 1942, Chetniks killed 160 peasants in Brajnica (eastern Bosnia) and nearby villages, and burned Brajnica and several other villages.

In January 1943, Chetniks killed 400 men and 1,000 Moslem women children and completely burned 33 villages in Bje-lopolve Srez. In February 1943, Chetniks butchered 1,200 men and 2,000 old men, women, and children, looted and burned about 2,000 houses in the Pljevlja, Cajnice, and Foca areas. From July 1942 to March 1943, Chetniks sentenced to death and killed about 1,000 Partisans and peasants in Montenegro, because they participated in the National Liberation movement in Montenegro. In mid-July 1943, Chetniks discovered in Cikota 80 wounded members of the First Proletarian Division, and handed them over to the Germans, who killed them. In July 1943, the Chetniks discovered 120 wounded

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members of the First and Second Proletarian Brigade in Bisera near Birac and betrayed them to the Germans, who killed them. In December 1943, Chetniks butchered 137 captured Partisans near Bosansko Grahovo. In December 1943, Chetniks butchered 72 persons in Tranci Near Belgrade, including a 2-year-old child and a 3-month old infant.

In May 1944, Chetniks discovered a Partisan hospital in Jastrebac and killed 24 wounded patients and four nurses. In May 1944, Chetniks discovered a Partisan hospital in Semberija and killed about 300 wounded. Chetniks killed and massacred smaller groups of up to 20 persons in various areas. They mistreated and beat tens of thousands of persons. Mihajlovic's commanders provided the occupation and quislings with lists of followers of the National Liberation movement, on the basis of which people were arrested and killed. The Belgrade Chetnik organization cooperated closely with Nedic's Special Police in exterminating Partisan followers in Belgrade. The above-mentioned crimes are only a small part of the crimes committed by the Chetniks during the National Liberation War on the orders and instructions of Mihajlovic.

The accused commanders also participated in the following crimes. Radic organized and directed attacks on Partisan units and hospitals; on one occasion he killed 60 leaders of the National Liberation movement in Cemerica. He made an agreement with Ustashi General Brozovic and the German command in Banja Luka for joint action against Partisans. As the commander of all Chetnik units in western Bosnia, he and the Germans and Ustashi conducted attacks against the National Liberation Army and Partisan detachments. Vranjesevic, chief of staff for Radic and other Chetnik commanders, organized and conducted attacks with the Germans and Italians against Partisans, participated in the Fourth and Fifth Enemy Offensives, and on the orders of Mihajlovic organized the Black Threes (Crna Trojke) and Flying brigades to hunt down and liquidate Partisans and their sympathizers. After the liberation of a part of Yugoslavia, on Mihajlovic's order, Radic organized the killing of Partisan couriers and soldiers of the Yugoslav Army. Glisic organized and conducted many attacks on Partisan units, and participated in the organization, preparation, and battles of the Third Enemy Offensive.

It was proved beyond doubt that Moljevic, Topalovic, Zujovic, and Vilovic, who were Mihajlovic's political collaborators and closest advisers, directed the traitorous Ravna Gora movement on orders of the government-in-exile. They organized star chamber courts and, with the help of Ravna Gora organizations, killed patriots, denounced anti-Fascists to the enemy, conducted forcible mobilizations and requisitions for Chetniks, helped Mihajlovic in every way, and spread false and traitorous propaganda for Mihajlovic.

The trial also proved that Slobodan Novakovic and other members and co-workers of the government-in-exile constantly and stubbornly carried out the policy of helping the occupation and suppressing the National Liberation movement. For this purpose they issued orders, they provided Mihajlovic with constant moral, political, and financial help; they represented him as the leader of the resistance and helped him in the struggle against the National Liberation Army by sending him arms, ammunition, and other war equipment; they decorated his commanders and the like. They maintained connections with Nedic and other quislings in the country for the purpose of establishing a united front against the National Liberation movement, incited fratricidal war among the Yugoslav people, ordered Mihajlovic to establish star-chamber courts, and encouraged Chetniks and quislings to commit crimes and terrorism.

It was proved that Jovic, Dacic, Dokic, and Jovanovic, who were members of Nedic's quisling government, and Musicki and Pavlovic, their military and police leaders, openly served the occupation, organized the State to suit the enemy's needs and the Special Police as a branch of the Gestapo; terrorized and

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arrested sympathizers and members of the National Liberation movement and members of their families; took hostages and delivered them to the Germans, who killed them at Cacak, Uzice, Valjevo, Sabac, and elsewhere; committed independently and in cooperation with the Germans mass massacres of people as at Kragujevac, where 7,000 were killed, at Kraljevo, and elsewhere; collaborated with the Germans in deporting tens of thousands of people to concentration camps, where they were tortured and killed, as at Banjica, Mis, Jajinci, and elsewhere; helped the occupation deport the populace to forced and slave labor in Germany; closely cooperated with and helped the occupation loot the people's and state property; maintained transportation for the enemy's purposes; organized various military organizations, such as the Serbian State Guard and Serbian Volunteer Corps to help the occupation against the National Liberation Army and the Partisan Detachments, collaborated and helped Mihaljovic and his Chetniks; conducted Nazi propaganda and introduced Fascism into every area of public life; and were the executors and conductors of the plundering policy of the Fascist invaders of Yugoslavia.

Lazar Markovic and Kosta Kumanudi participated in a conference organized by the Gestapo in Belgrade in 1941 and signed the Appeal to the Serbian People, which asked the Serbian people to be loyal to the occupation and destroy anyone who tried to resist the occupation, and incited crimes against the people who had started to fight against the occupation. Markovic and Kumanudi participated in another conference organized by the Gestapo, proposed Nedic as the president of the Serbian government, and supported his quisling government politically. Markovic encouraged hatred between Serbians and Croats in various pamphlets, and made arrangements for Mihaljovic and his Chetniks to enter Belgrade as its liberators following the German retreat. After the liberation, he continued his work against the people by spreading falsehoods about the people's authority, and demanded demobilization of the army and protection for traitors who had fled abroad, with the aim of undermining the people's authority and Yugoslavia's defensive capabilities.

The people's court sentenced to death 11 (not specified) of the above-named traitors and criminals. The others were sentenced to 18 months to 20 years at hard labor. These sentences were approved by the people.

TRIAL OF MILE BUDAK AND MEMBERS OF THE USTASHI GOVERNMENT

The trial of a group of Ustashi criminals with Mile Budak at their head took place before the Military Court of the Yugoslav Second Army in Zagreb on 6 June 1945. The accused were functionaries who held high offices in the Independent State of Croatia, members of the Ustashi government, and close co-workers of Ustashi criminal Ante Pavelic as follows: Mile Budak, Pavelic's assistant chief, diplomatic representative in Germany, and Minister of Education; Nikola Mandic, president of the Ustashi government, Jura Rukavina, Ustashi colonel; Ivan Vidjovic, president of the Ustashi mobile star chamber court, Julije Makenec, head of a srez before the war, chief of the Spiritual Education of Ustashi Youth organization, and Minister of Education of the Ustashi government; Pavao Canki, Minister of Justice and Religion in the Ustashi government; Ademaga Masic, Pavelic's assistant chief; Lavoslav Milic, general in the former Yugoslav Army and lieutenant general in the Independent State of Croatia; and Bruno Nardeli, chief of the Civil Administration for Dalmatia.

The court established that the accused were in the service of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany before the war, and then organized or were connected with the antinational, Fascist, terrorist, and traitorous Ustashi organization. The accused worked toward the establishment of the Independent State of Croatia when it was established, they were placed in key positions and transformed Croatia into a German colony and concentration camp, where people were subjected to the cruelest terrorism and banditry. They provoked fratricidal war between

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Serbiens and Croatians, tried to destroy the unity of the Croatian people in their struggle against the occupation, and obstructed the unified struggle of the Yugoslav people against the German and Italian invaders.

The accused inspired, organized, or participated in the mass massacres of Yugoslav people throughout Croatia; namely, in Gospic, Jadovno, Slunj, Varcar Vakuf, Bihac, Mitrovica, Slavonska Pozega, Djakovo, Kovin, Drnis, Mostar, Livno, and many other places. Concentration camps and Ustashi police jails were established under their management and instructions in Jasenovac, Stara Gradiska, Djakovo, Lepoglava, Jastrebarsko, Koprivnica, Kruscica, Rab, Pag, Vir, Molat, Kraljevci, Zagreb (the jails on Ksaver, Savska Cesta, and Zvonimirova ulica), and many other places where hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children were tortured in the most bestial ways and killed. Mass deportations, looting, burning, and destruction of the people and their property took place in Lika, Banija, Kordun, Bosnia, Dalmatia, the Croatian Primorje, Gorski Kotar, and other places.

The accused organized the forcible deportation of Yugoslav people to slave labor in Germany. They forcibly mobilized people for the Fascist army. Their armed organizations cooperated with the enemy and Chetnik units against the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments. In the battle at Kozara in 1942, not counting captured members of the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments, the accused captured about 70,000 persons who were later shot or starved to death in concentration camps. They used all their power to establish Fascism in the country, issued discriminatory laws, and put the country at the mercy of the enemy.

In his capacity as quartermaster general, Milic furnished supplies to the armed forces of the Independent State of Croatia, forces which served the occupation and committed mass massacres, killings, lootings, and burnings of Yugoslav property. Under Nardeli's administration, the infamous Zablace camp near Sibenik was established, and mass killings were committed in Vilice, Dubrava, Poljaci, and Sinj.

The court found the accused guilty of treason and war crimes and sentenced seven, (not specified), including Budak, to death; one to life imprisonment, and two to 20 years at hard labor.

TRIAL OF USTASHI MILITARY LEADERS

From 13 to 19 September 1945, a second group of Ustashi war criminals was put on trial before the Military Council of the Supreme Court of Yugoslavia. Thirty-four persons were accused, including Ustashi, Home Defense generals, and high military officials who directed military staffs and armed forces against the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments and committed countless bloody crimes.

Accused were Artur Gustovic, colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, general of the Independent State of Croatia, division commander, and inspector of infantry in Pavelic's Supreme Headquarters, Djuro Brusic, brigadier general in the former Yugoslav Army, general of the Independent State of Croatia, and chief of Pavelic's Supreme Headquarters; Marko Greguric, colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, general of the Independent State of Croatia, division commander, and commander of Zagreb; Tomislav Bertic, major in the former Yugoslav Army, general of the Independent State of Croatia, partisan colonel, and chief of staff (glavar stožera) of the Ministry of Armed Forces; Slavko Skoliber, lieutenant colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, general of the Independent State of Croatia, Ustashi colonel, and chief of the Police Section in the Ministry of the Interior; Julije Fric, lieutenant colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, general of the Independent State of Croatia, and assistant commander of the Third Mountain Group (Gorska zdruza); Ivan Tomasevic, colonel in the former

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Yugoslav Army, general of the Independent State of Croatia, and commander of various Ustashi armed units; Vladimir Metikos, lieutenant colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, general of the Independent State of Croatia, Ustashi colonel, and commander of various Ustashi armed units; Ivan Markulj, colonel in the Yugoslav Army, general in the Independent State of Croatia, Ustashi colonel, and commander of Pavelic's armed units on the Eastern Front; Zvonimir Stimakovic, lieutenant colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, general in the Independent State of Croatia, and commander of the Fourth Fighter Group; Franjo Dzal, major in the former Yugoslav Army, general in the Independent State of Croatia, and commander of the Fourth Fighter Group; Franjo Dzal, major in the former Yugoslav Army, colonel of the Independent State of Croatia, Ustashi colonel, and commander of Ustashi air units on the Eastern Front; Zlatko Sintic, lieutenant colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, colonel of the Independent State of Croatia, chief of staff of the Ustashi Air Force, and adjutant to the Minister of Armed Forces; Hinko Hubl, lieutenant colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, colonel of the Independent State of Croatia, and chief of staff of the Ustashi Air Force Command, Vladimir Majer, lieutenant in the former Yugoslav Army, Ustashi lieutenant colonel, and commander of various Ustashi units; Miroslav Slaher, lieutenant colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, colonel of the Independent State of Croatia, and commander of various Ustashi armed units; Nikola Mikec, major in the former Yugoslav Army, lieutenant colonel of the Independent State of Croatia, and commander of various Ustashi air units; Muhamed Hromic, captain of warship in the former Yugoslav Navy, general of the Independent State of Croatia, and member of the Ustashi Intelligence Service; Bogdan Mutejic, colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, general of the Independent State of Croatia, and commander of various Ustashi armed units (Fifth Division, Second Mountain Group, and others), Ivan Severovic, lieutenant colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, colonel of the Independent State of Croatia, and commander of various Ustashi armed units; Dragutin Mesic, lieutenant colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, colonel of the Independent State of Croatia, and commander of various Ustashi armed units; Petar Sabljak, captain in the former Yugoslav Army and Ustashi lieutenant colonel; Antun Suh, captain in the former Yugoslav Army, lieutenant colonel of the Independent State of Croatia, and assistant to the Ustashi Air Force attache in Berlin; Dragutin Canic, colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, colonel of the Independent State of Croatia, and commander of the Ustashi Gendarmerie Regiment; Zvonimir Jaksic, major in the former Yugoslav Army and colonel of the Independent State of Croatia; Mica Micic, captain of frigate in the former Yugoslav Navy, colonel of the Independent State of Croatia, and member of the Ustashi Intelligence Service; Antun Nardeli, lieutenant colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, general of the Independent State of Croatia, and commander of various Ustashi armed units; Franjo Dolacki, colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, general of the Independent State of Croatia, and commander of various Ustashi armed units; Anzelko Grabric, captain in the former Yugoslav Army and lieutenant colonel of the Independent State of Croatia; Ivan Kurelec, major in the former Yugoslav Army; Rudolf Salic, major in the former Yugoslav Army and colonel of the Independent State of Croatia; Romuald Marola, lieutenant colonel in the former Yugoslav Army and general of the Independent State of Croatia; Josip Salic, lieutenant colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, general of the Independent State of Croatia, and commander of various Ustashi armed units, and Zvonimir Rajic, major in the former Yugoslav Army and lieutenant colonel of the Independent State of Croatia.

The accused committed treason and war crimes by joining Pavelic's quisling army. As officers of the former Yugoslav Army, they aided the disintegration of the state, aided the enemy in its occupation and looting of the country, and recruited citizens for Home Defense and Ustashi units. They obeyed the enemy's orders, followed directives of Pavelic's government, and commanded Home Defense and Ustashi units in the war against their own people and against the National Liberation Army. As commanders of Home Defense and Ustashi units, most of them independently, or in conjunction with German, Italian, or Chetnik units,

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contrary to international law and all the rules of war, committed terrible crimes against the people of Yugoslavia by killing civilians and wounded members of the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments. They burned and looted villages and cities, deported the populace to concentration camps and to forced labor in Germany, and exterminated Serbians and Croatian patriots. Massacres, burning, and looting took place under their command in Kozara, Lika, Topusko, Slunj, Petrova Gora, Prijedor, Bosanski Novi, Kostajnica, Psunj, Papuk, Han Pijesak, Vlasenica, Pokuplje, Foca, Daruvar, Bjelovar, Mostar, Glina, Banja Luka, Krizevci, and other places.

Markulj, Dzal, and Mikec participated in the battles on the Eastern Front, where Markulj's unit especially looted and terrorized the civilian population behind the Poltava-Khar'kov-Stalino front line

After 7 days, the court sentenced seven to death, and sentenced five to 20 years, six to 15 years, two to 5 years, and three to 3 years at hard labor. One of the accused was found not guilty. [Names of individuals sentenced were not specified.]

TRIAL OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE UTASHI GOVERNMENT

A third group of Ustashi criminals was put on trial before the Supreme Court of Croatia in Zagreb from 29 May to 4 June 1947. With Kvaternik at their head, they represented Pavelic's most intimate collaborators and advisers.

The accused were Slavko Kvaternik, Minister of Home Defense, and commander of the armed forces of the Independent State of Croatia; Mehmed Alajbegovic, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Independent State of Croatia; Osman Kulenovic, vice-president of the government and envoy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Independent State of Croatia; Ivan Percevic, chief of Pavelic's war office; and Sigfried Kase, envoy and minister plenipotentiary of Germany in Croatia

Kvaternik worked with Pavelic on strengthening and developing the terrorist Ustashi organization long before the war. He was in close contact with the German intelligence service from the moment that Hitler came to power in Germany. Immediately before the capitulation of Yugoslavia, sometime after 27 March 1941, he broadened his activity to weaken resistance for the purpose of handing over the country to the enemy. Following the orders of German agents and spies, such as Hitler's special agent Doctor Wesermann, Schuster, and others, Kvaternik held several conferences in Zagreb to further this purpose. In addition to German agents and Ustashi such as Budak and others, people in whom Macek had confidence, such as Dr Lamer, Frkovic, Kosak, and others, attended the conferences.

As Pavelic's main agent and following German directives, Kvaternik proclaimed the Independent State of Croatia on 10 April 1941, before Yugoslavia capitulated. This was done in agreement with Macek who appealed to his followers to cooperate with the Ustashi government. In the name of the Ustashi Government, Kvaternik participated in making the Rome Agreement which handed over to Italy most of Dalmatia including Boka Kotorska, part of the Croatian Primorje, and most of the Dalmatian islands. He was Pavelic's right-hand man in issuing and carrying out criminal measures and bloody and traitorous acts prevalent in the Independent State of Croatia. He participated in issuing and carrying out decrees which led to the organization of police, military, and paramilitary armed forces; and military, war, and star-chamber courts, which were intended to suppress any resistance. He participated in issuing and executing orders enacting a system of state banditry in which the above organizations committed countless war crimes, and the mass arrest of Jews, gypsies,

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Serbians, and Croatian patriots. He took part in organizing concentration camps all over Croatia in which arrested persons and captured Partisans were bestially tortured and killed. He participated in issuing orders to deport tens of thousands of people from concentration camps or from their homes to forced and slave labor in Germany. He instigated and issued orders for countless arrests, tortures, murders, burning and devastation of entire areas, retaliatory actions, and purges in Kordun, Banija, Bosanska Krajina, Lika, and other places.

Next to Pavelic, he was the foremost leader of military actions and operations against the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments. He participated in the preparation of plans for the enemy's offensives against the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments. He put at the disposal of the enemy Ustashi, Home-Defense, and Gendarmerie troops, and sent the Croatian Legion to the Eastern Front. Kvaternik made an agreement with the Germans to deport 170,000 Slovenians from Slovenia to Croatia, and the same number of Serbians from Croatia to Serbia, which he partially completed. He assumed the obligation that Croatia would bear all the expenses of the German occupation army. He allowed Germans and Italians to exploit Croatia's bauxite, iron ores, petroleum, and the like. In pursuing the total subjugation of the Independent State of Croatia to the Fascist invaders, he met with Hitler and Mussolini, worked on introducing Fascist methods into all branches of social life, and put at the disposal of the enemy armed forces, the entire state machinery, transportation, and the national economy.

The other accused Ustashi officials, being the highest state executives in the Independent State of Croatia and the closest co-workers and advisers of Pavelic and his government, were direct participants in the planning and execution of the traitorous activity and war crimes mentioned.

As Hitler's representative in Croatia during the occupation, Kase suggested, initiated, and participated in issuing the measures and committing the war crimes outlined above. Through the government of the Independent State of Croatia, he robbed the Croatian people, transformed the country into a Fascist land, looted national property, and initiated and participated in the enemy's offensives against the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments at Kozara and elsewhere. He inaugurated agreements between Ustashi and Chetniks and subjugated the Croatian people to German imperialist plans.

The court sentenced all the accused to death.

TRIAL OF ERIC LISAK AND ALOJZIJE STEPINAC

In their traitorous work, Pavelic's quisling government and Ustashi enjoyed the full support of Zagreb's Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac and a number of Catholic priests. The support given to the Ustashi government by Stepinac made the accomplishment of many crimes much easier. Even after the liberation, Stepinac continued his work against the people by collaborating with the Ustashi. Stepinac was therefore put on trial before the Supreme Court of Croatia in Zagreb from 9 September to 11 October 1946.

Also brought to trial were the following: Eric Lisak, one of Pavelic's most trusted men and one of the most influential Ustashi, with whom Stepinac was in contact after the liberation, Ustashi colonel, director of public order and security, and state secretary in the Ministry of the Interior of the Independent State of Croatia; Ivan Galic, secretary to Archbishop Stepinac; Josip Sirocki, teacher of religion, Djuro Maric, priest and Ustashi captain; Pavle Gulin, veterinarian, Josip Crnkovic, draftsman; Modesto Martincic, head of the Franciscan Province in Zagreb; Kreso Klemen, Superior of the Franciscan

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Monastery in Zagreb; Mamerto Margetic, Franjo Tiburcicja Pavlek, Mirko-Krivin Kolednjak, Josip-Valerije Vidovic, Stjepan-Pio Svasta, Ivan-Leopold Ivankovic, and Josip-Mladen Majnovic.

Eric Lisak was accused of many serious crimes. As director of public order and security of the Ministry of Interior of the Independent State of Croatia from May to August 1941, he organized the first police force in Karlovac Srez and elsewhere, which started to persecute the populace, especially Serbians and Jews.

As Pavelic's personal adjutant from August 1941 to August 1942, Lisak was his closest assistant and one of the organizers of the persecution of thousands of Croats, Serbians, Jews, peasants, blue-collar workers, and intelligentsia. As second assistant to General Sabljak, and inspector general of the armed forces of the Independent State of Croatia, Lisak organized the Ustashi Army between August 1942 and October 1943. This army committed mass murders, deportations to concentration camps, burning, and looting.

As chief of police of the Frigorje area from October 1943 to September 1944, he was in charge of all arrests made by the police; he also proposed deportations to concentration camps and the killing of citizens, and administered the intelligence service in the area. Thus, he helped Ustashi Major Ivanovic hang 60 civilians in Gornja Stubica on 23 January 1944.

From September 1944 until the liberation, as director of the Main Directorate of Public Order and Security of the Independent State of Croatia, Lisak directed the Intelligence Service of the Independent State of Croatia, organized and ordered individual and mass arrests, deportations to concentration camps, and killings. He was the supervisor and administrator of all concentration camps in Croatia, in which a large number of Croats, Serbians, and Jews were bestially tortured and murdered.

Lisak was also responsible for the following crimes. He sent a circular to all regional police authorities and other police units on 28 December 1944, in which he ordered them to adhere strictly to directives on retaliatory measures against citizens and on cooperation with military and other armed forces in executing such measures. Consequently, many retaliatory murders were committed throughout Croatia during this period. From 7 August 1944 until the liberation, he ordered 413 citizens hanged or shot to death in retaliation at Precec, Ostine, and Jablanac near Zaprudic, Nova Gradiska, Sveti Ivan Zelina, Maksimir near Zagreb, and other places. He ordered many persons deported to Lepoglava and other concentration camps between August 1944 and January 1945, none of whom returned alive. During the same period, masses of innocent victims were killed in Jasenovac, Gradiska, Lepoglava, and other concentration camps administered by him. For instance, 700 to 800 Serbians were killed on one occasion at Mlaka and Jablanac. A large number of inmates of Jasenovac camp were killed between October 1944 and January 1945; they were brought completely naked to the Sava river and there butchered or bludgeoned to death. In April 1945 before the retreat, almost all the inmates of Lepoglava camp were killed, while almost all the inmates in Jasenovac camp were killed at the same time by Luburic /not identified/.

From May to August 1945 after escaping from the country, Lisak worked in Austria with Pavelic, Moskov, and others on the organization of terrorist activities in Yugoslavia. He organized armed terrorist groups in St Gertraud and other camps in Austria where there were Ustashi. He intended to smuggle these groups into Yugoslavia, where they were to take the name of Crusaders (Krizari) and obstruct the rehabilitation and development of the country and continue looting, killing, and other terrorism.

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To fulfill these plans, Lisak entered Yugoslavia on Pavelic's order, with the purpose of taking over the leadership of these terrorist groups and organizing unified terrorist activity. He entered Yugoslavia with forged documents, came to Zagreb in the middle of September 1945, and established contact with Archbishop Stepinac through Pavelic's relative, Anca Porges, and Macek's confidential agents. He met Alojzije Stepinac and his secretary, Ivan Salic, informed them about the plans of Ustashi criminals abroad, and asked and received information on the situation in the country so he could intensify terrorist activity and establish strong connections abroad. He met Giuseppe Masucci, secretary to Marcone, the papal delegate in Croatia, and received data on the country, which he intended to utilize in carrying out the planned crimes.

It was proved that Archbishop Stepinac visited Kvaternik on 12 April 1941 and offered congratulations on the proclamation of the Independent State of Croatia, while the battle with the German and Italian invaders was still in progress. Stepinac also paid an official visit to Pavelic on 16 April 1941. In the first days of the occupation, he arranged a dinner for Ustashi emigres and posed for photographs with them.

On 28 April 1941, Stepinac issued an official circular urging the priests of the Zagreb Archbishopric and the devout to cooperate with the Independent State of Croatia. On 20 June 1941, after the Bishops' Conference decided to cooperate with Ustashi authorities, Stepinac led the episcopate to an audience with Pavelic, addressed Pavelic as chief of the Independent State of Croatia, and promised sincere and loyal cooperation. Following Stepinac's appeal hundreds of priests started cooperating actively with the enemy, resulting in treasonous and criminal activity. Some priests even joined the enemy's intelligence service. By his stand, Stepinac encouraged the priests, who were Ustashi of long standing, to commit treason, disarm the Yugoslav army, and organize Ustashi governments, commissions, camps, fortifications, and the like.

As president of the Bishop's Conference administering all organizations of the Catholic Action and having complete control of the entire Catholic press, Stepinac had these organizations and the Catholic press help the occupation, Pavelic, and the Independent State of Croatia. The press, completely Ustashi and Fascist in spirit, hiding behind a clerical and religious facade, spread falsehoods against the National Liberation movement, and incited religious, national, and racial hatred for the benefit of the occupation and against the National Liberation movement. All organizations belonging to the Catholic Action, including the Grand Crusading Brotherhood (Veliko krizarsko bratstvo), Grand Crusading Sisterhood (Veliko krizarsko sestarstvo), and Home Education (Domagoj) cooperated with the Ustashi and became the core and pillars of the Ustashi movement.

Stepinac utilized and transformed traditional religious festivals into political manifestations for Pavelic and his Ustashi bandits. He used his sermons, as at Marija Biscrica in 1942 and 1944, to support the Ustashi and glorify the Independent State of Croatia and Pavelic. From 1941 until the liberation, he celebrated Solemn Masses on 10 April every year to commemorate the establishment of the Independent State of Croatia. He transformed the holy day of St Anthony into a political manifestation for Pavelic by ordering all subordinate priests to serve solemn masses on that day for Pavelic (whose name day it was).

At the opening of the Croatian Assembly on 24 February 1942, Stepinac and Zagreb canons, priests, and monks, celebrated a Solemn Mass, welcoming Pavelic and members of the assembly at the entrance to St Mark's church and greeting Pavelic with a speech which was carried by the whole Ustashi and Catholic press. Stepinac expressed his solidarity with the German and Italian occupation in every possible way by participating in numerous official events, celebrations,

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and receptions arranged by representatives of German and Italian occupation authorities in Zagreb, such as the celebration of the Fascist march on Rome, and the like.

Stepinac was the head of a council of three which conducted the forcible conversion of Orthodox Serbians to Catholicism and he blessed these conversions. Mass murders were committed by Ustashi and Ustashi priests in the process of carrying out such forcible conversions.

At the beginning of 1942, the Vatican appointed Stepinac Military Vicar of Pavelic's Ustashi and Home Defense. He thus became the highest military priest in Pavelic's army, with supervision over all military priests, who were encouraging Ustashi and Home Defense units to commit crimes. Sometimes they themselves committed crimes and conducted propaganda for the Ustashi. At the beginning of 1944, Stepinac approved the publication of a prayerbook entitled Hrvatski vojnik (Croatian Soldier), which glorified the notorious Ustashi criminals, and stated that service to the occupation and loyalty to Pavelic were religious duties.

In his Christmas message of December 1944, Stepinac asked Croatian workers to go to work in Germany because it was their religious and patriotic duty to do so. When help was collected for the Ustashi Legion on the Eastern Front, Stepinac contributed cigarettes, rosaries, religious medals, and other things to raise the morale of Ustashi bandits who were fighting against the USSR.

In 1944 and 1945, Stepinac established close connections with Pavelic and Macek, who were in contact with traitors, such as Mihajlovic, Rupnik, and Rozman. Stepinac held negotiations with Pavelic and Macek to establish a unified front, and requested armed intervention from abroad and occupation of the country by foreign imperialists. The aim was to prolong the occupation and thereby save the Independent State of Croatia, or maintain its authority in some form and prevent the victory of the people.

In the second half of March 1945, when the Ustashi government was almost finished, he organized the Bishops' Conference upon request of the president of the government and by order of Pavelic. This was done to get the Catholic bishops to save the Ustashi war criminals. Consequently, a message was issued by the bishops which defended the Ustashi and their crimes.

Before the capitulation of the Independent State of Croatia, Stepinac secreted in the Archbishop's palace in Zagreb the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Pavelic's chancellery, and recordings of Pavelic's speeches delivered during his stay in Italy and Croatia. In trying to save the Ustashi creation, the Independent State of Croatia, Stepinac held talks with Pavelic's delegates, visited Macek in company with Ustashi Colonel Moskov, and discussed ways and means of saving it.

After the liberation, Stepinac systematically propagated the hope that the old regime would return soon and spread falsehoods against the people's authorities. He battled against the court sentences of Ustashi and other war criminals, proclaiming these sentences to be persecution of the church, religion, and priests, as well as extermination of the Croatian people. Inspired by the work, stand, and statements of the archbishop, many Ustashi priests, priests who were Ustashi sympathizers, and other enemies of the people gathered and organized Ustashi bands hid from the people's authorities, propagandized among them, and urged them to commit crimes, such as the killing of Yugoslav citizens and looting of their property.

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In the second half of September 1945, Stepinac received Eric Lisak in the archbishop's palace, although he knew that Lisak had returned to Yugoslavia to commit terrorism. He also received two letters from Ante Moskov, Ustashi colonel and commander of Pavelic's personal guard, who was sent to Yugoslavia for the same reason. Stepinac approved and covered up the terrorist activity of his secretary, Ivan Salic, and priest Josip Simecak. He encouraged them to continue their activity against the people, so that they, together with Pavle Gulin, and Josip Crnkovic became a central leadership for various terrorist groups.

Salic, who had introduced Lisak to Stepinac, later acted as go between for Stepinac, Lisak, and Moskov. Salic kept Lisak hidden, provided him with information on the situation in Yugoslavia, provided Ustashi Major Medvidovic with material help, cooperated with Gulin in organizing Ustashi-Crusader groups, and blessed flags for Ustashi Crusader groups.

With the exception of Stjepan Svast, Ivan-Leopold Ivankovic, and Josip-Mladen Majnarić, the other defendants recruited people's enemies for Ustashi-Crusader groups, provided them with arms, collected various materials for them, distributed pamphlets against the state, conducted propaganda for the Ustashi, provided Ustashi criminals with forged documents to assure them freedom of movement, provided contact between individual Ustashi, helped organize Ustashi-Crusader groups, helped them return from abroad to Yugoslavia or to leave Yugoslavia, and secreted gold and other valuables seized by Ustashi when they killed citizens.

After exhaustive hearings, a great deal of evidence, and confessions made by almost all the accused, the court found them guilty of the highest treason, worst war crimes, and other criminal acts against the people and the state. Two were sentenced to death, 11 were sentenced to 6 months to 16 years at hard labor, and three were acquitted (Names not specified.)

During the trial, numerous telegrams and letters arrived from individuals and from organizations from all sections of the country and from all classes of the people, which lauded the trial. The population accepted the court's sentence with satisfaction.

TRIAL OF LEO RUPNIK AND OTHERS

The role of the Slovenian quislings was the same as that of quislings in other parts of occupied Yugoslavia; namely, to keep the people in submission to the occupation and make it easier for the occupation to fulfill its plans for looting and exterminating the people. This role was taken over in Slovenia by Leo Rupnik and other Slovenian reactionaries. These quislings were put on trial before the Military Court of the Fourth Army from 21 to 30 August 1946. Masses of people attended the trial.

Accused were Leo Rupnik, division general in the former Yugoslav Army, chief of staff of a group of armies in the April war of 1941, and president of the Provincial Administration in Ljubljana; Erwin Roesener, high police commander and SS leader; Gregor Rohman, Bishop of Ljubljana; Miro Krek, minister in prewar Yugoslavia and minister of the government in exile; Milko Vizjak, colonel in the former Yugoslav Army, and Lovre Hacin, police administrator before and during the occupation in Ljubljana.

In April 1941, Rupnik prepared a written plan for the organization of the Ustashi army and handed it to Ustashi Colonel Lulic. After the capitulation, he collaborated closely with war criminals in Slovenia, including Italian generals Robotti and Orlando, and high commissioner Grazzini, as well as with the

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Italian Intelligence Service. After he was appointed chief of the Ljubljana region, he organized the state to suit the occupation, and prepared and proposed to Robotti a plan for the liquidation of Partisan units. He proposed which of the Yugoslav interned officers were to be released as Fascist sympathizers and which of them were to be kept in concentration camps as enemies of the occupation. After the capitulation of Italy, he was appointed chief of the Provincial Administration in Ljubljana by the Germans. He reorganized the civil administration and police, and enforced the occupation's orders by terrorism. He organized the intelligence service which collaborated with and sent information to the Gestapo and Hacin's police. Through the press, lectures, meetings, and the like, he spread Nazi propaganda. He organized the police administration which used terrorist methods in cooperation with the Gestapo and killed thousands of Slovenian patriots.

He helped the occupation, particularly Roesener and Hacin, in forcible deportations, mass killings, tortures, death sentences in concentration camps and forced labor, and confiscation of property of members or sympathizers of the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments. He organized into a new armed force the remnants of the White Guards and Blue Guards which fought against the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments. He and Roesener organized the Slovenian Home Defense, which swore allegiance to Hitler, fought against the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments, and committed many murders and other crimes against the anti-Fascists. He provided material help to Chetnik units under the command of Janez Martin-Crtomir. He inspired and supported propaganda against the National Liberation movement. He conducted a robbery policy first for the Italians and later for the German occupation. After the German capitulation and his escape, he worked abroad to organize traitorous elements, and units called Commands of Parts of the Yugoslav Army from remnants of the destroyed forces of Ljotic, Nedic, and the Slovenian Home Defense to support armed intervention against Yugoslavia, for which he also prepared a plan.

Roesener was instigator, organizer, and issuer of orders for mass murders, death sentences, mass destruction, tortures, and forced deportations to concentration camps. About 30,000 people were forcibly deported to Serbia and about 60,000 to slave labor in Germany. Mass shootings were committed, especially in Gorenjsko and Stajerska, where the number killed reached thousands. To exterminate the Slovenian people, Roesener ordered and executed mass arrests. Over 12,000 people were arrested in the Begunje area; some were killed and the rest deported to concentration camps or handed over to the Gestapo. He ordered the destruction and demolition of settlements, such as Radovna, Jamnik, Mokra, Gozd near Golnik, Drazgose, Pavol, Krzna Gora, Martinji Vrh, Kostanj, Gradisce, Jastrbac, and Kalise. Gradisce, Rozene, Hrastnik, Sovoden, and other villages were burned down, all males over 16 were killed, and other inhabitants deported. He ordered collective punishments, and forcibly mobilized citizens for German fighting military units. He ordered that captured members of the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments were to be shot or handed over to the Gestapo to be tortured, and also ordered Partisan hospitals to be destroyed. He killed Allied pilots who made forced landings. He organized the Slovenian Home Defense and the Gorenjsko Home Defense which committed mass murders.

Hacin participated in these and numerous other crimes. When he was police administrator under the Italian occupation, he committed mass arrests, killings, tortures, and deportations to concentration camps. He continued this work under the German occupation in full cooperation with Roesener.

Rupnik cooperated in these criminal activities with Roesener, and Rozman fully supported both. Immediately after the occupation started, Rozman went into service for the Italian occupation, and later for the German occupation.

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As Bishop of Ljubljana, Rozman instructed priests to work against the people and to collaborate with the occupation. He expressed his loyalty to the occupation in a memorandum to Mussolini. In agreement with General Robotti, he called into conference in the Bishop's palace representatives of former political parties with the purpose of obtaining their condemnation of the National Liberation movement. He condemned the National Liberation movement in speeches, circulars, and pastoral letters, representing it as a movement against Christ and religion. He sent denunciatory reports to Rome which resulted in night curfews in Ljubljana, the interning of former Yugoslav officers, and other repressive measures. He used the Catholic press for propaganda favoring the occupation against the National Liberation movement.

He supported the strengthening and development of the Anti-Communist Volunteer Militia, organized by gendarmerie elements according to instructions of the occupation, against the National Liberation movement of the Slovenian people. He was in close contact with the Gestapo, collaborated with Rupnik, and participated in the swearing in of Slovenian Home Defense troops, stating his full agreement with Nazi policy. Shortly before Germany capitulated, he joined the People's Council organized by the Slovenian Home Defense, Mihaljovic's Cnetniks, and others like them. He participated in sending telegrams to Krek and representatives of the Western Allies demanding the occupation of Slovenia and intervention against the Yugoslav Army.

As minister of the government in exile, Krek urged people not to resist the occupation, conducted propaganda for Brzda Mihaljovic and financed his units, and tried to destroy the unity of the Slovenian people in their struggle against the enemy. He spread lies about the National Liberation movement and maintained connections with collaborators in Slovenia (Natlican, Avsenek, and others), receiving reports from them through the Bishop and the Vatican. He supported Rozman and his Slovenian Union and the council of the Village Guards, which organized the closest collaboration with the enemy and established the traitorous White Guard and Home Defense units. He appealed to the people in radio speeches not to join the movement against the occupation, and advised the collaborators that active collaboration with the enemy was right. After the liberation, he established contact with imperialists and collaborators abroad, conducted slanderous propaganda against Yugoslavia, and worked against the state.

The court sentenced the first three to death and the other three to 15 to 20 years at hard labor.

TRAITOROUS AND ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES AFTER THE LIBERATION

Opposing the efforts, aims, and results of the vast majority of Yugoslavia, a small minority of people's enemies tried to hinder and destroy the efforts of the working people. Some of these enemies outside the People's Front tried on a counterrevolutionary platform to liquidate the revolutionary results of the National Liberation movement and reestablish the old order with the help of foreign imperialists. When these enemies did not succeed in an open fight against the results of the National Liberation movement, a second group appeared within the People's Front, trying to destroy the new state from within. These attempts were based on the advice and constant cooperation with intelligence services of imperialist countries.

These reactionaries aimed at undermining and sabotaging the Five-Year Plan and the development of socialism by sabotage, terrorism, espionage, propaganda, and the like. Espionage and terrorist organizations of bandits and traitors were organized in Yugoslavia with the help of the foreign intelligence service.

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Notorious war criminals, professional traitors, and spies among displaced persons were recruited as couriers for espionage and terrorist groups. They were sent into Yugoslavia to commit terrorism, espionage, and sabotage to hinder Yugoslav workers in the peaceful development of their country. Foreign intelligence services and traitorous emigrants recruited criminal elements as spies against Yugoslavia. Basic principles of international agreements were disregarded; some foreign intelligence services even employed former Gestapo spies. The most reactionary clergy, especially the Catholic clergy, joined in this activity against the people, using religious feelings to incite national and religious hatred and foment feeling against the people's authority and against the various measures of the government. They actively participated in organizing espionage, terrorism, sabotage, and the like.

The following were put on trial for such activities

TRIAL OF MISA TRIFUNOVIC AND OTHERS

Misa Trifunovic, former leader of the reactionary Radical Party in prewar Yugoslavia and Minister of King Peter's government in London, was put on trial before the Supreme Court of Serbia in Belgrade from 2 to 4 January 1947. On trial with him were Milutin Stefanovic, former journalist from Belgrade; Zeljko Susic, former officer of the Yugoslav Army, Branko Jovanovic, journalist from Belgrade; Aleksandar Aca Ilic, former official in the Royal Yugoslav Embassy in Vienna; Grgur Kostic, former journalist and owner of a perfume plant in Belgrade after the liberation; Sinisa Zdravkovic, engineer from Belgrade, and Konstantin Stankovic, engineer from Belgrade. All of these were spies and paid agents of a foreign country [Great Britain?]

It was proved by witnesses, public documents, and confessions of the accused that they provided agents of the foreign intelligence service [Great Britain?] with state and military secrets and reported falsely regarding the general and political situation in Yugoslavia. Their reports stated that terror, looting, violence, religious persecution, and national oppression were prevalent in Yugoslavia. The accused did this with the sole intention of persuading the foreign country to interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia.

Milutin Stefanovic, Zeljko Susic, and Branko Jovanovic were sentenced to death. The others were sentenced to 4 to 8 years at hard labor.

TRIAL OF CRTOMIR NAGODA AND OTHERS

The following were brought to trial before the Supreme Court of Slovenia: Crtomir Nagoda, construction engineer and doctor of geology; Ljubo Sirc, law student; Leon Kavcnik, professor at the Technical Faculty of the University in Ljubljana; Boris Furlan, professor at the University in Ljubljana; Zoran Hribar, professor at the Gymnasium in Moste; Atela Vode, vocational teacher; Metod Kumelj, vocational teacher in Ljubljana; Pavla Rodcvar, retired teacher; Vid Lajovic, employee of the Envelope Factory in Ljubljana; Franjo Sirc, planning director of the Main Directorate for the Textile Industry in Ljubljana; Elisabeta Hribar, academy sculptor; and Franc Snoj, administrator of the State Automobile Enterprise of Slovenia and people's deputy.

All of them were deeply involved in treasonous activity. They succeeded in organizing an espionage center in Slovenia of criminal and corrupt intellectuals. They organized espionage contacts with foreign countries, such as Espionage Center 101 in Austria, the espionage service in Switzerland, and spies in foreign intelligence services. With foreign help, they started organizing a secret radio broadcasting station for which they received a code from

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Espionage Center 101 in Austria. They gave imperialist states false information and reports on the political, military, and economic situation in Yugoslavia, stating that terrorism, violence, religious persecution, and national oppression were prevalent. They organized an espionage network in Slovenia, particularly in Kranj, Maribor, Celje, and Ribnica. They recruited individuals for espionage in state enterprises and other establishments. In Ljubljana and Belgrade, they established contact with the representatives of a foreign power [Great Britain?], received instructions, and gave espionage information. During the occupation, they maintained contact with the Gestapo and with Mihajlovic and followed his directives in Slovenia. After the liberation, they combined their traitorous activity through Sirc and Kavcnik with that of Dragoljub Jovanovic. [see below]

All the accused were found guilty. Ottomar Nagoda, Ljubo Sirc, and Boris Furlan were sentenced to death by firing squad. The others were sentenced to one to 20 years at hard labor.

TRIAL OF DRAGOLJUB JOVANOVIC AND FRANJO GAZI

The case of Dragoljub Jovanovic is typical of the attempt to destroy the People's Front from within. He and Engr Franjo Gazi were put on trial before the Supreme Court of Serbia from 1 to 7 October 1947.

Jovanovic, former university professor in Belgrade, who had assumed the role of opposition leader of the peasant movement in prewar Yugoslavia, was actually an ideologist for the kulak policy. He succeeded in hiding his true nature during the war so he could smuggle himself into the People's Front after the war. For action against postwar Yugoslavia, he established contact through Engr Franjo Gazi with a certain foreign intelligence service [Great Britain?]. Jovanovic received instructions from this service through Gazi and executed its instructions with him. On the instructions of this service, Jovanovic organized the Peasant Democratic Block with himself and Gazi as its leaders. In accordance with directives of foreign agents, he and the block opposed postwar Yugoslavia in the People's Assembly and thus encouraged reactionaries to hope that the old order might return. The agents of the foreign intelligence service who gave him directives were [Stepper?] Clissold and Watson, the younger.

Since Jovanovic could not find support for his activity among the people, he established contact and cooperation with Vlatko Macek, the sworn enemy of the people, and through Macek with traitorous Yugoslav emigres. Jovanovic and his group thus became an agency for foreign reactionaries which was meant to develop into a stronghold for further aggression against Yugoslavia. Jovanovic conducted propaganda against the state and cooperated in the campaign of the foreign reactionary press of slander and incitement against Yugoslavia.

The criminal activity of the accused was proved by witnesses, an original letter of Macek's, original articles and replicas of articles published in The [London?] Times, and the confessions of the accused. The attempt of Jovanovic to camouflage the truth and hide his tracks failed because of facts presented before the court by the public prosecutors. The court sentenced both the accused to hard labor.

TRIAL OF TOMO JANKOVIC AND OTHERS

The following were put on trial before the District Court of Zagreb from 10 to 20 February 1948: Tomo Jankovic, former deputy of the Croatian Peasant Party and the closest co worker of Vlatko Macek; Dr Karlo Tunjevic, physician; Engr Ivan Stefanac, employee of the "Unica" Footwear Cooperative in Zagreb;

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Mirko Petrovic, student; Petar Mihanovic, student; Mladen Jurinic, student; Engr Nikola Ristic; Josip Furac, student; Veljko Djuric, student; Leonid Blejic, student; and Ignaziije Rovisnjak, white-collar worker.

During the Fascist occupation, Tomo Jancikovic propagated Macek's traitorous policy that the occupation should not be resisted but the Home Defense should be supported and it should fight the National Liberation Army. He actively cooperated with the enemy in suppressing the National Liberation movement in Dalmatia. By order of Macek's Center in Yugoslavia, Jancikovic went to Dubrovnik in 1943 to organize a military force which was to meet the Western Allies when they landed and hand over the government to the government-in-exile.

Immediately after the liberation, Jancikovic, the accused listed above, and student Zlatko Matijak, organized with the support of foreign imperialists Macek's University Organization and Macek's Center, a conspiratorial, espionage, and terrorist organization, the leading organ of Macek's policy in Yugoslavia. Through these organizations Jancikovic supplied the foreign intelligence service Great Britain? with lying reports on the situation in the country, election results for the Constituent Assembly, and the like. All the accused were very active in trying to persuade the foreign agency Great Britain? to unite all traitorous elements into the Peasant Block with the purpose of provoking the intervention and interference of foreign imperialists in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. At the beginning of October 1945, when federal ministers Subasic and Sutej resigned their positions on orders from abroad for the purpose of creating confusion and disorder in the country, forcing the government to resign on the eve of elections, and creating conditions for armed intervention by foreign imperialists, Jancikovic joined the ministers and resigned as vice-governor of the National Bank. The trial clearly established Jancikovic's connections with Jovanovic through Gazi.

On the basis of irrefutable evidence, testimony of witnesses, and confessions of the accused, they were sentenced to up to 10 years at hard labor.

TRIAL OF ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS OF THE FASCIST NATIONAL ALBANIAN DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION

Organizers and members of the Fascist National Albanian Democratic Organization were put on trial before the District Court of Skoplje from 26 January to 4 February 1947. The head of this group was Kemal Iskenderi Alim, barber in Skoplje and member of its central committee. Also accused were Azem Idris Morani, teacher; Dedzit Aki Zuber, gardener; Mamut Usein Dumani; Rudi Husim Muarem, Italian officer during the occupation; Mehmed Nesir, former officer and president of a municipality during the occupation; Jomuz Imer Bala, teacher; Keram Muhamed Zlatko, physician; Osman Amet Cani, farmer; Medet Mustafa Trasani, merchant; Ganibeg Memet Abdula, farmer; Spiro Harila Teodosi, teacher; Ajdar Kurtis Jasar; Mula Memed Ajdar, farmer; Dzemat Faull Kasimov, militiaman; Serif Memed Ali, carpenter; Dzavid Abdula Selim, tailor; Galib Rauf Mustafa, tailor; Hasan Hamdi Bialali, teacher; and Nazni Emin Azami, farmer. Four of these were members of the central committee, the majority were Albanians, but all were Yugoslav citizens.

This Fascist organization, established in 1943, was headed since July 1946 by a central committee. The organization's headquarters was in Skoplje and included sworn enemies of the Yugoslav people, who faithfully served the enemy during the war. After the war they continued terrorism, killings, organizing of armed bandits, the spreading and inciting of chauvinism, and the like. The organization tried to cover the Kosmet and Macedonia. Its goal was to attract as large a number as possible of Albanians and Turks through chauvinist propaganda, and unite them with its bandits for purposes of rebellion.

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With the support of foreign reactionaries, the accused tried to create by means of armed rebellion conditions for foreign intervention, to split Yugoslavia, and unite the Kosmet and most of Macedonia into a Greater Albania under Zog Ball leadership. For this purpose they established connections abroad with reactionary Albanian emigres, with Vanc Mihajlov's organization, and defeated groups of Ustashi and Chetniks in Yugoslavia. They received instructions from Emin Vefa Gercek, the Turkish consul in Skoplje. They also asked instructions from George Herbert Burton, the British consul in Skoplje. They held a congress in June 1946 where they decided to terrorize and kill representatives of the government, organize ambushes, and the like. By orders of this organization, People's Hero Miladin Popovic; Redzep Zahazi, member of the Main Council of the People's Front of Macedonia; Memet Dauti, People's Deputy; and others were killed.

The court found the accused guilty on the basis of their confessions, testimonies of witnesses, and written documents. It sentenced them according to their crimes. Four of them including Kemal Iskenderi (The other three not specified) were sentenced to death. The others were sentenced to 2 to 20 years at hard labor.

TRIAL OF MEMBERS OF THE VMRO

The trial of members of the VMRO (Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization) was held before the District Court of Skoplje from 25 to 28 March 1947. The head of the group was Konstantin Hristov Terzijeve, state employee. On trial with him were Dr Vasil Ivanov, physician; Kosta Nikolov Traicev, physician; Dimitar Gligorov Asev, geometrician; Metodije Popov, teacher; Blagoj Gasteov, forester; Nikola Georgijev Popov, priest; Boris Dimitrov Carakrijeve, teacher; Kiril Efitimov Sisovski, teacher; Milan Ilijev Trajkov, white-collar worker; Georgi Janev Gocev, farmer; Asen Lanev Temov, barber; and Toma Davkov Ivanov, farmer.

The court established on the basis of confessions and other evidence that after the liberation the accused organized the VMRO Terrorist Center in Skoplje with Terzijeve as its head. They also organized branches of the center in some parts of Eastern Macedonia and recruited for them longtime agents and terrorists of the VMRO. They established contact with enemies of postwar Yugoslavia abroad, such as Vantsa Mikhaylov, the hangman of the Macedonian people, with the intention of separating Macedonia from Yugoslavia, liquidating the people's authority, and creating an independent Macedonia. They followed directives of Vantsa Mikhaylov to establish contact with the reactionary groups of Petkov and Lulchev in Bulgaria and with monarcho-Fascist groups in Greece for joint action against Yugoslavia. They completed a plan to attack prominent military and civilian personalities, terrorize Macedonia, and fulfill the terrorist aims of the VMRO and Vantsa Mikhaylov.

The court sentenced to death Terzijeve, Ivanov, Traicev, Metodije Popov, Gasteov, Nikola Popov, and Temov. The others were sentenced to hard labor.

TRIAL OF GROUPS OF THE KUTZEL ORGANIZATION

The following traitors who spied for a foreign country, and organized terrorist groups and sabotage were put on trial before the District Court of Skoplje in the second half of January 1948: Azis Isak Susic, theology student from Skoplje; Abdurahman-Ali Alija, itinerant artisan from Skoplje; Umer Jakup Nazni; Ferid Sulimon Soredin, teacher; Serif Mehmed Refik, state employee; Seli Sulejmanpasi Petah, professor; Rasim Ilijus Kemal, state employee; Ibrahim Abdulkerrim; Iute; Etem, judge; Ahmed Sulejman Muharem, professor; Vevi Sukrija Fazli, merchant; Bilal Halil Sait, merchant; Serif Dalib Mehmed; Rusid Elmaz Sefik,

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bootmaker; Ali Adem Adem, bootmaker; Halil Mustafa Ali, merchant; Halil Mustafa Amed, teacher; and Rifat Feder Kemal, carpenter. They started organizing a terrorist organization, later named the Judzel, in the summer of 1945 on the directives of Emin Vefa Gercek, the Turkish consul in Skoplje. The organization followed the instructions of the consul up to October 1945. After that it acted upon the directives of the representative [not specified] of a foreign country in Belgrade and of Sefik Erdogan, the [later?] Turkish consul in Skoplje.

The duty of this organization was to serve foreign espionage, commit terrorism, and incite disorders among the Turkish population of Macedonia. The members of this organization were instructed to penetrate the government and people's organizations to steal documents and information for the foreign intelligence service. They were to sabotage the work of the people's authorities. The accused organized special terrorist groups within the Judzel organization which provided training in terrorism and sabotage. They tried to establish bases in Macedonia which were to serve as centers of insurrection as well as connections with monarcho-Fascists in Greece. Through espionage channels they sent lying reports about Yugoslavia which were broadcast abroad over certain radio stations.

The courts sentenced to death Asic Isak Suaic, Abdurahman Ali Ali, a, Umer Jakup Nazni, and Ali Adem Adem. The others were sentenced to 3 years or more at hard labor.

TRIAL OF USTASHI-CHEVNIK TERRORISTS AND SPIES

A group of Ustashi terrorists and spies was brought to trial before the Supreme Court of Croatia from 12 to 17 July and from 10 to 20 August 1948. Accused were the following: Ljubo Milos, private employee and former Ustashi soldier; Ante Vrban, farmer and former Ustashi soldier; Nikola Pehar, farmer; Adam Milicevic, farmer; Mato Vasilj, farmer; Jakov Martinovic, farmer; Mimo Rosandic, forester and former state secretary; Josip Tomljenovic, [landed?] proprietor and former Ustashi lieutenant colonel; Bozidar Petracic, forester and former stožernik (high administrative official); Ivica Grzeta, postoffice employee; Genc Izidor Strmecki, white-collar employee and former first lieutenant; Mijo Jagarinec, shoemaker's assistant; Eduard Kursul, law student; Julije Spalj, white-collar employee and former stožernik; Josip Jezovsek, forester; Vladimir Hranilovic, teacher and former Home Defense first lieutenant; Stjepan Krizantic, teacher; Vjekoslav Spanicek, electrician and former Ustashi second lieutenant; Zelimir Liko, priest and former Home Defense captain; Rudolf Srnak, teacher and former stožernik; Dr Emil Tuk, jurist; Todor Panic, farmer; Pavao Vukic, private employee and former Ustashi soldier; Nikola Stanic, teacher; Branko Kustro, teacher and former srez administrator; Ivan Vragolovic, bank employee and former Home Defense captain; Milan Pribasic, merchant and former colonel in Macek's Guard; Bozidar Micic, druggist; Dusan Tosic, commercial employee; Barisa Zilic, worker and former Ustashi captain; Josip Matjasic, mechanic and former Ustashi ensign; Franjo Petek, forester; Vinko Dundovic, lumber worker; Martin Mesic, student; Ivan Sop, farmer and former Ustashi ensign; Jure "Djordje" Prcka, tavernkeeper; Mihajlo Cota, electrician and former Ustashi camp commander; Eduard Pribilovic, student; Jure Brozovic, railroad worker; Jakov Medonic, farmer; Nikola Rubcic, worker; Vinko Parlakovic, merchant's assistant; Milan Zilic, farmer; Ivan Ceranic, butcher's helper; Zvonko Brezovic, lathe operator; Marko Jurisic, electrician; Pero Dugmovic, chauffeur; Stjepan Bundic, lathe operator trainee; Ljuba Frisac, worker; Ljubo Zlatan, farmer and former commander of the Ustashi Militia; Bozidar Kavran, druggist; Vladimir Subotic, lawyer and former state secretary; Vjekoslav Blazkov, carpenter; Tuhir Alagis, police guard; and Ivan Sand, farmer.

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Ljubo Milos, Bozider Kavran, and the other terrorists and spies were found guilty of being members and functionaries of the Gestapo-Ustashi terrorist machinery of the Independent State of Croatia, or leaders and members of Ustashi and Chetnik units serving the German and Italian fascist occupation. In collusion with the occupation or under its command during the war and occupation or under its command during the war and occupation from 1941 to 1945, they committed a number of mass and individual crimes against the civilian population and captured members of the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments. Ljubo Milos, Ante Vrban, Nikola Pehar, Adam Milicevic, Mato Vasilj, and Jakov Martinovic organized, ordered, conducted, or personally committed countless mass and individual murders of inmates in the Jasenovac, Stara Gradiska, and Lepoglava concentration camps. They sadistically tortured their victims and killed them in the cruelest ways, by stabbing them to death, bludgeoning them with iron bars and axes, driving wooden nails into their heads, burning them when they were alive or unconscious, poisoning them with gas, starving them to death, and killing them with hard work, so that hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children lost their lives. Bozidar Kavran, Mimo Rosandic, Vladimir Sabolic, Vjekoslav Blaskov, Josip Tomljenovic, Bozidar Petravic, and Julije Spalj made up fifth column, which organized and developed Ustashi organizations to serve the occupation and helped loot and exterminate the Yugoslav people. They organized, ordered, committed, or incited the commission of war crimes. The others accused were responsible for a number of war crimes committed during the war.

After the capitulation, some of these criminals escaped to the British-US zone of Austria and some to occupied Italy, from where in the service of new bosses they continued their criminal activity against Yugoslavia. They found refuge in various camps and monasteries, and enlisted in the service of the Vatican, which generously supported them. Constantly incited by the hostile and warmongering propaganda of imperialists, the Vatican, and other reactionaries, they started organizing espionage and terrorist groups with the help of foreign agents and the Vatican. Armed with weapons and equipped with radio operating equipment, these men entered Yugoslavia to destroy railroad lines, bridges, and telephone and telegraph lines; attack state and public warehouses, kill prominent political and military representatives, and gather political, economic, and military information for foreign espionage. Some of them based their criminal activity on the Ustashi line; others, such as Milan Pribanic, Bozidar Micic, and Dusan Tosic, followed the Macek-Chetnik line, but all were united against Yugoslavia.

The court sentenced to death Ljubo Milos, Ante Vrban, Nikola Pehar, Adam Milicevic, Mato Vasilj, Jakov Martinovic, Bozidar Kavran, Mimo Rosandic, Vladimir Sabolic, Vjekoslav Blaskov, Josip Tomljenovic, Bozidar Petravic, Julije Spalj, Ivica Grzeta, Genc Izidor Strmecki, Mijo Jagarinec, Eduard Krsul, Josip Jezovsek, Vladimir Hranilovic, Stjepan Krizantic, Vjekoslav Spanicek, Zelimir Liko, Rudolf Strnak, Milan Pribanic, Bozidar Micic, Dusan Tosic, Emil Tuk, Savo Vukic, Branko Kustro, Todor Panic, Ivan Vragolovic, Barisa Zilic, Josip Matjasic, Franjo Petek, Vinko Dundovic, Martin Mesic, Ivan Sop, Jure Krek [Proka?], Mihajlo Cota, Eduard Pribilovic, Jakov Medonic, Leon Zlatar, Tahir Alagic, and Ivan Smid. The others were sentenced to 15 to 20 years at hard labor.

TRIAL OF ARMED BANDITS AND TERRORISTS OF THE SERNETZ GROUP

The following armed bandits and terrorists of the Sernetz group were put on trial before the Military Court in Ljubljana from 21 to 24 July 1947: Franc Ceh, butcher from Spodnja Volcina near Maribor; Ferdinand "Petar" Kopnik, farmer; Jakob Halbing, farmer; Konrad Hojnik, farmer; Antun "Misko" Bratus, farmer; Slavko "Kachar" Pistotnik, textile worker; Edward "Johnny" Borman; Franc "Milan" Arnus, grinder; Rudolf "Slavo" Milic, white-collar employee; Joze "Zlatko" Levicnik; Alojz Perko, mechanic trainee; and Alojz "Luka" Gruber, mechanic trainee.

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After the liberation, as members of the occupation forces, they escaped to Austria where they took refuge in displaced persons' camps in Strass, Vagna, and Lipnitz. Upon instructions of the Royal National Committee in Salzburg and National Council in Rome, and with the help of Austrian Nazis and warmongering representatives of the occupation powers, they started organizing a terrorist group in the camp [not specified] under the leadership of former Gestapo member Ferdinand Sernetz. In 1946 these bandits killed border guards, soldiers, and officers of the Yugoslav Army, looted cooperatives, demolished offices of people's councils, terrorized the populace, and the like. By crossing the frontier illicitly, they continued these crimes in 1947. These bandits operated along the Austrian frontier; they gathered military, political, and economic information and sent it to Lieutenant Colonel Glisic of the Royal Army in Pongau camp and members of the British FSS [?] in Lipnitz.

The court sentenced to death Franc Ceh, Ferdinand Koprak, Jakob Helbing, Antun Bratus, Franc Arnus, Josef Levicnik, and Alojz Perko. The others were sentenced to 10 to 20 years loss of freedom [prison?].

TRIAL OF GESTAPO SPIES AND TERRORISTS

The following were put on trial before the Military Court in Ljubljana from 20 to 23 April 1948: Engr Branko Dil, graduate in philosophy; Stane Oswald, geodetic engineer; Karel Barle, chemical engineer; Janko Puffler, glazier; Martin Presterl, teacher; Boris Kranjc, chemical engineer; Milan Stepisnik, chemical engineer; Vladimir Licen, chemistry professor; Paul Gaser, electrician; Hildegarde Hahn, housewife; Mirko Kosir, university professor; Oskar Juranic, graduate jurist; Petar Coric, commercial assistant; Ramo Dervisevic, printer and Joze Benegalija, glazier's helper (who was guilty of subversive activity in the Hrastnik Glass Plant on 23 October 1946)

On the basis of irrefutable evidence, the court found the accused guilty of being Gestapo agents before and during the occupation. It also found that they acted as agents of a foreign imperialist power [not specified] after the liberation, conducted planned sabotage, terrorism, espionage, and deceptive propaganda against Yugoslavia, using their positions in the state administration, establishments, and factories to damage Yugoslavia as much as possible, forcibly destroy the state and social order, and establish a government dependent on foreign countries. They cooperated with the Gestapo, which sent them as spies to various concentration camps to denounce, mistreat, and torture prisoners, and exploit them for the Nazi war potential. The accused were functionaries of Gestapo organs in concentration camps, where they worked in various experimental stations and hospitals conducting criminal experiments on interned persons, thereby committing the worst war crimes.

Branko Dil, Stane Oswald, Karel Barle, Janko Puffler, Boris Kranjc, Milan Stepisnik, Vladimir Licen, Oskar Juranic, Martin Presterl, Paul Gaser, and Hildegarde Hahn were sentenced to death. The others were sentenced to 20 years at hard labor.

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TRIAL OF BORIVOJE PANTELIC AND OTHERS

The following were put on trial before the District Court of Belgrade from 9 to 11 July 1947: Borivoje Pantelic, lithographer, Gvozden Aleksic, former merchant; Sreten Aleksic, farmer; Zivorad Polomac, farmer; Slavisa Markovic, former artillery sergeant and white-collar worker; Nikola Djurovic, farmer; and Vladan Jovkovic, machinist.

Pantelic was an employee in the Bureau for the Finding of the Graves of US Airmen, a part of the US Military Mission in Belgrade. The enemies of the Yugoslav people utilized this bureau for organizing remnants of Chetnik groups and connecting them with representatives of a foreign intelligence service [not specified]. Pantelic succeeded in providing these groups with arms through Aleksic Gvozden. Under the excuse that they were searching for the grave of a US pilot, Pantelic and Gvozden made contacts for two foreign officers and Florak, a US soldier, with the Chetniks, making it possible for the accused to survey the terrain for an auxiliary airfield through which help could be supplied to the Chetniks in case of a conflict with Yugoslavia.

Pantelic's traitorous activity was proved before the court and he was sentenced to 20 years at hard labor. The others were sentenced to 8 months to 16 years at hard labor.

TRIAL OF ANDRIJA LONCARIC

The following were put on trial before the District Court of Belgrade Andrija Loncaric, graduate technician; Djordje Alimpijevic, cnauffeur; and Vojislav Vidakovic, former white-collar worker. Loncaric was found guilty of coming to Yugoslavia during the occupation as confidential agent of emigres and foreign reactionaries to establish contact with traitorous elements in the country for ex-King Peter and for foreign reactionaries. For this purpose he came to the headquarters of Draza Mihajlovic, established contact with Dragisa Cvetkovic and other Chetnik commanders and brought them instructions from abroad. After the liberation, he again illegally entered the country by order of ex-King Peter. He sent lying reports to his bosses abroad through Alfred Fovel, an employee of the French Embassy, stating that some Chetnik commanders were still alive, that terrorism was prevalent in Yugoslavia, that Yugoslavia was preparing for war, and the like. Alimpijevic and Vidakovic supported Loncaric in his work. All three were sentenced to temporary punishment [suspended sentences?]

TRIAL OF BISHOP PETAR CULE AND OTHERS

Ustashi Bishop Petar Cule and his Ustashi-Crusader assistants Mladen Barbaric, priest, Rufin Sulic, priest, Mato Mujic, employed in the bishopric in Mostar and graduate student of theology, Slavica Bcsnjak, worker, Krescencijsa Novak, nun, Malita Galic, nun; Danica Kartulic, housemaid in the bishopric in Mostar; and Feliksa Kravcar, nun, served the occupation and continued their criminal activity after the liberation. They were put on trial before the District Court of Mostar in July 1948.

The Court established on the basis of confessions of the accused, original evidence, and testimonies of witnesses that Petar Cule and Mladen Barbaric actively cooperated with the occupation, glorified its power, praised the Independent State of Croatia in sermons and the press, and urged an active struggle against the National Liberation movement. After the liberation Bishop Cule and his assistants organized and supported Ustashi-Crusader groups, which looted, burned, killed, and spread lies about Yugoslavia and the people's authority. The Franciscan Monastery and the convent in Mostar were turned

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into a base for supplying and arming Ustashi-Crusader rebels. Cule was one of the main organizers of Ustashi groups in his Bishopric. He encouraged them to persevere in their criminal activities. Following his instructions, the bandits gave special attention to attacking Croatian patriots, members of the People's Front.

Cule was sentenced to 11½ years at hard labor. The others were sentenced to shorter terms.

TRIAL OF VOJISLAV NASTIC-VARNAVA

Vojislav-Varnava Nastic, Vicar-Bishop [Vicar-general?] in Sarajevo, was put on trial before the District Court of Sarajevo on 26 to 27 February 1948.

On the basis of Nastic's confession and the testimony of several witnesses, the court proved that he held meetings with farmers in Praca and Rogatica srezes and with some persons from Sarajevo, at which he attacked the revolutionary achievements of the National Liberation War. He stated that there was lawlessness and tyranny in the country, that people had no rights, and that the masses were never in a worse position. In the summer of 1945, he held meetings with Ivan Copic, leader of Ustashi-Crusader terrorist groups, with whom he agreed that Catholic and Orthodox priests in Sarajevo should cooperate in organizing and supporting such groups in the field. They drew up a plan and Nastic started to help save Chetnik groups. In his sermons and personal contacts Nastic attacked the Yugoslav Army, the people's authority, and the Five-Year Plan, he spread propaganda about the inevitability of war between the USSR and the US, and the like. He incited chauvinist hatred against Croats and Moslems. He forwarded lying reports to certain members [not specified] of foreign missions about the situation in Yugoslavia for the purpose of promoting the intervention of foreign powers in Yugoslav internal affairs.

The court sentenced Nastic to 11 years at hard labor.

TRIAL OF ORGANIZERS AND MEMBERS OF A FASCIST ESPIONAGE AND TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

A group of Ustashi criminals, who tried to develop terrorist activity after the liberation and conducted espionage for their foreign bosses, were put on trial before the People's Court in Zagreb from 23 to 25 July 1947.

Ivan Matosic, Ustashi criminal, Ivica Salamon, Gestapo agent; Father Petar Grabic, monks Serafim Rajic, Mateja Vodanovic, Alberto Buric, Josip Viskovic, Leonardo Bajic, and Jolanda Bauer, the intimate friend of these monks, began espionage activities after the liberation. They established an espionage and terrorist organization in the Franciscan Monastery of Our Lady of Lourdes at No 55 Vrbanciceva Ulica in Zagreb. In February 1947, they placed explosives, which had been received from abroad through Jozo Nikulic, an escaped Ustashi criminal, in the warehouse of the "Sasa" Enterprise in Zagreb, which damaged the warehouse, killed three, and seriously wounded two workers.

Serafim Rajic, Mateja Vodanovic, Alberto Buric, Josip Viskovic, and Leonardo Bajic spread false reports about Yugoslavia, trying to show that sentences of war criminals and people's enemies were the result of persecution of patriots, of the Catholic Church and its priests, and of the strangling of religious freedom. In the second half of 1945, they started to distribute unfriendly propaganda among their acquaintances. They delivered sermons which indirectly and directly attacked the people's authority and the people's state, and described the situation in the country falsely, and the like. The accused

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monks received instructions and support from some church dignitaries in Kaptol. These monks helped military deserters and other criminals wanted by the state and helped them escape to Austria and Italy.

Ivan Matosic was put on trial for a number of war crimes committed against the population during the occupation, and Ivica Salamon for having joined and recruited for the Gestapo in 1943. Father Petar Grabic, Provincial of the Split Monastery, encouraged the monks in their activities against the people. Serafim Rajic and others reported on their work against the people to him and he approved it. During the occupation Grabic was closely connected with high church dignitaries in Kaptol who were against the people. He was known as a staunch Ustashi who used to report personally to Pavelic. He helped to recruit his subordinates for the military chaplaincy, and persecuted priests and monks cooperating with the National Liberation movement.

The court sentenced to death Ivan Matosic, Ivica Salamon, Serafim Rajic, and Mateja Vodanovic. The others were sentenced to 9 to 15 years at hard labor.

Uros Bijelic, Vladislav Pavlin,
Milan Brkic, and Jovo Trnogorčević

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