

Paris: 1) the coverup of the actual Nazi character of the Croatian movement to the point that a climate has been built in which the Croatian fascists will be deployed directly into the United Nations for further provocations; 2) harsh denunciations of the official Yugoslav government statement identifying "reactionary forces" in the U.S. opposed to the Colombo resolution as the initiators of the Croatian terrorist incidents; and 3) the publication of Interpol-planted stories about the Yugoslav government harboring known Interpol terrorist Carlos.

Beginning on Sept. 16, the NSC-affiliated Board of Trustees of the New York Telephone Company were openly brought into pre-assassination deployments against U.S. Labor Party Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. — when on the eve of a nationwide LaRouche campaign tour, phone service at the USLP national campaign headquarters was illegally cut off, despite explicit Public Service Commission orders to the contrary.

For their specific criminal actions over the past 10 days, Kissinger and Levi are vulnerable to immediate criminal conspiracy prosecution. At this point, the U.S. Labor Party is focusing in on three points of particular vulnerability:

* Selective prosecution of the Justice Dept. "guidelines":

Levi has openly refused to investigate the Nazi networks behind the TWA hijacking and bombing, citing the Levi authored guidelines that prohibit investigations and disruptions of political organizations. These very guidelines have been repeatedly violated in the case of the U.S. Labor Party — as the Justice Dept.'s own legal memorandum in the LaRouche vs. Levi Freedom of Information Act case documents.

*New York Telephone's violation of Civil Rights Codes: Federal Election 18 U.S.C. governing rights of electoral organizations were violated by the New York Telephone Company actions of Sept. 16. A civil suit will be brought to New York State Court on Sept. 20 at which time the nature of the extraordinary action will be documented.

* The illegal harboring of Ustashi war criminals by the city government of Cleveland: Legal options are being reviewed in preparation for court action to have the lawless government of Cleveland Mayor Ralph Perk placed in federal receivership for at least the duration of the Presidential election period and until such time as the fascist elements are cleaned out.

Through movement in the courts on the above cited legal fronts, sufficient evidence will be presented to form the basis of actual criminal proceedings against the two terrorist controllers Levi and Kissinger.

Special Report On Croatian Terrorism

by U.S. Labor Party Security Staff

The "Croatian Fighters for Freedom" and similar Croat terrorist organizations of today are direct descendents of the Ustashi, the "Gestapo" secret police of the "Independent State of Croatia" which was established after the April 1941 Nazi blitzkrieg into Yugoslavia.

The Ustashi were formed in 1930 by Ante Pavelic under direction of the OVRA (Mussolini's secret police) who provided the training in sabotage and assassination, and then financed Ustashi terrorist operations into East and West Europe throughout the 1930s.¹ At the time, Pavelic's forces were the dominant arm of several detached terrorist support groups of the fascist Croatian Peasant Party which served as a tool of British and Italian nationalist counterinsurgency operations in the Balkans.²

Both the Ustashi and the Croatian Peasant Party sought to break Croatia away from the Yugoslavian nation which had been created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1921. Pavelic and other Ustashi leaders briefly attained this end; by pre-arrangement, Pavelic's Ustashi linked up with the Nazi "Enterprise 25" troops invading Yugoslavia in the spring of 1941, and Pavelic was soon installed as dictator of the "Independent State of Croatia" which the Nazi occupation team established.³

Ustashi War Criminals Redeployed

The Ustashi have a long record of brutal murders. Among Pavelic's first acts as dictator in 1941 was to declare war on the United States and to announce a "racial purity" policy of exterminating Serbians, Gypsies and Jews. Andrija Artukovic, appointed Minister of the Interior by Pavelic to oversee the Ustashi and charged with responsibility for implementing this genocidal policy, even included certain Croats, stating: "He who cannot kill Serbians and Jews is an enemy of the State!" Many Croatian clerics, led by the Archbishop of Zagreb, Cardinal Aloysius Stepanic, and the Archbishop of Sarajevo, Ivan Saric, endorsed and actively participated in the program of extermination. All together, an estimated 800,000 were slaughtered. Those who did not starve to death as slave laborers in the Third Reich's concentration camps, died at the hands of Ustashi "skull crusher" squads whose brutality even stunned the Nazis.

Yet, after the Croatian fascist regime's collapse in 1945, virtually the entire Ustashi organization escaped trial at Nuremberg for their war crimes against humanity. Instead, the Ustashi and their leaders were smuggled along escape routes—running principally from Italy to Spain to Argentina—established by a pro-Nazi faction within the Catholic Church in collaboration with the private intelligence networks of

leading Anglo-American financiers who wished to preserve the Ustashi's deadly counterinsurgency capabilities. Pavelic was picked up and held by U.S. Military Intelligence pending trial; an unexplained intervention forced his release, permitting his escape to Argentina disguised as a Catholic priest. Since 1953, a change in U.S. immigration policy has allowed an estimated 40,000 of these Ustashi and their collaborators to enter the United States under various disguises.

Where Are They Now?

Two leaders of Ustashi operations, Andrija Artukovic and Joseph Bosiljevic, both with as record of war crimes rivaling Adolf Hitler, reside freely in the United States today, organizing Croatian fascist terrorism. Artukovic has resided in Los Angeles, California since 1948. Since his discovery in 1953, the U.S. State Department has repeatedly intervened to stop extradition, despite the fact that he is wanted in Yugoslavia as a Nuremberg criminal for personally ordering the murder of 200,000 men, women and children.

Bosiljevic, former Minister of Labor Transfer charged with shipping slave laborers from the "Independent State of Croatia" to SS concentration camps in Germany, has lived in Cleveland, Ohio since 1953. He is currently a director of the Cleveland Crime Task Force overseeing a city-wide blockwatcher system and is Cleveland Mayor Ralph Perk's official liaison to the American Nationalities Movement—an umbrella group of 23 ethnic organizations formed by Perk in 1965 and including many Ustashi war criminals. Bosiljevic maintains psychological profiles on 15,000 Croatian fascists he has helped to emigrate to the United States. He was a sponsor of Zvonko Busic, ringleader of the September 10 hijacking and bombing murder of a New York policeman, on his arrival in the U.S. in 1969 and is actually responsible for introducing Busic to local Croatian fascist organizations.

Led by men such as Artukovic and Bosiljevic, the 40,000 Ustashi and fascist collaborators who entered the U.S. after 1951 function as kapos to control and terrorize the estimated 3 million Croats residing in the United States today. Most of these Croats are typical workers who hate the Ustashi. Their parents entered the country prior to the 1921 Treaty of Versailles to work in steel and related heavy industry and remain concentrated (with their would-be Ustashi controllers) in the industrial Midwest, especially in Cleveland and nearby Youngstown, Ohio, and Chicago and neighboring Gary, Indiana.

The groundwork was already laid for the Ustashi to begin to rebuild their world-wide terrorist apparatus as soon as they entered the country. During the 1930s, Croatian fascist

organizations had spread to the U.S. with the encouragement of certain industrialists (e.g. Ford Motor Co. and the Morgan-controlled U.S. Steel) who used them as a means of controlling their labor force. The fascist Croatian Peasant Party thus came to dominate Croat social and political organizations in the 1930's. There were also overt Croatian paramilitary groups (patterned on the Ustashi), which despite their suppression by the FBI during World War II, continued underground organizing. Finally, at about the time that Artukovic entered the country in 1948, some 100 right-wing Croatian Catholic clerics arrived to form a network of Church fronts with headquarters in the Chicago-Gary area (see Publications, *Nasa Nada*) which serviced the post-1951 influx of Ustashi.

In addition to Argentina, where there are over 100,000 Nazi and Ustashi war criminals, and to the United States, the principal centers of post-war Ustashi redeployment have been Australia, where some 2,000 Ustashi leaders of the 80,000 Croatian

population organized to create a separate state in the early 19-60's; West Germany, which serves today as the terrorist training and logistics headquarters for Europe; Spain, a key hub for post-war Nazi and Ustashi paramilitary operatives working in Latin America and the Middle East; Great Britain; Italy; and France.

Today, there remain three generations of Croatian fascists engaged in world-wide terrorist operations: survivors of the original Ustashi leadership, such as Artukovic, who are now 60 years or older; men in their 40s and 50s, like Yakos Skrbbin of Cleveland, Ohio, the former head of the Croatian Youth (patterned on the Hitler Youth) and now acting president of the Croatian National Congress; and those, like Zvonko Busic, who were part of post-war Anglo-American infiltration operations into Yugoslavia or who spent their early years receiving intensive Ustashi indoctrination in the Displaced Persons camps set up to handle refugee resettlement after the war.

FOOTNOTES

1. Pavelic was initially a follower of a separatist sect, the Party of Rights directed by Josip Frank. When Pavelic, in 1929, failed to establish a Ustashi organization inside Croatia, he seized control of the Italian fascist-financed terrorist group, the Internal Revolutionary Organization of Macedonia, by threatening to murder its leader, Ivan ("Vantcha") Mihailoff. Immediately, Pavelic met with Mussolini who provided him with funds to establish a network. It is during this period that the Ustashi organization began to quickly grow, building centers in four European countries, including Italy and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, where military officers of Croat descent are recruited; North and South America in collaboration with the extensive Italian fascist networks; and Yugoslavia, where three terrorist staging centers were established in Zadar, Rijeka and Trieste.

Following a September 13, 1932 pact in which Pavelic cedes Dalmatia (part of Yugoslavia) to Mussolini, the Italian secret police (OVRA), under the command of Dr. Ercola Luigi Conti, were assigned to establish training basis for several hundred Ustashi in Southern Italy. In 1934, these trained assassins were deployed to murder King Alexander of Yugoslavia, then in Marseilles to negotiate a Franco-Yugoslav anti-fascist treaty. They also attempted the so-called Velebit Uprising which failed to gain the support of the Croatian peasantry.

2. The Croatian Peasant Party was formed by Stjepan Radic, a leading Anglo-American operative in the Balkans whose controllers included Hamilton Fish Armstrong, who later became editor of the Council on Foreign Relations' *Foreign Affairs*. The party organized around a program of Croatian separatism during the 1930s and is known to have established covert ties with the Ustashi terrorists after the aborted 1934 Velebit putch. As a result of behind-the-scenes support from the Croatian Peasant Party, the Ustashi were able to expand propaganda and organizational activities in Yugoslavia, establishing centers in Zagreb, Sarajevo, and Osijek. Following the Nazi invasion of Yugoslavia in April, 1941, many party members, then under the leadership of Dr. Vladko Macek, collaborated openly with the Nazis, Italian fascists and Ustashi in creating the "Independent State of Croatia."

3. Sabotage of Yugoslavian resistance occurred on three levels. First Ustashi and Nazi sympathizers in the Yugoslav Army, including several high-ranking officers, deliberately misdirected their units; the Nazi's secret representative in Zagreb, Edmund Verzenmeier, arranged for the proclamation of an "Independent State of Croatia" through the Croatian nationalist and German Intelligence (Abwehr) agent, Slavko Kvaternik in order to further divide the army; and finally Ustashi terrorists both joined the invading Nazi units and conducted sabotage behind Yugoslav lines.

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Organizations

Croatian Liberation World Movement (a.k.a. International Croatian Liberation Movement): This paramilitary, terrorist organization with headquarters in Buenos Aires, Argentina, is headed by former Croatian government minister Stjepan Hefer. It was formed at approximately the time that Ante Pavelic announced a world-wide resurrection of the Ustashi with his 1949 "Call to Blood" proclamation issued from Buenos Aires. The movement, although no longer publicly known to be involved in terrorism, has spawned many of today's terrorist groups either as split-offs or as cover organizations assigned to specific operations.

In the early 1960s, the movement was known to have terrorist training facilities in West Germany and Australia. The Australian branch of the CLWM formed in May 1963, had as its object the creation in Australia of a Separate Autonomous State of Croatia. Members were reported marching in stormtrooper uniforms with Nazi flags. Military training was given in Sydney and covert, paramilitary training at Wodonga, Victoria.

The last known CLWM world congress was held in Toronto during August 1971. It preceded the last major activation of Ustashi terrorism in the winter of 1971-72 which included hijackings and assassinations. (see Terrorism Grid) Personnel covered in the press at that time were Stjepan Hefer, world President; Andrew Ilic of London, President of the European division; Juan Asancaic of Buenos Aires, President of the Latin American division; Ivan Miljak, leader of the Cleveland, Ohio section; Jacob Vrban, leader of the Cleveland, Ohio section; Peter Maric, leader of the Chicago, Illinois section; and Mar-bich Mile, leader of the Chicago, Illinois section. Following the Toronto conference Hefer, Ilic, and Asancaic visited with Croatian fascist leaders in Cleveland.

V. Assembly of Croatian Armed Forces: Formed by Vjekoslav Maks Luburic (a.k.a. "General Drinyanin"), Artukovic's chief aide during World War II, this group claimed to be the dominant Ustashi world organization over the CLWM. Luburic based his claim on the fact that Pavelic, enroute to Buenos Aires, was present at the time of the group's formation in Madrid, Spain and that he returned to work with the organization until his death in 1959. The Archbishop of Sarajevo, Dr. Ivan Saric, is known to have participated in its formation. Its official publication is *Drina*.

Croatian National Congress: This self-styled "exile government" was formed in 1974 and appears to be the current international coordinating body. The CNC functions with more of a "left-cover" — being "national liberation freedom fighters" — than either the CLWM or V. Assembly. Its membership includes refugees expelled by the Tito government during a clamp-down on Anglo-American infiltration operations into Yugoslavia. Both the General Secretary, Theodore Abjanic, and acting President, Yakos Skrbin, are from Cleveland, Ohio. The previous president, Vujica, died last week. Members at the recent world meeting held in New York to select new leadership came from Australia, Africa, North and South America, and Western Europe. The meeting coincided with the September 10 recent plane hijacking and murder of a New York Police Department member. The group operated through the Croatian Information Center in New York, which doubles as a Franciscan Church and offices, during the hijacking. General Secretary Abjanic praised the Croatian Fighters for Freedom hijackers, indicating that the murder was merely an unfortunate inconvenience (see Key Personnel).

In addition, there are an estimated 250 Croatian fascist organizations world wide. Most overlap with or are fronts for the CLWM, V. Assembly, and CNC. The following is a partial listing:

United States

Croatian Independence Council of North America: Headed by Theodore Abjanic, the General Secretary of the Croatian National Congress, from Cleveland, Ohio, the group is also known to be affiliated with Cleveland Mayor Perk's American Nationalities Movement.

Croatian American Republican Club: Its President is Theodore Abjanic, General Secretary of the Croatian National Congress, from Cleveland, Ohio. The group is known to be affiliated with Cleveland Mayor Perk's American Nationalities Movement.

Croatian American Republican Federation: General Secretary is Theodore Abjanic, the General Secretary of the Croatian National Congress, from Cleveland, Ohio. The group is known to be affiliated with Cleveland Mayor Perk's American Nationalities Movement; possibly the same "Croatian Republican Party" mentioned in the New York Times as being headed by Joseph Bosiljevic; the "Croatian Republican Party" is one of the groups to which Bosiljevic is known to have introduced Zvonko Busic, who then split-off a radical core group.

Croatian Republican Party: see Croatian American Republican Federation.

Croatian American Republican Foundation: President is Anto Dosen of Cleveland Ohio; the group is known to be affiliated with Cleveland Mayor Perk's American Nationalities Movement and with the Croatian National Congress (as are all Cleveland-based groups headed by Theodore Abjanic).

Croatian Guard of Independence: Believed to be a paramilitary organization, the group's head is Ivan Miljak of Cleveland, Ohio, who is also a leader of the Croatian Liberation World Movement in Cleveland and a member of Cleveland Mayor Perk's American Nationalities Movement.

Croatian Otpor Party: Its known branch is in Cleveland, Ohio, also active in Europe; cultivates a "moderate" cover; one of the first groups Zvonko Busic joined on his arrival in Cleveland.

Drina Organization: Frane Pesut, one of the members of the Croatian Fighters for Freedom involved in last weekend's hijacking, was also a member of this group's Cleveland, Ohio section which is known to be affiliated with the Croatian National Congress (see V. Assembly).

The Croatian Catholic Union of the USA: see Publications, *Nasa Nada*.

American Society of Croatian Migration: Formed in 1951 by Joseph Bosiljevic, the ASCM served as the major profiling and resettlement organization for Ustashi arriving in the U.S. in the post-war period. Bosiljevic stated in a recent interview that he had profiles on 15,000 Croatian refugees, including that of Zvonko Busic whose 1969 entry into the U.S. was sponsored by Bosiljevic.

Croatian Fighters for Freedom: previous history unknown; conducted September 10 hijacking and bombing murder.

West Germany and Australia

United Croats Association: based in West Germany; organized by former Ustashi after World War II; registered as a "cultural" society.

Croat Democratic Committee: same modus operandi as United Croats Association.

Friends of the Drina: same modus operandi as the United Croats Association; see V. Assembly; see publications. *Drina*.

Croat Social Service: same modus operandi as United Croats Association.

Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood: active in 1960s terrorism (see Terrorism Grid); known branches in Australia and West Germany; current extent of activity unknown.

Brotherhood of the Croat Crusaders: (a.k.a. Brotherhood of the Cross): active in 1960s terrorism (see Terrorism Grid), but suppressed in 1963; known branch in West Germany; organized by Father Raphael Medic Soko, Ante Pavelic's confessor and army priest of the "Independent State of Croatia."

Publications

Danica: One of the leading Croatian fascist publications and the oldest "independent" Croatian newspaper in the United States; known to have published in the 1930s; headquarters in Chicago, Illinois; editor, Father Catimir Majic. The paper attempts to maintain a "moderate" cover, but published Ante Pavelic's 1949 "Call to Blood" proclamation which announced the post-war resurrection of the Ustashi; serves to brief Croatian community networks, giving extensive coverage of terrorism and carrying messages to and from Ustashi throughout the world; Andrija Artukovic was a frequent contributor, and was referred to as "Leader" (i.e., "Führer"); did extended coverage of and fund-raising for Artukovic during various phases of the attempt to have him extradited; rationalizes Ustashi terrorism on the basis that "In harmony with the American tradition of Freedom and Independence, the Danica champions the right of the Croatian people to the re-establishment of their own National State"; an early article was more explicit, stating: "They call our leader, Andrija, a 'murderer.' No, we Ustashi must keep our dignity. We must remember well the words of Father Dragutin Kamber who admonished us in 1945, when the Anglo-American armies became victorious, about lifting our arms in the fascist salute and using the words 'Ready for the Fatherland!' because he said the western countries could not understand, at that time, our great ally Hitler . . ."

Nasa Nada: official organ of the Croatian Catholic Union of the USA; headquarters in Gary, Indiana; follows the same procedure and coverage of terrorism as *Danica*; *Nasa Nada* and the Croatian Catholic Union incorporate Ustashi priests involved in massive crimes against humanity in Yugoslavia; the Croatian Catholic Churches serve as a front for Ustashi terrorist activity, providing a cover and a funding conduit; over 500 Ustashi collaborating clerics have immigrated to the U.S. since 1951; this group was preceded by 100 Church officials who entered the U.S. at the time of Artukovic to form a network of Church fronts.

Drina: explicitly fascist Ustashi publication in Spain; publisher is Vjekoslav Maks Luburic (a.k.a. "General Drinyanin"); official organ of the V. Assembly (see Organizations); gives major coverage of Ustashi terrorism.

Croatia Press: unknown; issued the press release which terrorists demanded be published in major press which rationalized September 10 bombing and hijacking; prior history unknown; editor, Carlo Mirth.

Free Croatia: explicitly fascist Ustashi publication known to be in West Germany.

Croat People: explicitly fascist Ustashi publication known to be in West Germany.

Ustacia: explicitly fascist Ustashi publication known to be in West Germany.

Key Personnel

Ardrija Artukovic: former Minister of the Interior in charge of Ustashi; wanted on outstanding charges under the Nuremberg Statutes for personally ordering the death of 200,000 men, women and children; entered the U.S. illegally on July 16, 1948 with an Irish certificate of identity and an American visitor's visa issued to Alois Anich; joined contracting business of relatives J.J. Artukovich and Vido Artukovich in Los Angeles working as a bookkeeper; last known address is B-62 Surfside Colony, Surfside, California. His presence in the U.S. was discovered in 1951; extradition attempts repeatedly blocked by the U.S. State Department, despite outstanding charges and continued activity in Croatian fascist organizations.

Joseph Bosiljevic: former Minister of Labor Transfer for "Independent State of Croatia" responsible for directing shipments of slave labor from Yugoslavia to SS concentration camps from his Berlin office; wanted for crimes against humanity under Nuremberg Statutes; head, American Society of Croatian Migration (see Organizations); President, Croatian Republican Party; director, Cleveland Crime Task Force in charge of a city-wide blockwatcher program; Mayor Perk's official liaison to the American Nationalities Movement—a coalition of 23 ethnic groups formed by Perk in 1965 as his electoral machine; sponsored entry of Zvonko Basic, leader of the recent hijacking and murder by the Croatian Fighters for Freedom, and introduced him into Croatian Otpor Party and Croatian Republican Party.

Theodore (Bozidar) Abjanic: member of Pavelic's inner-circle, fleeing Croatia in 1945 to escape trial for crimes against humanity under the Nuremberg Statutes; entered the U.S. in 1951; currently resides in Cleveland, Ohio area; "structural engineer for one of the largest industrial concerns in the U.S."; General Secretary, Croatian National Congress; head, Croatian Independence Council of North America; President, Croatian Republican Club; General Secretary, Croatian American Republican Federation; member, Cleveland Mayor Perk's American Nationalities Movement. In a recent interview Abjanic lauded Basic and the Croatian Fighters for Freedom, stating: "Isn't the bombing like the case of a criminal who leaves a gun on the table and someone shoots himself with it. That legal point will be made"; was present at the September 10-12 weekend meeting of the Croatian National Congress in New York and served as an official Croatian National Congress spokesman concerning the hijacking and murder.

Juan Asancaic: President of the Latin American division of the Croatian Liberation World Movement; resides in Buenos Aires.

Ivan Anto Dosen: President, Croatian American Republican Foundation; member, Cleveland Mayor Perk's American Nationalities Movement; resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

Stjepan Hefer: founder and head of the Croatian Liberation World Movement; resides in Buenos Aires.

Andrew Ilic: President of the European division of the Croatian Liberation World Movement; resides in London.

Father Kasic: a leading spokesman for the Ustashi movement in Australia.

Vjekoslav Maks Luburic: (a.k.a. "General Drinyanin"); former chief aide of Andrija Artukovic, fled trial for crimes against humanity under the Nuremberg Statutes to Madrid, Spain; heads the V. Assembly of Croatian Armed Forces; publisher, *Drina*.

Peter Meric: leader of the Chicago, Illinois section of the Croatian Liberation World Movement; active in Sacred Heart Parish in Chicago, a Ustashi front; works at U.S. Steel, South-works.

Marbich Mile: leader of the Chicago, Illinois section of the Croatian Liberation World Movement.

Father Catimir Majic: editor of *Danica* (see Publications).

Ivan Miljak: leader of the Cleveland, Ohio section of the Croatian Liberation World Movement; head, Croatian Guard of Independence; member, Mayor Perk's American Nationalities Movement.

Ante Pavelic: founder of Ustashi and dictator of the "Independent State of Croatia", 1941-45; deceased, 1959; covered throughout brief.

Archbishop of Zagreb, Cardinal Aloysius Stepanic: wanted for crimes against humanity under the Nuremberg Statutes; committed Croatian Catholic clerics to support of Pavelic-Artukovic "racial purity" policy of murdering Serbs, Jews and Gypsies; worked with the Titular Bishop of Aela, Alois Hudal, and the current Pope Paul (then Vatican Under-Secretary of State in charge of Vatican Intelligence, travel documents, and refugee relief organizations) to smuggle Ustashi war criminals out of Croatia; current status unknown.

Archbishop of Sarajevo, Dr. Ivan Seric: wanted for crimes against humanity under the Nuremberg Statutes committed in Yugoslavia during World War II; helped found the V. Assembly in Madrid, Spain with Luburic after World War II.

Father Raphael Medic Soko: former confessor and chief army priest of Ante Pavelic, dictator of the "Independent State of Croatia", fled trial for his war crimes; formed the Brotherhood of the Croat Crusaders in West Germany; sentenced to four years in prison for his role in organizing a paramilitary attack on the Yugoslav Economic Commission in Bad Godesberg, West Germany in November 1963.

Yakos Skrbini: former head of Croatian Youth (patterned on Hitler Youth) in the "Independent State of Croatia" and is wanted for crimes against humanity under the Nuremberg Statutes; resides in Cleveland, Ohio; appointed acting President (former Vice-President) of the Croatian National Congress at recent emergency meeting in New York; directs Europa Travel Agency with his brother John Skrbini, whose offices in Cleveland and Toronto serve as a front for paramilitary Croat operations and for infiltration operations into Yugoslavia; member, with John Skrbini, of Cleveland Mayor Perk's American Nationalities Movement.

Croatian Fighters for Freedom

Zvonko Basic: leader of September 10 hijacking and murder by the Croatian Fighters for Freedom; served in Croatian fascist infiltration operations into Yugoslavia and was forced to leave the country in 1969; entry into the U.S. from Displaced Persons camp was sponsored by Joseph Bosiljevic who introduced him to the Croatian Otpor Party (which later expelled him as too radical) and then into Bosiljevic's own group, the Croatian Republican Party (where he formed a hard radical faction); traveled frequently from Cleveland, Ohio to New York where he now resides and joined Croatian Fighters for Freedom.

Julienne Eden-Schultz Basic: arrested in Zagreb, Yugoslavia in 1970 for distributing Croatian fascist literature—a condition of her relationship with Zvonko Basic; head of the Zagreb Institute, Dahl, intervened to secure her release (Zagreb Institute is run by the University of Portland which receives extensive

funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration); married Basic and joined the Croatian Fighters for Freedom.

Frane Pesut: member, Croatian Fighters for Freedom; member, Drina Organization, Cleveland, Ohio section.

Mark Vlasic: member, Croatian Fighters for Freedom; believed to be participant in Croatian fascist infiltration operations into Yugoslavia.

Peter Matovic: member, Croatian Fighters for Freedom; believed to be participant in Croatian fascist infiltration operations into Yugoslavia.

Terrorism Grid

The following is a partial gridding of Ustashi terrorism. The first period in the fall of 1963 coincides with the assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy. This was generally a period of Nazi terrorist activation worldwide; however, added incentive for the Ustashi is the fact that Kennedy had called for a re-investigation of Artukovic's immigration status.

September 1963: Nine members of the Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood were arrested by Tito's police after an invasion of Yugoslavia which included plans for the assassination of Tito. With the exception of one Josip Oblak (Croatian Revolutionary Brotherhood West German head), the group was recruited from Australia where the Croatian Liberation World Movement had just opened a branch and begun paramilitary training. The group of nine were armed and given training in sabotage and assassination in West Germany before being sent into Yugoslavia.

November 1963: Twenty-three members of the Brotherhood of the Croat Crusaders (a.k.a. Brotherhood of the Cross) attacked the Yugoslavia Economic Commission in Bad Godesberg, West Germany, murdering the custodian and burning the building. At the time the North Rhine-Westphalian State Interior outlawed the group, stating that it was "the most extreme of the right-wing radical emigre bodies in West Germany."

Spring 1964: Yugoslav Mission in Munich attacked and Consul shot.

The next major activation came in the winter of 1971-72. It followed a world congress of the Croatian Liberation World Movement in Toronto. At the time of this activation, Tito cracked down on and expelled Ustashi-linked groups and individuals in Yugoslavia. This 1971 activation also marked a pronounced "left-cover" shift in Ustashi propaganda as members of Ustashi infiltration operations within Yugoslavia fled to the U.S. The 1971-72 escalation of terrorist activity began with the assassination of Vladimir Rolovic, Yugoslav Ambassador to Sweden and a close friend of Tito.

January 1972: Ustashi terrorists blow-up a Yugoslav airliner over Czechoslovakia, killing all but one of the passengers.

June 1972: Nineteen Ustashi cross the border into Yugoslavia and engage in a gun-battle with territorial military forces killing 13. Nine of the group were Australians.

September 1972: Nine Ustashi hijack a Scandinavian Airline to Spain. They demand and obtain the release of six Ustashi terrorists, including two convicted of the 1971 murder of Yugoslavia's ambassador to Spain; three of the terrorists were pardoned by Generalissimo Francisco Franco in 1974.