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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

7 Apr 1949

Mr. [illegible]
National Displaced Persons Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

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Dear Mr. [illegible]:

In compliance with your request of 28 March 1949, I am attaching brief summaries of available information on the organizations listed in your letter. These summaries are not intended to provide all relevant information, but the facts included on the history and the political objectives of each organization make quite clear their individual orientations. No judgments have been made on whether the group "is or has been hostile to the United States or the form of government of the United States", but the facts adduced clearly single out those movements which can be so labelled.

It is definitely worth pointing out, in connection with many of the organizations listed, that a curious anomaly has developed since the end of the war. Several of these organizations (for example, the Ukrainian and Bandera groups and the Lithuanian Partisans) sided with the Germans during the war not on the basis of a pro-German or pro-fascist orientation, but from a strong anti-Soviet bias. In many cases their motivation was primarily nationalistic and patriotic with their approval of the German cause determined by their national interests. Since the end of the war, of course, these opportunistically pro-German groups remain strongly anti-Soviet and, accordingly, find a common ground with new partners. The position of similar groups with a highly fascist, rather than middle-of-the-road, political program presents an even more subtle problem. They similarly array themselves on the anti-Soviet side, but the degree or nature of their actual hostility to the United States or its form of government will continually vary with conditions in their own country and with the changing international situation.

I should be more than happy to supply additional data on any of the organizations you have listed or on any additional ones upon which you would like to have relevant data. Do feel free to call upon me for any additional information you may require.

Sincerely yours,

R. H. HILLENKOETTER
Rear Admiral, USN
Director of Central Intelligence

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ATTACHMENT A

SLOVAKIA

1. Hlinka Guard

The Hlinka Guard was the military arm of the HSLS (Hlinka Slovenska Ludova Strana — Slovak People's Party) and was organized along lines similar to the German SS. The main function of this group after 1942 was to serve as the political police of the Hlinka Party. This party, founded in 1917, became an organ of the Nazis in 1938 and its members were champions of Slovak autonomy. After the Munich agreement, the HSLS won autonomy by force, and backed by the Germans, its leader, Msgr. Josef Tiso, proclaimed Slovakia's independence on 14 March 1939. Many members of the Hlinka Guard worked for the German RSHA, security organ, in Slovakia.

2. Freiwillige Schutzstaffel

An organization similar to the SA, predecessor to the SS, in Germany. It was charged, during the war, with the responsibility of training manpower and from its membership were to come the future leaders of the Deutsche Partei, political organ similar to the NSDAP (Nazi Party). The Freiwillige Schutzstaffel and the Deutsche Jugend (see below) were affiliates of the Deutsche Partei.

3. Deutsche Jugend

This organization comprised all children and youths between the ages of six to eighteen, and was based on the principles of the Hitler Youth and cooperated closely with the latter organization.

JUGOSLAVIA

1. Ustachi

The Ustachi began as a terrorist group in the early twenties, organizing an anti-democratic underground and training saboteurs and assassins under the tutelage of Mussolini and the Horthy regime in Hungary. The Supreme Court of France, in 1935, proved with documentary evidence that fascist and nazi organizations which used the Ustachi were responsible for the assassination of King Alexander and Prime Minister Barthou of France. When the League of Nations attempted to outlaw the Ustachi, their leaders Ante PAVELICH and others found protection in Italy and Germany. When Jugoslavia was invaded, the Ustachi were established by Italy and Germany as the totalitarian government controlling over one half of Jugoslavia, and declared war against the Allies. The excesses of the Ustachi against the Jewish and Serbian populations during this period were considered more intense than those of the Nazi regime.