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ONDERWERP: Satellite Activities in France No. 3

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Satellite Activities

in

France.

No. 3

Yugoslavia.

December, 1949.

SATELLITE ACTIVITIES

IN

FRANCE

No. 3

YUGOSLAVIA

December, 1949.

Introduction.

(A) The Embassy.

1. At the time when the Germans were withdrawing from Paris, a group of local Yugoslavs, by no means all Communists, occupied the building of the Royal Yugoslav Legation (soon afterwards raised to the status of an Embassy) at 1 Bld Delessert, 16 me, and formed the Yugoslav Liberation Movement (see para. 20). The Yugoslav Mission later recovered this building, but in July 1946 it moved to its present premises at 3 rue Spontini, 16me, and 1 Bld, Delessert became the Ambassador's residence.

2. The first Yugoslav diplomatic representative after the Liberation was Milan RISTIC who was appointed Chargé d'Affaires in November 1944. He was assisted by Dobrivoje MAJDANAC, an experienced career diplomat who had been transferred from Berne by the Royal Government in London. RISTIC remained in Paris until May 1945 when he was appointed Minister in Berne and was succeeded by Colonel Jovan KAPETIC. It was not until September 3rd 1945 that the first Ambassador was appointed in the person of Marko RISTIC, a Communist adherent of TITO and the grandson of the Ivan RISTIC who had been three times Regent of Serbia. He has never enjoyed much authority, but in spite of frequent rumours that he was to be recalled on account of his incapacity, he has retained his post.

3. At first the Embassy staff consisted either of Communists sent from

Yugoslavia, or of non-Communists appointed by the London Government and provisionally accepted by the Titoists. During 1945 and 1946, however, all the non-Communists, such as the Counsellor MAJDANAC, the Secretaries, Drago ZALAR, Spasoje VESNIC and Reynold MACUN, and the Press Attaché, Arsen GAZIVODA, either resigned or were dismissed, and by 1947 the staff had been purged on all levels.

4. The role of the Ambassador has always been regarded as mainly decorative, and a prominent member of the Yugoslav Communist Party, normally holding the rank of 1st Counsellor, has invariably been in charge of the Embassy. This post was held in 1945 by Mato JAKSIC, at present Yugoslav Minister in Ottawa. He was replaced in 1946 by Dusan SAKOTA, who was in turn succeeded in mid-1948 by Lazar LATINOVIC. The latter was recalled in May 1949 and posted to Moscow as Counsellor, his place being taken by the present Minister-Counsellor, Milivoje RADOVANOVIC.

5. The TITO-Cominform split did not affect the Embassy staff with the single exception of the Social Attaché, Anton RUPNIK, who resigned and, after signing a declaration of allegiance to the Stalinist party line, became a leader of the anti-TITO Communist faction in Paris. But no member of the staff defected to the West, and the Embassy remains as impenetrable as the Soviet Embassy.

6. Since the exclusion of the Yugoslav Communist Party from the Cominform, the Embassy has indeed become completely isolated. Prior to the split,

the Yugoslavs, following the Soviet example, had avoided any contact with Western diplomats; and particularly after the establishment of the Cominform, they were commonly, though probably erroneously, regarded as responsible more than any of the other Satellites for the direction, on Russia's behalf, of international Communist activities in France. After the split, the Soviet Embassy, and in consequence the Satellite Foreign Missions also, severed normal relations with them. For a time, indeed, the Soviet Embassy continued to invite members of the Yugoslav Embassy to purely official celebrations, such as the anniversary of the Revolution, though where informal parties were concerned RUPNIK would be asked to attend and not the Ambassador. Since the beginning of 1949, however, no Yugoslav diplomat has been invited to the Soviet Embassy, or to any that are Soviet controlled, nor have their members accepted any Yugoslav invitation. The only person, and he is not strictly speaking a diplomat, who has succeeded in maintaining a foot in both camps is a Yugoslav engineer, Marko BOGDANOVIC, the head of the Yugoslav section of VITRAME, a firm owned by the Polish Government and directed by the Commercial Department of the Polish Embassy. His section is concerned with commercial exchange, not only between Poland and Yugoslavia, but between Yugoslavia and France and other Western countries. Yet in spite of his connection with the Polish Embassy, he remains for some unexplained reason on the best possible terms with his own.

7. The present staff of the Yugoslav Embassy is nearly as large as that of the Soviet Embassy, and consists of the following persons, all of

whom are Communists:-

Marko RISTIC	Ambassador
Milivoje RADOVANOVIC	Minister
Marko CELEBONOVIC	Counsellor
Svetislav TODOROVIC	1st Secretary
Ante HORVATIC	1st Secretary
Dragomir PETROVIC	2nd Secretary, Press Attaché
Dusan JOVANOVIC	2nd Secretary
Borivoje NIKOLAJEVIC	3rd Secretary
Nedeljko ZORIC	3rd Secretary
Radomir MIRKOVIC	Attaché
Ivan KANDUC	Attaché
Stojan PETROVIC	Attaché
Ljubo FAUST	Economic Counsellor
Streten MARIC	Cultural Counsellor
Stefan DJAKONOVIC	Commercial Counsellor
Mladen SIKICKI	Commercial Attaché
Lt. Col. Bozidar JOVANOVIC	Military Attaché
Major Milenko RADOVANOV	Assistant Military Attaché
Major Bozidar BUKUMIRIC	" " "

(B) The Commercial Delegation.

8. The Commercial Delegation, with offices at 18 rue d'Elysée, 8me, is attached to the Embassy and represents the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

It is headed by a Commercial Counsellor who was for a long time Milan GAVRIL-
OVIC, a capable young Communist who was recalled to Belgrade in 1948 to take
up an appointment in the above Ministry, though he frequently visits Paris
and appears to direct Yugoslav commercial activities in France from the Bel-
grade end. While in France, he was assisted by Albert MELAMED, most probably
a UDB officer (see para. 17) who, apart from his commercial duties, was a
student at Paris University, and chairman of the Union of Yugoslav Students.

9. The present Commercial Counsellor is Stefan DJAKONOVIC with Mladen
SIKICKI as Commercial Attaché. This last post has only recently been created,
as MELAMED had no diplomatic status. Whether the last named still remains
in Paris is uncertain.

(C) Press and Propaganda.

10. Yugoslav Press affairs in France are directed by the Press Attaché.
This post was held by Mile JOKA from 1945 up to June 1947. He was succeeded
by Vuk DRAGOVIC who was recalled in August 1948 as he had got himself into
trouble with the French. The present Attaché is Dragomir PETROVIC. Of the
above, DRAGOVIC was the most active, and was on excellent terms with the Soviet
Embassy. He was reported to be a UDB officer.

11. The Press Attaché also controls the Yugoslav Press Agency, TANJUG.
This has its office at 17 rue de Chateaudun, 9me, and is actually run by a
correspondent appointed by the Head Office in Belgrade who maintains contact
with it by wireless. The present holder of this post is Luka MAJIC.

12. The Embassy has recently established a Yugoslav Information Office under cover of a bookshop, "Nasa Kniga" ("Le Livre Yougoslave") at 30 rue Louis-le-Grand, 2me. It is directed by a certain MARKOVIC, and is active in publishing anti-Stalinist literature.

(D) The Consular Service.

13. Consular business in Paris is handled by the Consular Section of the Embassy under the 1st Secretary, Svetislav TODOROVIC, the principal Party representative. The Consulate-General in Marseilles has played an important role in Yugoslav activities in France, and has provided cover for political intelligence agents in the South of France and North Africa. It has always been directed by prominent Party members, reputed to be connected with intelligence work, such as Lazar LATINOVIC, Mihail PANDUROVIC and the present Consul-General, Svetoazar KRSTIC.

(E) The Military Attaché.

14. Almost immediately after the Liberation, General Ljubo ILIC, a pre-war Communist agitator with an obscure background who was understood to have earned his rank either with the Franc-Tireurs et Partisans Francais (F.T.P.) - the Communist-controlled section of the French Resistance - or with the Partisans in Yugoslavia, arrived in France claiming to be TITO's personal representative. He represented himself as head of the Yugoslav Military Mission in France and Military Attaché, though it does not appear that he was ever officially recognised as such by the French Government. In the autumn of 1944 a genuine Military Mission was dispatched from Yugoslavia under

General Ivan RUKAVINA, and ILIC was eventually passed on to SHAEF as Military Attaché, post which he held until that organisation was dissolved. He was then given a mission in South America, where his activities, though doubtless exaggerated by American opinion, became none the less notorious.

15. At the beginning of 1946 the Military Mission was replaced by the Military Attaché's Office under Colonel BARJAKTAREVIC, assisted by Major Vojislav SOBAJIC, a former OZNA officer. SOBACIC was an extremely active intelligence officer and after his recall in 1948, was discovered by the French to have been connected with an extensive espionage network operating on behalf of the Russians. The entire staff of the office was now changed, and a number of young Partisan officers were appointed. Lieut.Colonel Bozidar JOVANOVIC now became Military Attaché, assisted by Majors Milenko RADOVANOV and Bozidar BUKUMIRIC.

(F) The Communist Party.

16. Officially the Yugoslav Communist Party does not exist in France, nor does the French Communist Party possess a Yugoslav section. The place of the Party was taken by the ostensibly non-political though in fact Communist-controlled Association of Yugoslavs in France (see para. 21) which has been banned by the French authorities, but continues semi-overtly in one form or another. Pro-regime Communist activities conducted by it, or by its cultural and other auxiliaries, are directed by the Social Counsellor, Streten MARIC, under the overall control of the 1st Secretary and Head of the Consular Department, Svetislav TODOROVIC who, as the Party representative for France,

is responsible for policy and is in charge of the Party "cell" in the Embassy. Both the above persons, and indeed the Ambassador also, are subject, however, to Political Police control, exercised until recently by Josip ZMAJIC (see para. 18).

(G) Intelligence Activities.

17. (i) Before we pass to the intelligence activities of members of the Embassy staff, a brief account must be given of the Yugoslav Intelligence Service to which they belong.

(ii) The Yugoslav Government disposes of a State Political Police or, to give it its exact designation, an "Administration of State Security", known since the end of 1946 as the UDBA, or more commonly as the UDB (Uprava Drzavne Bezbedosti), and before that date as the "Department for the Defence of the People" or the OZNA (Odeljenje Zastite Narodna). It consists of four main sections, viz, (a) Civil, (b) Military, (c) Foreign and (d) Economic, and may be regarded as constituting the effective intelligence service of the country, at least in the field of espionage.

(iii) The executive arm of the UDB is possibly the Internal Security and Frontier Guards known as the "People's Defence Corps of Yugoslavia" (Korpus Narodne Odbrane Jugoslavije = KNOJ). This organisation originally possessed a branch known as the "Counter-Espionage Service" (Kontra-Obavestajne Sluzba = KOS); and there have been reports that since the TITO-Cominform split it has been resuscitated, that it has its independent headquarters in Belgrade and that it is directly responsible to the Communist Party. The position,

however, is still far from clear. It may be that the Party has found the KOS more reliable than the UDB. On the other hand, the Cominform journal (admittedly no reliable source in such matters), has referred to it as a military counter-espionage service; while other reports state that it has replaced the Military Section of the UDB, thus implying that it is a new service, analogous to those which exist in other Satellite countries, which is responsible for both espionage and counter-espionage within its own field, and is dependent upon the Ministry of Defence rather than upon the Party. Until its precise nature has been defined, it may, however, be ignored - at least for the purpose of the present report - and all Yugoslav agents working abroad be assigned to the UDB.

18. Political Intelligence.

(i) The first OZNA representative for France was Colonel Jovan KAPETIC, a Montenegrin who had fought with the Partisans and was a protégé of General RANKOVIC, now Minister of the Interior in the Montenegrin Republic. After a short stay in Paris, he was replaced by Josip ZMAJIC, a Russian-trained Communist and former International Brigader, who represented the OZNA and later the UDB, until July 1949. His role was an open secret, and within the Embassy he was addressed as "Comrade Commissar". He would seem to have been succeeded by the Counsellor, Marko CELEBONOVIC, presumably the person of that name who had acted as KAPETIC's secretary when the latter was in Paris in 1945.

(ii) The main preoccupation of the UDB representative is the

supervision of all Yugoslav nationals, particularly those who hold official positions, and the penetration of anti-regime organisations. He is also, however, concerned with obtaining political information, and doubtless any other that he can secure. For this purpose he employs numbers of paid and unpaid agents, these including practically every Yugoslav student.

19. Military Intelligence.

The Military Attache's office is responsible for obtaining military intelligence, and reference has already been made to the activities of SOBAJIC to whom a French officer, employed in the Security Section of the Ministry of Armaments (then under the Communist Minister, Charles TILLON), has confessed that he supplied secret documents in 1947-48. According to recent information, the present Military Attaché, Colonel JOVANOVIĆ is, however, also interesting himself in anti-Stalinist tendencies among Satellite Communists generally; and in this case he may be working on behalf of the Yugoslav Communist Party, as co-operation between the Party, the Army and UDB appears to be complete, at least in France.

(H) The Yugoslav Colony.

20. (a) Prior to the TITO-Cominform Split.

After the Liberation there was set up in Paris a Yugoslav Liberation Movement along the lines of the Liberation Movement which existed in Yugoslavia, and this was brought under Communist control by General ILIĆ who assumed the leadership of the Colony in France and Belgium. Its committee, consisting mainly of Croats and with a few Serbs only, were his nominees,

and their names were not announced until the day of their "election".

21. In July 1945 the Liberation Movement was re-named the National Liberation Front (Narodni Oslobodilacki Front) with the sub-title of the Association des Yougoslaves en France, by which designation it is generally known. A new committee, equally under ILIĆ's control, was elected, of which Radomir JOVANOVIĆ was President and Anka MATIĆ Secretary-General, the latter being ILIĆ's mistress and almost certainly a Political Commissar.

22. In the autumn of 1945 JOVANOVIĆ and MATIĆ were recalled to Belgrade, and the Association was reorganised under a new committee, this time appointed by the Embassy. An attempt was now made to represent the organisation as non-political by removing as far as possible well-known Communists from its administration, and appointing a "fellow traveller" artist, Milivoje UZELIĆ, as its president. Ostensibly it existed to promote the interests of the Yugoslavs emigrés, but there is doubtless some substance in the reports that it was concerned with the repatriation of such persons as were willing to be recruited into the International Brigades which were being formed for use against Greece. For administrative purposes the country (excluding Paris) was divided into areas, each of which was represented on the committee.

23. The official organ of the Association, though it was in fact directed by the Embassy, was "Nova Jugoslavija", founded by ILIĆ and edited from 16 rue Valéry, 16me. It appeared fortnightly at 8frs, and claimed in

1947 a circulation of 4,500. The Association also disseminated a monthly publication, "Dans la Patrie", produced by the Belgrade daily, "Politika", and sent to the Foreign Missions for distribution.

24. In addition to the Association, the Embassy ran a number of ancillary organisations which were under the supervision of the Social Attaché, Anton RUPNIK, until his defection to the Stalinist group. These included:-

(i) Association des Anciens Combattants Yougoslaves.

(ii) Union Anti-fasciste France-Yougoslavie. The president of this was Professor René CASSIN, and Justin GODARD and the two JOLIOT-CURIES were among its patrons.

(iii) Union des Etudiants Yougoslaves de France. This had been started as a result of a grant by the French Government of 100 scholarships to Yugoslavs who wished to study in France, a scheme the value of which was seriously impaired when the Yugoslav Government suddenly withdrew the majority of them to assist in the building of a much-advertised railway sponsored by the Youth Movement. The Union was directed by Albert MELAMED and most of its members were either agents or were expected to serve as such if called upon.

24. At the end of 1947, following upon the creation of the Cominform and the labour disorders in France, the Minister of the Interior banned the Association of Ex-Combattants and "France-Yougoslavie". Early in 1948 the Association of Yugoslavs in France was also banned, but the Embassy at once replaced it by the Comité d'Aide à la Grèce Démocratique with an "elected"

committee consisting of all those persons who had been members of that of the Association. Soon afterwards, however, the affairs of the Association were taken over by the Yugoslav Cultural Association in France (Jugoslovensko Kulturno Drustvo u Francuskoj) with a Central Committee of which Anton POLANCAK was president, Franc PEPELNJAK vice-president, Dusan CIRIC secretary-general and August SUPER treasurer. Up to the beginning of 1949 it had not been given official recognition by the French authorities, but no proceedings had been taken against it. This new body took over the press organ of the old Association, "Nova Jugoslaviya".

(b) The TITO-Cominform Split.

25. Although the Cominform declaration condemning TITO did not lead to any important changes in the Embassy staff, it had very serious repercussions upon the Colony, this being largely due to the fact that RUPNIK, who directed its activities, sided with the Stalinists and resigned his post on August 13th 1948. The same line was taken by a number of leading members of the Cultural Association, including PEPELNJAK, SUPER and CIRIC, while the last named, as secretary-general, carried off all its archives. At the same time, the pro-Cominform group took with it the Cultural Association's journal, "Nova Jugoslaviya", also controlled by RUPNIK, which now declared itself against TITO; and it was its offices which now became the headquarters of the pro-Cominform group, which took the name of the Yugoslav Union in France (Skup Jugoslovena u Francuskoj). Its chairman was the journal's editor, René BUKOVAC but the real power behind it was RUPNIK and Dr. Nevena JESOVIER,

the wife of a French Communist, Charles JESOVER, vice-president of the CDFI (Comité Français de Défense des Immigrés) which replaced the CADI (Comité d'Action et de Défense des Immigrés) when the latter was banned in consequence of the labour troubles at the close of 1948. Finally, the Stalinists also took over the Association of Ex-Combattants which had been revived at the beginning of 1948 under cover of the Committee for Erecting a Memorial to Yugoslavs Fallen in the Resistance, 1939-1945 (Sabirna Akcija za Marmornu Plocu). The two most prominent members of its committee were Dragoslav MIHALJOVIC, chairman of the earlier Association, and Nevena JESOVER. Both these bodies duly submitted applications for legalisation which were supported, as is usual, by many distinguished French nationals; but as far as is known, neither has yet been officially recognised, as the Prefecture does not hurry itself in cases when it is aware that the organisation, whatever its avowed objectives, is in fact a political one.

26. The pro-Titoist section of the Colony reorganised its various unions after the defection of the Stalinists, and issued a new press organ, under the auspices of the TANJUG Agency, called "Iz Nove Jugoslavije", with the TANJUG representative, Luka MAJIC, as its editor.

(c) The present situation of the Colony.

27. (i) Pro-regime.

After the first few months during which there were many defectors, the position of the Titoist section began to improve, and at the present time at least 75% of the Colony are members of organisations which the Embassy

controls.

28. The most important of the above is the Yugoslav Association in France "Fraternity-Unity" (Udruzenje Jugoslovena u Frankuskoj "Bratstvo Jedinstvo"). It possesses a Central and an Executive Committee. The chairman of the former is Rude SUPEK. The latter consists of the following persons:-

Mato BANDALO	Chairman
Anton POLANSČAK	Vice-Chairman
Milica ASANOVIC	Secretary-General
Janez NEGRO	Assistant Secretary-General
Blagoje NESIC	Treasurer

Headquarters are at 15 rue du 11me Novembre, Montrouge (Seine). Paris is divided into five branches for administrative purposes. The provincial organisation has not yet been completed.

29. Subsidiary organisations include a Womens' Section under Milica ASANOVIC, and the Memorial Committee referred to in para. 25. Both these and the parent association are unusually active, particularly in propaganda against any action against Yugoslavia either by Russia or her Satellites, and they appear to be well directed and supplied with adequate funds.

30. The press organ of the Association, which is published from the latter's headquarters, is "Bratstvo-Jedinstvo", which has replaced since April 1949 the former TANJUG paper, "Iz Nove Jugoslavije". Its editor is

Rudi SUPEK.

(ii) Pro-Cominform.

31. After a first outburst of anti-Titoist enthusiasm, the pro-Cominform movement in France appears to be dying out, particularly in Paris. The Cominformists have the same number of organisations as the Titoists (e.g. their Womens' Section and Memorial Committee), but they seem rapidly to be losing their active members, and their activities are restricted to meetings of their committees, to publishing at irregular intervals a very badly edited paper and to seeking support from the French Communist Party.

32. The main pro-Cominform organisation continues to be the Yugoslav Union in France with the following Central Committee:-

René BUCOVAC	Chairman
Zivko MISKOVIC	Vice-Chairman
Nevena JESOVER	Secretary-General
Vukica SEVDJAN	Treasurer

33. The press organ of the Union is "Glas Jedinstva" ("The Voice of Unity") which has replaced "Nova Jugoslavija". BUKOVAC is its editor, with Nevena JESOVER as manager. Franc PEPELNJAK edits its Slovene section.

(d) The Anti-Communist Opposition.

34. Although in principle the anti-Communist Yugoslavs are united under the ex-King Peter and the Yugoslav National Committee in London (Jugoslovenski Narodni Odbor = JNO), they are in fact split into innumerable groups,

the members of which are divided not only by varying political views, but by the particular branch of Yugoslav nationality to which they belong.

35. The four main groups in Paris are the following:-

Non-Political.

(i) That of the ex-King Peter and his staff. He is unpopular in all Yugoslav circles for his lack of a clear-cut policy, and even more so for his choice of collaborators.

(ii) That of the ex-Prime Minister, Dragisa CVETKOVIC, which collaborates with the ex-King and probably also with the French.

(iii) SUMADIJA, a relief organisation run by old Yugoslav emigrés.

(iv) A so-called "Military Mission". In the autumn of 1944 and at about the same time as the arrival of General RUKAVINA's mission, Captain Vladislav VLADISAVLJEVIC also arrived in Paris from Algiers as acting Military Attaché accredited by the London Government. Almost simultaneously there likewise arrived Lieut. Colonel Kosta SIMIC, the former Military Attaché at de GAULLE's headquarters, who now aspired to become if not Military Attaché in Paris, at least the representative of General MIHAJLOVIC. VLADISLJEVIC's mission was eventually ended by the TITO Government, but SEMIC contrived to establish an unofficial Military Mission which was mainly concerned with assisting former Yugoslav officers and other ranks, in which it had apparently some success. It was acknowledged by the French and supported by the ex-King but it was mainly financed by a certain PETRONIC, a Yugoslav shoemaker in Paris. In the summer of 1949 SIMIC emigrated to Canada, handing

his work over temporarily to Lieut. Tihomir BOZIC; but another Colonel is expected to arrive from Germany to replace him.

36. Political.

(i) Serb.

(a) The Serb National Committee of the Yugoslav National Committee in London (Srpski Narodni Odbor = SNO) in principle unites all the Serb democratic parties - Agrarian, Agrarian Youth, Radicals, Social Democrats and Democratic Youth, but at present it does little more than exist on paper. The representatives of the Agrarians, Radicals and Social Democrats hold infrequent meetings, but those of the two youth movements act independently.

(b) The DUSAN SILNI group. This is supported by the American Serbs and has fascist tendencies. Its leader is Slobodan DRASKOVIC.

(c) The RAVNAGORSKA OMLADINA group composed of ex-followers of MIHAJLOVIC under Emil JOSIFOVIC. It co-operates with the DUSAN SILNI.

(d) The RAVNAGORSKI ODBOR group under an adventurer, Major Dragan SOTIROVIC. It had leanings towards MIHAJLOVIC, but is now in a state of disintegration.

37. The majority of these groups attempt to publish press organs in the form of a roneed bulletin, but these appear irregularly, and have very limited circulations. The principal are:-

(a) "Zemljoradnik - Agrarians.

(b) "Glas Srpske Zemjoradnicke Omladine" - Agrarian Youth.

(c) "Nasa Rec" - Democratic Youth.

(d) "Glas Izbeglice Jugoslavije" - Cvetkovic.

38. (ii) Other Nationalities.

The Croats, Slovenes and Montenegrins have their own small groups.

These include:-

(a) The Croat Peasant Party - followers of Dr. Vlada MACEK.

(b) The Croat Nationalists - followers of Ante PAVELIC

and mainly composed of former Ustasi.

(c) The Pro-Yugoslav Croats.

(d) The Slovenes who are followers of their national leader,

Miha KREK.

(e) The Union of Free Montenegrins.

39. The above movements have doubtless been penetrated, and none of them constitutes any real danger to the regime. For it is one of the singularities of political exile that it should so often exacerbate rather than mollify differences of opinion that have ceased to possess an immediate relevance, and thus inhibit the leaders from effectively uniting upon the issue to which they owe their common fate.

WHO'S WHO

WHO'S WHO

(Note: The nationalities of the persons in the following Who's Who have been stated as accurately as our information permits, but many of those queried as Serbs may equally be Montenegrins).

✓ ABUNIN, Simo ✓

?Serb. Reported in January 1948 to be the representative for Lyons on the Central Committee of the former Yugoslav Association in France.

✓ ALTARAZ, Salomon ✓

Bosnian. Born Sarajevo, 26.12.00. Reported in December 1948 to be a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party, and to be the UDB contact man in Lyons.

✓ ANTONIC, Fabijan ✓

?Serb. Born c. 1908. Employed in the Passport Section of the Embassy, and a member of the Central Committee of the former Yugoslav Association in France. In April 1948 he was stated to be a member of a 'management committee' in the Embassy, and it was alleged that no decision could be taken without his concurrence.

✓ ARGIROVIC, Bilo ✓

Bosnian Moslem. Born Sarajevo. 7.1.15. Arrived in Paris in November 1946, and is reported to be a UDB agent. During the war at first belonged to the Ustashi, but went over to TITO in 1943.

Address: Hotel Regina de Passy, 6 rue de la Tours, 16me.

✓ ASANOVIC, Milica ✓

?Serb. Secretary-General of the pro-regime Yugoslav Association "Fraternity-Unity" in France, formed in April 1949, and reported to be a UDB agent.

Address: 21 rue de Bezons, Courbevoie (Seine).

✓ BANDALO, Mate ✓

Dalmation. Metal worker. Member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association "Fraternity-

BANDALO contd.,

Unity" and chairman of its Executive Committee.

+ BARJAKTAREVIC, Col. Branislav

Serb. Born Kragujevac, 22.11.11. Engineer. Served with the Partisans in Yugoslavia and came to France with the RUKAVINA Mission in 1945. Head of the Yugoslav Military Mission in the British Zone of Germany until 1946, when he was appointed Military Attaché in Paris vice Gen. RUKAVINA. Was replaced in the second half of 1948 by Lt. Col. JOVANOVIC.

BARUN, Marijan

?Croat. Metal worker. Member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association "Fraternity-Unity".

BJELOS, Suma

?Serb. Member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association "Fraternity-Unity" representing the Place des Fêtes, one of the Paris districts into which it has been divided for administrative purposes.

+ BOGATEC, Marija

?Slovene. Born Kriz, 3.9.28. Embassy employee. Service Passport No. 029847 (end of 1948).

BOGDAN, Joca

Naturalised French citizen of Yugoslav origin. Born Ruma, 12.2.05. Tailor. Communist Party member before the war. After the Liberation placed his services at the disposal of the Embassy, and became treasurer of the Administrative Council of the Yugoslav Association in France, and after its dissolution chairman of the Committee for erecting a Memorial to Yugoslav fallen in the Resistance until this too was banned. First came to France in 1922 and returned there in 1925 after he had completed his military service in Yugoslavia. According to a report of June 1949, has broken with the Stalinist faction. Is married to a Frenchwoman.
Address: 36 rue des Boulettes, 11me.

BOZIC, Gabriela

?Serb. Reported in July 1948 to be administrative secretary of the Committee of Aid to Greece.

* BRANICA, Guido

?Serb. Born Zlarin 17.8.18. Arrived in France on 7.12.45 and was attached to the Legation either as an Assistant Secretary or as a Political Commissar in charge of student questions. Chairman of the Committee of the Union of Yugoslav Students in France and a reputed UDB agent. May have returned to Belgrade about mid-1948.

Address: 4 rue du Parc Montsouris, 14me.

BUKOVAC, René

Naturalised French subject of Croat origin. Born Fiume, 5.1.10. Former treasurer of the pro-regime Association of Yugoslav Ex-Combatants in France, banned by the Ministry of the Interior at the end of 1947, and now chairman of the pro-Cominform Yugoslav Union and owner and editor of its press organ "Nova Jugoslavija". Has three brothers, Raymond in Paris and Richard and Romeo in Yugoslavia. All are butchers, and have a reputation as athletes.

BULI, Salomon

?Serb of Jewish origin. Reported in April 1948 to be a member of the Central Committee of the former Yugoslav Association in France. Is a friend of RISTIC.

+ BUKUMIRIC, Bozidar

Serb. Born Pec, 27.1.23. Assistant Military Attaché at the Embassy. Diplomatic Passport No. 268.

CANCO

?Serb. Reported in January 1949 to represent Paris on the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association in France.

CARBILLET Abel

French. Born Saint Nazaire, 25.6.01. Yugoslav Consul at Nantes at the end of 1948.

CARTIN de St LEGER

French. Born Oran, 9.9.00. Yugoslav Vice-Consul at Bordeaux at the end of 1948.

+ CELEBONOVIC, Marko

?Serb of Jewish origin. Pre-war Communist who served with the Partisans. Counsellor at the Embassy and known as the "Financial Counsellor", whether this is a real or a cover job being unknown. About October 1949 married the daughter of the Cultural Counsellor, Streten MARIC. Is presumably identical with the CELEBONOVIC who was secretary to KAPECIC when the latter was in Paris in 1945. Is believed to have replaced ZMAJIC as head of the UDB for France when the latter was recalled in mid-1949.

+ CIRIC, Dusan

?Serb. Reported in December 1948 to have been former secretary-general of the pro-regime Yugoslav Cultural Association, but to have joined the Cominform group in July 1948 taking with him all its archives.

+ CIRIC, Vladimir

Serb. Born Belgrade, 18.10.97. Maitre d'Hotel at the Embassy, having been brought to Paris by RISTIC in 1945. Up to 1941 had been steward at the Yugoslav Embassy in Rome.

+ CUKIC, Radomir

?Serb. Official of the Yugoslav Consulate at Marseilles at the end of 1948.

+ CVETKOVIC, Cedomir

?Serb. Shoemaker who lives and works at a house in the Place des Fêtes, 19me. According to an unconfirmed report, spied on members of the Yugoslav Colony before the war on behalf of the Legation, placed himself under ILIC's orders after the Liberation, and was in close contact with UDB services in France. The same report declares him to be an opportunist.

+ DANON, David

Serb of Jewish origin. Born Gratchaniza, 8.10.05 or Sarajevo, 1909. Frequently reported by right-wing Yugoslav circles to be a UDB agent. It is

DANON contd.,

claimed that he went to Italy shortly before the war, that he resided there making a living as an operator on the gold and valuta market, and that he acted as the link between the Paris and Milan UDB organisations. When the UDB staff in Italy was cut down, he was transferred to France by ZMAJIC, and in March 1947 was stated to be living in Paris as an official of the Société pour la Répatriement des Yougoslaves, alleged to be used by the UDB as cover. In June he was again reported in Milan; and in February 1948 to be in Zurich with a group of UDB agents who it was believed would be directed to different countries. In May 1948 he is known to have been serving as a member of the Yugoslav Military Mission at Bad Salzflun in the British Zone of Germany.

+ DIMIC

?Serb. Born 1906. Former manual worker at St. Denis, reported in April 1948 to be employed in the Chancery of the Embassy to keep a watch over its staff. Belonged to the French Communist Party before the war, and is now the link between it and the Embassy. Father of Odette DIMIC.

+ DIMIC, Odette

?Serb. Born Grenoble, 24.3.24. Personal secretary to RISTIC. Service Passport No. 512/48.

+ DJAKONOVIC, Stefan

?Serb. Arrived in France as Commercial Secretary at the end of 1948, but had been promoted Counsellor by August 1949.

+ DJIKIC, Osman

Bosnian Moslem. Born Mostar, 7.9.21. Former Attaché at the Embassy. Arrived in France in 1946, and in September was one of the Yugoslav Delegates on the International Olympic Committee. Returned to Yugoslavia in 1947. Reported in November 1946 to be an important UDB agent.

+ DJORJEVITCH, Djorje

Serb. Born Belgrade, 29.5.23. Medical student. Vice-chairman in February 1948 of the

DJORJEVITCH contd.,

Union of Yugoslav Students in Paris, and reported to be a UDB agent.

+ DJUREVIC, Blazo M. ✓

Montenegrin. Born 2.8.00. Former Yugoslav Vice-Consul at Marseilles and reported in September 1948 to be the head of the Yugoslav IS in South Eastern France. Was recalled to Belgrade in the same month.

+ DRAGOJEVIC, Ljubisa ✓

Montenegrin. Born Andrijevic, 2.3.21. Yugoslav Vice-Consul at Marseilles. Member of the Yugoslav Communist Party, and reported in June 1949 to be in touch with former members of the International Brigade.

+ DRAGOVIC, Save ✓

Bosnian Serb. Born Foca, 1895. Former member, as representative for Lyons, of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association in France, but joined the anti-Titoist faction after the TITO-Cominform split. Is a longstanding member of the Yugoslav Communist Party, and was in France with the Serbian forces during the First World War.

+ DRAGOVIC, Vuk ✓

Montenegrin. Born Cetinje, 29.8.00. Press Attaché and now Counsellor at the Embassy since May 1947, having been transferred from Prague, where he had held the same post. Studied in France before the war, and became a well-known Belgrade journalist, for many years on the staff of "Politika" and its Paris correspondent in 1933-34. Joined the Communist Party in the thirties, and fought in the Spanish Civil War. Is the subject of numerous reports to the effect that he was a UDB agent concerned with recruiting for the International Brigade volunteers who were to be used in Greece; and is one of the many persons stated to be working for the Cominform, and to be connected with its alleged Technical Centre in Paris. Is understood to have got into trouble with the French authorities when the "Monde" published an article he had written sharply criticising conditions in France

DRAGOVIC contd.,

+ DUMEZIC, Andrija ✓

+ FAUST, Ljubo ✓

+ GAVRILOVIC, Milan ✓

+ GAVRILOVIC, Stanija ✓

+ GAZIVODA, Arsen ✓

and England, and in August 1948 he left for Belgrade where he is now editor of "Politika". His wife is a Russian ballet dancer, Marina née OLENINA, stated in an unconfirmed report to have been born in Moscow on 2.4.07, and to have been a Comintern agent before the war. One brother, Petar, was shot by the Germans in Yugoslavia; while a second, Misa, was formerly Secretary at the Yugoslav Legation in Teheran and is now attached to the Foreign Ministry in Belgrade. His sister, Sofia VASIOCHKO, is the widow of a White Russian balalaika player and lives in Nice.

?Serb. Reported at the end of 1948 to be the hall porter at the Yugoslav Consulate at Marseilles.

Croatian Jew. Counsellor for Economic Questions, but reported by one source to be a UDB official, and by another to have been given an important assignment by the Yugoslav Communist Party. Was formerly Commercial Attaché at Berne.

Serb. Born c. 1918. Sent to Paris as Commercial Counsellor in 1946, but was recalled to Belgrade early in 1948 and appointed Counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Frequently visits Paris on duty.

Serb. Born Umcar, 23.4.27. Employed in June 1949 in the Commercial Department of the Embassy. Service Passport No. 463/48.

Montenegrin by birth now stateless. Born Cetinje, 28.10.00. Press Attaché until 1945 when he left the Embassy, became a political refugee and set up some sort of information centre which led to reports from various unreliable sources that he was a UDB agent. Had been Press Attaché in London from 1935 to 1939, and in Brussels from 1939 to 1940.

X HORVATIC, Ante ✓

Croat. Born Sarajevo, 25.8.18. 1st Secretary at the Yugoslav Embassy in August 1949. Former student of agronomy at Belgrade University. Diplomatic Passport No. 784/48.

X ILIC, General Ljubomir ✓

Croat. Born Split, 16.4.05. Professional revolutionary and organiser. Came to France in the late twenties from Germany, where he had been working with a group of Balkan Communists under DIMITROV. Studied engineering but, as a Communist agitator, was well supplied with funds and was thus able to stay on without taking a degree though he claims to hold an architect's diploma. Arrested after the assassination of King Alexander at Marseilles on 9.10.34 and, as his trial revealed connections with the GPU and the Comintern, was sentenced to a term of hard labour but released after a year through the intervention of the French Communist Party. Took part in the Spanish Civil War with the rank of major, though he was reportedly a Political Commissar. On its conclusion returned to France, where he was interned at Castres whence, according to his own account, he escaped, though according to other reports, he was released by the Germans and repatriated to Yugoslavia. After the Liberation he arrived in Paris as a General claiming to be TITO's personal representative. He played the principal role in forming the Yugoslav Liberation Movement, and was soon afterwards named Head of the Military Mission and Military Attaché though his name did not appear on the official diplomatic list. After the arrival of General RUKAVINA in mid-1945 could no longer claim to be Military Attaché, and became Assistant Military Attaché to SHAEF, a post which he held until that body was dissolved, when he lost all semblance of official status though he continued to be treated by the Embassy as an attaché of some sort. Was mainly concerned in the early part of 1946 with maintaining contact for TITO with Spain where it was understood that if all went well he would be sent as Ambassador. In May 1946 he was appointed, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, to be head of the Yugoslav Delegation sent to

ILIC contd.,

South America for the ostensible purpose of developing diplomatic and personal relations, but doubtless also with a view to the organisation of the various Slav colonies, in which task he was said to have been assisted by the well-known Soviet agent, Steve NELSON, who provided him in New York with a list of suitable contacts. He left New York on 10.7.46 for Buenos Aires, and visited the South American republics in succession, returning to the USA on 9.12.46; but his allegedly subversive activities, which led to the rupture of diplomatic relations with Chile seem, however, to have been exaggerated by American opinion, and it may be doubted whether his role was as sinister as was reported. He married at Washington on 31.3.47, Zinka KUNZ, a singer of the Metropolitan Opera, New York, said to possess considerable means, who is a great favourite of TITO. He left for Paris on 18.4.47, and went on to Belgrade. Numerous unconfirmed reports of that month and later declared him to be operating clandestinely in Palestine, but these were caused by an official statement that he was Minister Designate to Israel, and would take up this post when the new state was formed. By April 1948 he had, however, become Assistant Minister of Public Works, a post which he still held in early November 1949 when he conducted a party of Spanish Republicans round the city. On 19.11.49 he was passing through Paris, and sent the French Communist, Madeline BRAUN, a ring; and on 21.11.49 "Humanité" published a letter from her indignantly repudiating any past friendship with him. The reason for his journey to Paris is unknown.

X JAKSIC, Mata ✓

Croat. Born Dubrovnik, 1902. Lawyer and Honorary French Consul at Dubrovnik before the war, when he was a well-known "play-boy" on the Dalmatian coast, but is reported to have resigned in 1940 because he refused to represent the Vichy Government, to have fled from Croatia after the Italian occupation and to have joined TITO's Partisans. In the spring of 1944 he was sent to Cairo as a member of TITO's Military Mission, and in June was promoted Colonel and put in charge of the Yugoslav Red Cross. During his stay in the

JAKSIC contd.,

Middle East he came in conflict with the British authorities, partly because of his extraordinary behaviour, since whenever he was asked to do anything he invariably did the opposite, and partly because he was strongly suspected of using his W/T and codes to send military intelligence to Belgrade. He returned to Yugoslavia in August 1945, when he is understood to have undergone a period of training with the OZNA, and was appointed to Paris towards the end of the year as Counsellor but with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, his main job being, according to his own account, to deal with the repatriation question which he claimed that the Ambassador had failed to handle efficiently. By July it was said that RISTIC and he were on bad terms and that he would shortly be transferred to Berne, though in fact he remained in Paris. In January 1947, he was reported to be the most important person in the Embassy, which is unlikely to have been true as he is scarcely a man of strong character and has a reputation for laziness. He was also reported by two apparently independent sources to be the head of the UDB for Paris but there is no firm evidence of this, though he may have been concerned with intelligence. In the early months of 1947 he was recalled to Belgrade, and in March was understood to have been appointed Minister to Ottawa, though he did not take up this post for at least a year on account of the unwillingness of the Canadian Government to grant him an agrement, and in the interval acted as Chief of the Protocol Department in the Belgrade Foreign Ministry. A reliable source describes him as a well-educated, cultured and extremely amusing and agreeable person who has become a Titoist from motives of pure opportunism, and would probably defect if it were worth his while which at present it is not. Is said, however, to be much influenced by his wife, Paula née ZAHN, a Dalmatian Jewess and alleged Political Commissar.

JAMBISEK, Anton ✓

?Croat. Representative in 1947-48 for the Meurthe and Moselle Regions on the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association in France.

JECIC, Danilo ✓

Serb. Reported in November 1945 to have been successively treasurer and president of the Yugoslav Association in France.

JESOVER, Dr. Nevena ✓

?Slovene by birth French by marriage. Born c. 1899. Secretary of the pro-Cominform Yugoslav Union in France, and editor of its journal "Glas Jedinstva". Came to France with her parents during the First World War and was educated there. Her husband, who is believed to be of Roumanian origin, is an important member of the French Communist Party. Both are doctors of medicine. Address: 56 rue Monceau, 8me.

JOKA, Mile ✓

Serb. Born Dvor, 29.6.16. Press Attaché at the Embassy until June 1947, when he was recalled and replaced by Miroslav SIMIC.

JOVANOVIC, Lt. Col. Bozidar ✓

Montenegrin. Born Niksic, 16.12.19. Appointed Military Attaché at the Embassy vice Col. BARJAK-TAREVIC in the second half of 1948. Was a Communist before the war. Is not a career officer, but fought with TITO's forces from 1941 to 1945, and holds the medal "Spomenica 1941". Speaks Serb only. Diplomatic Passport No. 0002.

JOVANOVIC, Dusan ✓

?Serb. 2nd Secretary at the Embassy in August 1949.

JOVANOVIC, Dr. Radomir ✓

?Serb. Doctor of medicine. Former chairman of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association in France, but returned to Belgrade about November 1945 and was replaced by Danilo JECIC. Was also head of the Yugoslav Red Cross in France.

JUDOVIČKI, Leon ✓

?Serb of Jewish origin. Member of the Yugoslav Communist Party, and Secretary in September 1945 of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association in France.

KANAZIR, Dusan

Croat. Born 28.6.21. Medical student, reported in February-March 1948 to have recently arrived in France to attend a course at the Institute of Slavonic Studies in Paris, and to be a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party and one of the most reliable UDB agents.
Address: 66, rue Cotentin, 15me.

KANDUC, Ivan

Slovene. Born Ljubljana, 12.5.21. Attaché at the Embassy. Is in the Passport Section and deals with the security side of applications for passports and visas. Said to be a UDB man. Was a manual worker in France before the war. Speaks English.

KAPEGIC, Col. Jovo (or Jovan)

Montenegrin. Born Cetinje, 1920. Former medical student. Joined TITO's Partisans, and became Political Commissar of the 3rd Montenegrin Division with the rank of Colonel. Was sent to Paris in 1945 as first OZNA representative and as Chargé ad interim with the rank of Counsellor. Was recalled to Belgrade early in 1946, allegedly to become assistant to General RANKOVIC, the head of the UDB and now Federal Minister of the Interior, but was soon afterwards appointed Head of the Military Mission in Albania. Is believed at some time to have passed through a course in Moscow.

KLEPAC, Milivoje

Croat. Born Gerovo, 27.4.25. Embassy official. Service Passport No. 667/48.

KOMATINA, Dusan Milan

Serb. Born Donja-Rzanica, 22.8.22. Former student, and vice-chairman of the Union of Yugoslav Students in Paris. Reported in February 1948 to be a principal agent of ZMAJIC, and again reported to be a UDB agent in April 1949. Is an official of the Foreign Ministry in Belgrade, and was a member of the Yugoslav Delegation at the meeting of the Assembly of the United Nations in September-December 1948.

KRSTIC, Svetozar

Serb. Born Vucje-Lescovac, 22.2.09. Yugoslav Consul-General at Marseilles in June 1949. Was a Communist at the time of the Spanish Civil War, and is a convinced supporter of TITO. Passport No. 533/48.
Address: 4, rue Wilfram-Fuget, Marseilles.

KUZINA, Gabriel

Dalmatian. Born near Split c. 1923. Appointed to Paris as Attaché in 1945, being promoted 3rd Secretary in 1947 and 2nd Secretary in 1948. Recalled to Belgrade in mid-1948. His wife, Neda, was one of the leading members of the Yugoslav Association in France, and head of its subsidiary Association of Yugoslav Women.

KUZNER, Georges

?Croat. Reported in April 1949 to have been elected to the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association "Fraternity-Unity".

LAPCEVIC, Commander Predag

?Serb. Assistant Military Attaché in 1947-48, in charge of naval questions.

LATINOVIC, Lazare @ GORDO

Serb. Born Kolocon, 14.3.15. As an employee of the Yugoslav Consulate-General accompanied his Consul, GERASIMOVIC, to Switzerland when the Germans invaded Yugoslavia, became the Secretary of a group of Yugoslav refugees there and set up a Movement of National Liberation in 1942 which coincided with the beginning of the Partisan Movement in Yugoslavia. After the Liberation, bluffed his way into becoming Consul-General in Marseilles when he used his influence to build up General ILIC, for whom he sought unsuccessfully to obtain the post of Minister in Paris. Was recalled to Belgrade in July 1946, pending his transfer to Ottawa as Minister, though he did not take up this appointment, and a report of October 1947 stated him to be employed in the Political Department of the Belgrade Foreign Ministry, where he was in fact Secretary-General, being a protégé of RANKOVIC and in some degree his representative. In April 1948 was stated to have been nominated Minister in Cairo, though this appointment had not been agreed by the

LATINOVIC contd.,

Egyptian Government, and he evidently did not proceed there as he replaced Dusan SAKOTA as Counsellor in Paris in the following summer, being recalled in May 1949. Played a prominent role in the RAJK trial, when "Pravda" described him as "at present Minister in Switzerland", though he was in fact Counsellor and Charge in Moscow. He left Russia on 30.10.49 for Belgrade. According to the "Times" of 19.11.49, the Soviet Government has accused him of spying and demanded his recall, this following its note of October demanding the recall of the Yugoslav Minister, Karlo MRAZOVIC, on the grounds of indulging in anti-Soviet activities. His wife, Adujana, described as uneducated and extremely cunning and unreliable, is stated to have been a French subject before her marriage, and to be a member of the P.C.F.

LOPICIC, Ilja ✓

Montenegrin. Born Podgorica (now Titograd), 3.8.22. According to an unconfirmed report, was a student of Belgrade University who held some post in the Yugoslav Communist Party. He formerly worked as a journalist in Rome, in close touch with the Embassy, and was interned by the Italians when they occupied Montenegro in 1942. After the Liberation became an OZNA agent, working under Zulfikan PASIC, but was transferred to France in May-June 1947 when the OZNA establishment in Italy was reduced and worked first as a member of the International Refugee Organisation (IRO) in Paris, and later for UNESCO. He is stated to be a specialist in military intelligence and to have supplied information to TODOROVIC and DRAGOVIC.

MACUN Reynold ✓

?Croat by birth, now stateless. Journalist. Secretary at the Embassy in 1945-46.

MAJDANAC, Dobrivoje ✓

Serb. Native of Gornji Milanovac. Counsellor of the Yugoslav Embassy in Paris in November 1945, when he was stated to be neither a Communist nor an ex-Partisan, but a career diplomat

MAJDANAC contd.,

MAJIC, Luka ✓

MARIC, Stretin ✓

MARKOVIC, Josip ✓

MARKOVIC, Miodrag ✓

of wide experience such as the Ambassador, RISTIC then badly needed. Is very well-to-do owing to his having married a rich French woman.

Serb. Born Vajnic, 27.9.14. Director in September 1948 of the TANJUG Press Agency in Paris. Studied law in Paris before the war, and on his return to Yugoslavia became a member of the Fascist organisation, ORJUNA, transferring his allegiance to the Communist Party on the outbreak of the war. Joined the TANJUG Agency in 1946, and has a W/T transmitter with which he maintains contact with his head office in Belgrade.
Address: (Office) 28 Bd. Poissoniere 2me and 9me.
" (Private) rue Paul Valéry, 16me.

Serb. Born Kostura, 3.5.03. Cultural Counsellor at the Embassy since June 1947, and reported in November 1947 to be Vuk DRAGOVIC's closest collaborator. Is a professor at the Belgrade Academy of Fine Arts, and is stated to have been an important OZNA officer who passed through an NKVD training course in Russia. In June 1949 he was reported to have recently returned from Belgrade where he had been attending a six-months' course. His daughter married the so-called 'Financial Counsellor', CETEBONOVIC, in about October 1949.

Montenegrin. Member of the Putnik Travel Agency. Reported in June 1949 to have rented a shop on the ground floor, and rooms on the first floor, of the Berlitz Building, 30 rue Louis Le Grand, 2me on behalf of the Embassy. These premises are called "Nasa Kniga" ("Le Livre Yougoslave") and are a publishing centre for anti-Stalinist literature.

?Serb. 1st Secretary at the Embassy. Was brought to Paris from Belgrade in the autumn of 1945, but was recalled in June 1946 and posted to Washington as Counsellor in the following December.

MARKOVIC contd.,

Was not a career diplomat, and only joined the Communist Party after TITO came into power. An Abwehr officer has stated that he was "in charge of the Yugoslav IS from March 1940 to April 1941."

MARKOVIC, Vitomir ✓

?Serb. Born Kaona, 20.7.95. Assistant Yugoslav Consul at Dijon in June 1949.

MATIC, Anka ✓

Serb. Former Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association in France, and head of its subsidiary Association of Yugoslav Women, in which post she was replaced by KUZINA when she returned to Yugoslavia at the end of 1946. Frequent reports declare her to have been an OZNA agent, and she seems to have been some sort of Political Commissar. She was the mistress of Gen. ILIC who is said to have followed her directives in such a way as to suggest that he was obeying her orders; while she is also stated to have been one of a "Troika", of which ZMAJIC and JAKSIC were the other members, which exercised complete authority over the Embassy. It is understood that she is now a professor at Belgrade University.

MELAMED, Albert ✓

Serb of Jewish origin. Born Vienna, 7.8.20. Former Paris law student of Paris University. Arrived in France at the end of 1945, was attached without diplomatic status to the Commercial Attache, GAVRILOVIC, and was reported in April 1947 to be the "oeil de Moscou" in the Commercial Delegation. Was the head of the Paris section of the Yugoslav Youth Movement, and Secretary of the Union of Yugoslav Students in France. Is reported to be a UDB agent, and is so regarded by the French. There have been numerous reports that he has a brother, Pavle, also stated to be a UDB agent, but these have never been confirmed, and the two are most probably identical. Address: 18 rue de l'Elysee, 8me.

MIHAJLOVIC, Dragoslav ✓

Serb. Has lived in France since before 1918. Member of the Yugoslav Association "Fraternity-Unity", having previously held the same position

MIHAJLOVIC contd.,

on the pro-Cominform Yugoslav Union. Was also chairman of the Committee for erecting a Memorial to Yugoslavs fallen in the Resistance. Address: rue St. Denis, 1er.

MILENKOVIC, Radmilo (or Bata) ✓

Serb. Reported to have been before the war an informer of the Belgrade police, and to have run a low class news sheet for blackmailing purposes. During the German occupation became the head of the TTT censorship in Belgrade, and acted as a Gestapo agent there until about October 1944, when the Germans evacuated him to the neighbourhood of Bregenz (Austria) whence he moved on in the following October to Sulzberg. He continued to work for the Gestapo, and controlled a group of Yugoslav agents of whom the most important was Sava STANIC, whose release from prison as a Communist he had secured, and for whom he in turn worked in Austria after the liberation, allegedly at kidnapping anti-regime Yugoslavs. In the autumn of 1945 or early in 1946 he came to Paris where he insinuated himself into King Peter's entourage, and in February 1947 he was reported to be one of TITO's chief agents. Since his arrival he has been engaged in black marketing automobile spare parts. According to a report of September 1948, he was domiciled with his wife and two children at 24 rue de Longchamps, 16me, though he was actually living at 55 rue de Boulainvilliers, 18me.

MILOSAVLJEVIC, Milan ✓

?Serb. Born c. 1912. Embassy Cashier. Arrived in France from a German concentration camp in 1945. Married, one child.

MILOSAVLJEVIC, Predag ✓

?Serb. Appointed 3rd Secretary at the Embassy in 1945, having been previously at the Legation in Lisbon and the Embassy in London. An unconfirmed report of May 1947, which refers to him as a Counsellor, states that he was then in charge of repatriation, though he is understood to have left Paris in 1946. Has a Russian wife, described as extremely intelligent and with a

MILOSAVLJEVIC contd.,

MILOSAVLJEVIC, Viselav

dominating personality, who is reported to have acted as informer to the Soviet Embassy on Yugoslav affairs when her husband was in London.

Serb by birth now stateless. Born Kursunlija, 15.3.02. Was a protégé of JEVVIC of the Yugoslav National Party, and though of little education obtained through his influence in 1933 the post of 3rd Secretary in Paris from which he was dismissed in 1935 when it was discovered that his birth certificate and all his other papers were false. Returned to Yugoslavia where he published guides until 1941. During the occupation did some black marketing, and was in contact with the Germans though, it is believed, only on a commercial basis. When the Soviet Army entered Yugoslavia, fled to Munich where he proclaimed himself Consul-General, and was recognised by the Americans and by TITO's Mission, but on being invited to return to Yugoslavia, excused himself on grounds of ill health and went to Paris, where he is supported by a rich brother-in-law. Claims to be one of the founders of the United Europe Association and to have represented Yugoslavia at its Congress at The Hague. Was granted a U.K. visa on 4.5.48 to attend a meeting of the Yugoslav National Committee. Holds a titre d'identité No. 02469 issued in Paris on 3.5.48. Address: 42 rue des Meuniers, Epinay s.Oise.

MILOSSEVIC, Jovo

?Serb. Born 1908. Porter at the Embassy. Member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association in France. Said to have collaborated with the Germans during the occupation.

MIMICA, Dr. Milorad

Serb. Born Rogoznica, 25.10.15 or 25.9.20. Doctor of medicine, said to have specialised in bacteriology. Reported to have arrived in France on 1.1.46. and to be a dangerous UDB agent, responsible, according to one account, for liaison with the Russian IS. An unconfirmed report of March 1947 declared that in August 1946 he had been recalled to Belgrade for special training,

MIMICA contd.,

MIRKOVIC Radimir

but had returned to Paris a few weeks later. In June 1947 he was stated to be leaving shortly for Switzerland for purposes of study, but a report of August following listed him as a member of the Committee of the Union of Yugoslav Students in France. Is said to have a brother, Bozidar, who became a Communist in 1939, was in Italy from 1941 onwards and was head of the OZNA in Milan. but the two may be identical.

Address: (1948) (a) Room 237 Hotel Home Joli, rue Victorien Sardou, 16me.
(b) 15 rue de la Convention, 15me.

MOROKVASIC, Dusan

Serb. Born Valvevo, 4.7.15. Attaché at the Embassy since 1946 in charge of financial matters. Service Passport No. 309/46. Address: Av. Frémiet, 16me.

MUGOJA, Milan

?Serb. Reported in July 1948 to be secretary of the Association of Yugoslav Ex-Combattants in France, banned by the Ministry of the Interior at the end of 1947.

NESIC, Blagoje

Croat. One of the heads of the Yugoslav Cultural Association in December 1948.

NIKOLAJEVIC, Borivoje

?Serb. Shoemaker. Member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association "Fraternity-Unity", and treasurer of its Executive Committee. Address: Place des Fêtes, 19me.

NIKOLIC, Milice

?Serb. 3rd Secretary at the Embassy since 1947. Diplomatic Passport No. 896/47 issued on 24.10.47. Address: 24 rue de Varize, Paris 16me.

Serb. Born Valjevo c. 1893. Legal adviser to the Embassy since before the war. Is a non-party man who came to France to study law in 1918 and has remained there. As a foreigner, is not permitted to practice, but is not thereby debarred from holding his present post. Is married to a Frenchwoman, also a lawyer, who is a magistrate at Meaux. They are well off, and have an estate in the country.

OGNJENOVIC, Bogdan ✓

?Serb. Reported at the end of 1918 to be employed in the Yugoslav Consulate at Metz.

OSVAID, Joze ✓

?Slovene. Reported in February 1949 to be treasurer of the pro-regime Yugoslav Cultural Association in France.

PANDUROVIC, Michael ✓

Serb. Yugoslav Consul at Marseilles from 1946 to 1948. Was Consul in Hamburg in 1941, and was interned at Dachau until liberated at the end of the war.

PAVLOVIC, Milan ✓

?Serb. Artist. Arrived in France on 23.3.46, and was reported in August 1947 to act as informer to the Ambassador.
Address: Hotel Richer, rue Richer, 9me.

PEPELJAK, Franc ✓

Slovene. Member of the committee of "Nova Jugoslavija" until it was banned, and now editor of the Slovene section of "Glas Jedinstva", the organ of the pro-Cominform Yugoslav Union.

PETERNEL, Gojko ✓

Slovene. Born Kranj, 21.11.19. Employed at the end of 1948 in the Commercial Department of the Embassy. Passport No. 029639/48.

PETKOVIC, Jovan ✓

Serb. Born Gnjilane, 24.3.22. Reported in February 1948 to be employed in the Embassy.
Address: 40 rue Spontini, 16me.

PETROVIC, Dragomir ✓

?Serb. Born c. 1916. Arrived in Paris towards the end of 1948 as 2nd Secretary at the Embassy, dealing with press matters. As a law student of Belgrade University had been a violent Communist before the war, and is now regarded as one of TITO's Political Commissars. Diplomatic Passport No. 692/47.

PETROVIC, Kosta ✓

?Serb. Former head of the Yugoslav Red Cross in France. Was ordered to return to Yugoslavia in the spring of 1947 but refused.

PETROVIC-NJEGOS, Prince ✓

Montenegrin. Titular Crown-Prince of Montenegro. A cosmopolitan who formerly spent most of his time in London and Paris, and is understood to have lived in Dublin during the war. In about 1945 he returned to Yugoslavia, and was given a post in the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry when he was suspected of being used as a UDB 'plant' on account of the freedom of action he enjoyed. He returned to Paris in 1948, and is believed to be living there as a private citizen.

PETROVIC, Vlastimir ✓

?Serb. Shoemaker, reported in March 1947 to be a member of the Supreme Party Tribunal of the Yugoslav Communists in Paris and to be in close touch with Miodrag RASIC.

POLANCAK, Anton ✓

Croat. Born Grdelica, 2.4.10. Pre-war Communist who came to France in 1935-36 and is a lecturer in Serbo-Croat at the Institute of Oriental Languages in Paris. Leading member of the Titoist faction of the Yugoslav Colony, former chairman of the Yugoslav Cultural Association and now vice-chairman of the Yugoslav Association "Fraternity-Unity".
Address: 13 rue Bonaparte, 6me.

POPICIC, Ilja ✓

See POPICIC, Ilja

POPOVIC, Nikola ✓

?Serb. Brother of General Koca POPOVIC, Chief of the Yugoslav General Staff in 1946. Former Paris representative of the TANJUG press agency. Was recalled to Belgrade in March 1946, but refused to go and left for Norway in the following December with his Norwegian wife, Elsa. An unconfirmed report states him to have been an OZNA agent.

POZENEL, Franz ✓

Croat. Member of the Yugoslav Communist Party, and representative for the Moselle on the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association in France. Reported to have been expelled from France at the end of 1948.

PRIMUZ, Olga née HORSTIC ✓

Serb by birth now stateless. Born Belgrade, 11.12.12. Believed to have been employed in the Legation in 1944-45, and was reported in 1946 and 1947 by two sources of unknown reliability to be a member of the Partisan Student group in Paris and a UDB agent. Is the wife of Vjekoslav PRIMUZ (born Pazin, 18.12.06), stated to have been sometime assistant to Dragan PROTIC, STOYADINOVIC's chef de cabinet, whom she married in 1938. A usually reliable source states that her husband, then employed in the Foreign Ministry in Belgrade, obtained permission in 1945 to go to Paris on the pretext that she was pregnant, and that, once there, both broke with the Titoist regime. She was granted a visa to the U.K. in 1947, and was to have left on 6.10.47 for London whither her husband was said to be following her, but there is no record that she made this journey. In 1948 she was granted four separate single journey visas to the U.K., and in July 1949 she renewed an earlier application for a continuous business visa, giving proof that she was the Paris representative of a London film company. Neither she nor her husband, who is also in the film industry, are believed to be Communists and the above source regards them as unscrupulous opportunists.

Address: (1947) 17 rue Eugene Manuel, 16me.

PUHARIC, Vinko ✓

Dalmatian. Born Makarska, 28.2.24. Reported at the end of 1948 to be one of the chauffeurs to the Military Attaché. Service Passport No. 029502/48.

RADIC, Jose ✓

Elected vice-president of the Association of Yugoslavs in France at the 3rd Congress of 1947.

RADOVANOV, Major Milenko ✓

Serb. Born Futog, 18.1.24. Assistant Military Attaché at the Embassy. Pre-war Communist who served with TITO's forces as a Political Commissar during the war and remained in the army after its conclusion. Diplomatic Passport No. 0004/48.

voeg ryp!

+ RASIC, Miodrag ✓

?Serb. Born c. 1898. Old Communist and former member of the International Brigade who has lived in France for twenty years and manufactures ornamental wooden boxes. Claims to have excellent relations with the Embassy, particularly with ZMAJIC and MATIC, and is said to entertain a good deal and to live beyond his means. Married, two sons.

Address: 5 rue de la 42me Ligne, Joinville-le-Pont.

+ RASIC, Vasa ✓

?Serb. Born 17.2.28. Reported at the end of 1948 to be one of the chauffeurs to the Military Attaché. Service Passport No. 898/47.

+ RISTIC, Marko ✓

Serb. Born c. 1903. Intellectual and poet. Belongs to one of the best Serb families, his grandfather Ivan RISTIC having been three times Regent. Joined the TITO movement after the war, and was made head of the recently established State Political Institute. Was appointed to Paris as Minister in May 1945 as likely to be persona grata with the French, though he has never possessed any authority. His recall was rumoured in December 1946, but though he went back to Yugoslavia in that month he returned to his post. Was reported to have been given a permit to return to Belgrade on 6.12.47, and to have left in March 1948, but he was still in Paris in April when he was said to be virtually a prisoner in his private residence and to sign no documents. But although the Belgrade Foreign Ministry was then making open preparations for the appointment of a suitable successor, he has not been recalled. His wife belongs to a wealthy Belgrade family.

Address: 1 Bld. Delessert, 16me.

+ RISTIC, Milan ✓

Serb. Appointed Chargé in Paris in November 1944, but was transferred to Berne as Minister on 27.4.45 and succeeded by Jovan KAPECIC.

+ ROMEU, René ✓

French. Reported at the end of 1948 to be a Secretary at the Yugoslav Consulate at Algiers.

ROZIC, Gabrielle ✓

?Serb. Member of the Yugoslav Communist Party and of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association in France, having been previously secretary of the National Liberation Front.

RUKAVINA, Lt. Gen. Ivo ✓

Croat. Born Ogulin, c. 1915, the son of a judge who joined the Communist Party before 1914. Was sent to Spain as correspondent in 1946, but was later made a lieutenant in the Yugoslav Brigade. After the defeat of the Republican forces, fled to France and was interned, but escaped and returned to Zagreb in 1941 with the aid of false documents. Was given the post of Chief of TITO's Partisan Staff in Croatia, his job being to centralise Partisan commands in that country. Towards the end of 1943 got into trouble with the Croatian Communist Party and was demoted to Commander of the 4th Partisan Corps, a position which he held until the end of 1943, when he became TITO's representative in Tunisia. In mid-1945 he was sent to Paris as head of the Military Mission with the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was subsequently appointed a Deputy Chief of the General Staff. In May 1948 he was in command of the Abbazia Military Zone, and later was in command of the Rijeka area, and head of the National Shipbuilding Committee. It is believed that he is now on the Retired List.

RUPNIK, Anton ✓
@ PADOVANSKY ✓

Serb. Born Lok, 20.9.19. Social Attaché at the Embassy until 13.8.48 when he resigned his post as he took the side of the Cominform against TITO. He became the leader of the pro-Cominform Yugoslav Union and the organiser of its press organ "Nova Jugoslavija". Has lived in France for many years, and was known as a Communist before the war.

Address: 5 Bld. Delessert, 16me.

RUZIC, Zivota ✓

?Serb. Former member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association in Paris. Came to France before the war as a member of an arms purchasing commission, and on being dismissed from it remained in Paris, soon afterwards joining the Communist Party. Was reported to be

RUZIC contd.,

SABO, Miloslav Emil ✓

working in 1945-46 as a UDB agent under the Assistant Military Attaché, Major SODAJIC. About mid-1946 was ordered to return to Yugoslavia, but refused and became a political refugee.

?Serb of Hungarian origin. Reported in 1946 to be an adventurer who had lived in London for many years and had been of assistance to the Royalist Government in London for which he had arranged offices, bought furniture, etc. with some advantage to himself. He applied in the same year for British naturalisation (apparently not granted) being at the time employed with 20th Century Production Ltd. (Fox Films). In June 1947 an unconfirmed report stated that he had gone to Paris in connection with a workers' organisation which had been set up by the Yugoslav Embassy in London as a part of a campaign to intensify repatriation.

SABO, Kosta ✓

?Serb of Hungarian origin. Born 7.6.04. Brother of the above. Arrived in France as a student in December 1924, and in 1934, when living in Paris, came under suspicion of being involved in picture smuggling. In 1937 he was living in Nice where he was manager of the Travel Bureau Francopol and of the magazine "Cinéma du Petit Nicois". He volunteered in 1939 and was demobilised in June 1940. From November 1940 to June 1942 he was attached to the Information Service of the Présidence du Conseil. After the Liberation he became travel agent at Nice, but he was reported in September 1946 to be a delegate of the Yugoslav National Liberation Movement and to be working as assistant to the local Yugoslav Consul, Jovan POPOVIC.

SAKOTA, Dusan (or SAKUTA) ✓

?Serb. Counsellor at the Embassy in 1947-48, though his name is said not to have appeared on the diplomatic list. Is understood to have been sent to Lisbon in April 1947 to act as Chargé in the absence on recall of the Minister, Dragolub JOVANOVIC, and although back in Paris

SAKOTA contd.,

by June, was then expecting to become his successor, though he was not in fact appointed. In October 1947 was reported to be the link between the Association of Yugoslavs in France and the Embassy as represented by GOLUBOVIC. Was replaced by Lazare LATINOVIC in the summer of 1948, and in February 1949 was reported to be the treasurer of the International Association of Democratic Jurists.

SEMIC, Colonel Stane
@ DAKI

Slovene. Member in 1948 of the Politbureau of the Yugoslav Communist Party, and head of the military UDB in Slovenia, where he had been reported in 1947 to be in charge of a school which trained terrorists for work in Spain, Palestine and Latin America. Was arrested before the war by the police, and on his release went to Russia where he attended a course at the Sverdlov University, after which he was sent to Spain to fight in the Civil War. Returned to Slovenia in 1937 and took an active part with KARDELJ in the reorganisation of the Communist Party. Commanded a Partisan Division after the entry of Russia into the war, and became a member of the Chief Partisan Staff for Slovenia and of the Slovene Provisional Government. Reported to have come to France in June 1946 to organise the enrolment of volunteers to be used against Greece, and in September 1947 was again stated to be on a secret visit to that country for the same reason. According to a report of May 1948, was likely to be relieved of his command in Slovenia as a Trotskyist, and would only be employed locally at Ljubljana.

SEVADJAN, Vukica

Serb. Reported in January 1949 to be treasurer of the pro-Cominform Yugoslav Union in France, and contributor to its press organ, "Nova Jugoslavija".

SIKICKI, Mladen

?Dalmatian. Commercial Attaché at the Embassy in August 1949.

SIMIC, Miroslav

?Serb. Assistant Press Attaché at the Embassy from 1946 until about December 1947 when he was recalled. Very intelligent, with an excellent knowledge of France and French politics.

SIMIC, Rade

?Serb. Shoe manufacturer, reported in March 1948 to be a member of the Association of Yugoslavs in France, having previously belonged to the Yugoslav Liberation Committee.

SIPETIC, Mijo

Montenegrin. Born Vignje, 21.9.10. Reported in October - November 1947 to be a UDB agent who had arrived in France on 7.9.47 with a mission to watch Yugoslav emigrés. Had previously been employed as an agent in Italy, and was transferred to France when the UDF staff there was reduced.

Address: 155 Ave. de la Porte de Villiers, Levallois-Perret (Seine).

SOBATIC, Lt. Col. Vojislav

Montenegrin. Born Niksic, 29.3.15. Assistant Military Attaché from about September 1945, with the rank of Major, but was replaced towards the end of 1948 by RADOVANOV and his name did not appear in the diplomatic list of January 1949. Is a Political Commissar, said formerly to have been employed in one of TITO's Brigades in Yugoslavia, and was reported in September 1945 practically to control the Embassy, no action being taken without his consent - the rôle ascribed to TODOROVIC in a report of December 1947. In September 1946 he and VASSILIEVIC were stated to run the office of the recently appointed Military Attaché, Col. BARJAKTAREVIC. There is no doubt that he was engaged in military espionage, as a French officer has admitted to having passed him documents from the Ministry of Armaments. According to a report of February 1949, is still in Paris as one of the three directing agents of the UDB in France. He is also one of the many persons who have been stated at various times to be its "supreme chief" for Western Europe, including the U.K. Diplomatic Passport No. 1637/45. Height 5 ft. 8 in., rather fat, dark brown hair receding over his forehead, blue eyes.

STANIC, Sava ✓

X

Serb. Born Belgrade, 20.1.11, the son of a wealthy business man. Educated at the Berlin Commercial Academy. During the first part of the war was engaged in purchasing arms for the Yugoslav army. Shortly before the German invasion was mobilised as a lieutenant on the reserve, and was later taken prisoner by the Germans, his release being procured by Radimilo MILENKOVIC who recruited him into a group of agents working under his orders for the Gestapo. On the Liberation was recruited as an agent by the French at Bregenz, but soon after got in touch with an OZNA agent, KILIBARDA, and joined the OZNA. He then returned to Belgrade whence he was sent to Paris to work under General ILIC whom he claimed to be his uncle. Early in 1946 he was sent from Paris to London. Here he stayed for about three months, reporting on Yugoslavs, after which he went on to Moscow, where he is reported to have taken a six-month espionage course. Towards the end of the year he was sent to Austria, and attached to the Yugoslav Military Mission at Innsbruck with the special assignment of tracing war criminals, and was then suspected of being in contact with Soviet agents. He was also involved in a number of kidnappings of anti-regime Yugoslavs with the result that the French authorities requested his recall from their Zone. After a short stay in Belgrade he was sent to Brussels, where he was in charge of a Yugoslav Commission for War Criminals. In October 1947 he was reported to be setting up, with Vuk DRAGOVIC, the alleged Cominform Technical Centre in Paris, but although he made frequent visits to the Embassy there, it seems that he remained in Brussels until about June 1948 when he returned to Paris and was stated to be attempting to make contacts among the Yugoslav emigrés. His position, however, had by this time become very unclear, as he claimed to have broken both with the Titoists and the Stalinists. The French regard him as an important member of the UDB, but other reports state that, albeit a most capable agent, he is an unprincipled opportunist. Speaks fluent English, French, German and Russian.

STANKOVIC Dobroslav ✓

X

STEPHANOVIC, Predag ✓

X

STOJKOVIC, Slavko ✓

SUBOTIN, Velko ✓

+

SULEK, Rude ✓

+

SUPER August ✓

TARTAR, Nino ✓

Serb. Born Sisuranovic, 28.8.26. Reported at the end of 1948 to be Head of Chancery at the Embassy. Service Passport No. 801/47.

Serb by birth naturalised French subject. Born Belgrade, 29.7.98. Reported at the end of 1948 to be the Yugoslav Consular Agent at Dijon.

?Serb. Has lived in France since 1925, and owns a tailoring business, "Lucien", at 6 Ave. Percier, 8me. Was a member of the Committee for erecting a Memorial to Yugoslavs fallen in the Resistance.

?Serb. Reported at the end of 1948 to be employed at the Yugoslav Consulate in Marseilles.

Croat. Born Zagreb, 8.4.13. Reported in June 1949 to be an important UDB agent in France, entrusted with the supervision of the Yugoslav Colony, and to have been in contact with Soviet agents during the war. Was one of the leaders of the Yugoslav Liberation Front, and sometime treasurer of the Yugoslav Cultural Association in France. Is chairman of the Yugoslav Association "Fraternity-Unity", and editor of its press organ, "Bratstvo-Jedinstvo".

Croat. Born Srem c. 1919. Member of the French Communist Party. Former representative for the Pas-de-Calais on the Administrative Council of the Yugoslav Association in France and treasurer of the Committee for erecting a Memorial to Yugoslavs fallen in the Resistance. After the TITO-Cominform split, joined the anti-regime faction.

?Serb. Formerly employed in the Emigration Section of the Embassy, but left in March 1947 as an opponent of the regime. Was brought up in France and speaks perfect French.

TESIC, Bosko

Bosnian. Born c. 1894. One of the leaders in France of the Yugoslav Communist Party. Served in the French army until the capitulation when he joined the Resistance and was one of the group (stated to have been a "cell" of eight men) which seized the Yugoslav Embassy building from the departing Germans. Is understood to have been offered by LATINOVIC either the post of his personal assistant at the Embassy or a job in the Belgrade Foreign Ministry, but to have declined both offers.

TODOROVIC, Svetislav

Slovene. Born Opchtina, 26.7.12. of a well-known nationalist family, his father, Col. Borisov TODOROVIC, having been an ADC of King Peter. Is not ostensibly a Party member though, according to one report, he was in Moscow from 1940 to 1942. Joined the foreign service as a clerk in 1935, having three times failed in his examination, and owes his diplomatic career to his brother, Bronislav, a Communist of long standing, formerly a professor at the Belgrade High School and now Commercial Attaché at Moscow, through whose influence he was appointed 1st Secretary in Paris in mid-1946, being promoted Counsellor in 1948, when he acted as Chargé in RISTIC's absence. In the autumn of 1947 he returned to Belgrade with ZMAJIC, probably on Cominform business, but he was back in Paris early in 1948 and reportedly in charge of the Information Service of the Embassy. In March he was temporarily transferred to Lisbon to wind up the Legation there, but returned to Paris on 17.4.48. There is little doubt that he is not only connected with the UDB, but is also an agent of the Cominform with responsibilities which may extend outside France. His wife, Natalia née DUNIC, is the daughter of a wealthy Belgrade merchant.

Address: 36 rue Paul Valéry, 16me.

TREBINJAC, Frantisek

Serb. Born Belgrade, 21.11.21. Former student in Paris. Sometime personal secretary to RISTIC, and now secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Belgrade. Reported in April 1949 to belong to the UDB.

UJEVIC, Nicolas

?Serb. Born Krivodol, 20.5.06. Reported at the end of 1946 to be employed in the Yugoslav Consulate at Metz.

UZELAC, Milovoje

?Serb. Artist who has spent most of his life in France and is married to a Frenchwoman. Formerly cut a figure at the court of King Alexander II, and later with Prince Paul, but became a Communist and now enjoys the favour of TITO. Has been president or chairman of various pro-regime organisations including the National Liberation Front, the Yugoslav Association in France and the Committee of Aid to Greece, but his rôle has been that of a figurehead and he is described as an opportunist.

VASSILJEVIC, Prvoslav

Serb. Sometime Counsellor at the Embassy when he was reported to be, with Mata JACSIC, chief assistant to ZMAJIC, then the UDB chief for France, a rôle which other reports assign to himself. An unconfirmed report of May 1947 stated that the Paris UDB was being reorganised, that its directors had fallen from grace and that he was being recalled; while a second, equally unconfirmed, declared that there had been friction between him and ZMAJIC. Actually he returned to Yugoslavia in mid-1947, and was immediately appointed Director of the Belgrade Radio. Is stated to be an engineer.

VESNIC, Spasoje

Serb by birth now stateless. Born Kraljevo (now Rankovicevo), 20.7.94. 1st Secretary at the Yugoslav Legation in Brussels in 1939-40. On the German invasion escaped to Nice where he was arrested by the Gestapo but released after three months. Then went to Lyons where he remained until the Liberation when he was posted as 1st Secretary to Paris. He resigned or was dismissed in 1945 or 1946 and now lives in Paris as a political refugee.
Address: 16 rue de la Paix, 2me.

VILHAR, Stanislav ✓

?Slovene. Reported in October 1946 to have been Assistant Press Attaché at the Embassy, but to have been transferred to the TANJUG Agency. Was stated to be a member of the French Communist Party, and to work for the UDB under SOBACIC.

+ VITKOVIC, Bojidar ✓

Serb by birth naturalised French subject. Born Belgrade, 14.2.89. Represented Toulouse on the Administrative Council of the Yugoslav Association in France. Reported in September 1948 to be interested in all International Brigade questions. Address: 22 rue Peyrar, Toulouse.

VLADISAVLJEVIC, Captain Vladimir (or Vlado) ✓

?Serb. Military Attaché to the French Government at Algiers and head of the Yugoslav Military Mission there. Left for Paris about September 1944 and, although disowned by TITO when the latter seized power, continued for some time to describe himself as Military Attaché representing the Yugoslav Government in London and to issue papers and identification cards. Was regarded in consequence as a traitor by the TITO Government, and his flat was raided by the OZNA in the summer of 1945. Went to Athens in January 1947, and again in March in connection with the intrigues of right-wing Yugoslav emigrés in that country and with the assistance of the former Greek Minister of Public Security, Gen. ZERVAS. He had intended to set up a right-wing intelligence organisation in Athens, but it did not materialise, and in August 1948 it was reported that the authorities were contemplating his arrest with a view to discovering the nature of his activities.

+ VODOPIJA, Josip ✓

?Slovene. Member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association "Fraternity-Unity". Mechanic.

VOLKONSKI, Prince Mikhail ✓

White Russian by birth naturalised Yugoslav subject. Born Leningrad, 4.8.91. Emigrated in 1917, acquired Yugoslav nationality, and entered the Yugoslav foreign service in 1930, when he was posted to the Consulate at Geneva as a translator and gained credit by his hard work. When TITO came

VOLKONSKI contd.,

+ VRTECNIK, Tatjana ✓

into power it was thought that he would be among the first to be dismissed but he remained at Geneva, apparently as Red Cross representative, living with his Russian wife and child in straitened circumstances, but paying frequent visits to Paris where he was believed to contact Russian agents. In the second half of 1946 he was transferred to Paris as Attaché, but was said to avoid emigré circles, and in September of that year he was reported to have paid a visit to Russia. In the course of 1948 he disappeared, though he was believed to be still in Paris. Is the author of "Die Dekabristen" (Zurich, 1946).

Croat. Born Ljubljana, 13.1.21. Reported at the end of 1948 to be an Embassy official. Service Passport No. 01246/45.

+ VUKADIN, Ana ✓

Croat. Born Trieste, 8.5.16. Reported at the end of 1948 to be an Embassy official. Service Passport No. 029849.

ZALAR, Dr. Drago ✓

Serb. Secretary at the Embassy in 1946. Reported in April 1948 to have been recalled to Belgrade, but to have refused to return and to be living in Paris as a political refugee.

ZEMLJAK, M. Joze ✓

Croat. Counsellor for Social Affairs at the Embassy in 1946.

ZIDAR Ivan ✓

?Slovene. Former Secretary of the National Liberation Front, of the Administrative Council of the Association of Yugoslavs in France and of the Committee of Aid to Greece. According to a report of July 1948, he worked at the Embassy until ordered to return to Yugoslavia which he refused to do.

+ ZMAJIC, Josip @ DRAGAN ✓

Croat. Born Breccovac or Brod Stupnik, 11.13.17. Originally a metal worker, became a Communist

ZMAJIC contd.,

militant and fought in the Spanish Civil War, later attending a course in Russia for training agitators. During the war became a Colonel in TITO's army. Was appointed Social Secretary at the Embassy, with the rank of 2nd Secretary, in the spring of 1946, and was undoubtedly the head of the UDB for France which he is said to have reorganised in collaboration with Gen. ILIC. Possibly directed in addition some of the secret activities of the other satellite countries. Went back to Yugoslavia with the 1st Secretary, TODOROVIC, in the autumn of 1947, probably on Cominform business, but returned to Paris, and was promoted 1st Secretary early in 1948 and Counsellor in the following September. Before the TITO-Cominform split was in close contact with the Soviet Embassy. Left for Belgrade, ostensibly on leave, in July 1949, but his name did not appear in the diplomatic list published in August, and his UDB functions are understood to have been taken over by CELEBONOVIC.

+ ZORIC, Janos ✓
@ PIERRE
@ JORGA

Montenegrin. Born OZRINICI, 9.4.22. Former officer in the International Brigade. One of a small number of Communists who infiltrated a group of Yugoslav officers, interned in Switzerland, who had joined the National Liberation Army in 1943-44 from patriotic motives. When a Yugoslav Legation was set up at Berne, he became the assistant of the Military Attache, Major PARC, though he was in fact Commissar for military matters and PARC's superior. In 1946-47 he was head of the Military Section at the Legation and was frequently reported to be a UDB agent obtaining military intelligence. In June 1947 he was appointed Assistant Military Attache in Paris, vice KAPEVIC who had been recalled in the previous January, and in January 1949 he was again reported to be a UDB agent.
Address: (April 1948) 29 Ave. de Messine, 8me.

+ ZORIC, Nedeljko ✓

Montenegrin. Born MOJDEZ, 17.7.22. 3rd Secretary at the Embassy in August 1949. Married. Diplomatic Passport No. 1022/48.

X ZUGEL, Francois ✓

?Serb. Born Stepanjevac, 8.12.19. Vice-Consul at Metz at the end of 1948, and stated to be concerned with repatriating Yugoslavs and recruiting agents.
Address: 88 rue Kellerman, Metz.

ZUPANCIC, Rudolf ✓

?Serb. Reported in September 1945 to be a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party and on the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Association in France.