

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

VOLUME XXXI NUMBER 3 • MAY / JUNE 2025 • WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM



Remembering the Forgotten
Kazakh Genocide

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

MAY/JUNE 2025 ❖ VOLUME XXXI ❖ NUMBER 3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

IDEOLOGICAL AND ETHNIC NATURE OF THE KAZAKH GENOCIDE

BY DR. MATTHEW RAPHAEL JOHNSON

4 Many people are familiar with the Soviet-induced “Ukrainian Terror Famine,” or Holodomor, of the early 20th century. But far too few are aware of the brutal Soviet starvation genocide inflicted on Kazakhstan.

THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA: HOW IT REALLY HAPPENED

BY MARC ROLAND

16 In this modern age of political correctness, we are constantly lectured on the evils of the European colonial “monsters” who mistreated the “brave and noble” Indians of the Americas. Here is an article covering that subject, but this time through the eyes of those who, with great sacrifice, were able to tame two huge continents.

NINE DEADLY COLONIAL CONFLICTS

BY ARTHUR KEMP

26 White people, it seems, love to kill fellow Whites, usually in great numbers. For instance, there were at least nine internecine conflicts between White colonial American groups that significantly stunted the growth of America before the Revolution had even started.

GARVEY GETS LONG OVERDUE PARDON

BY ERNEST SALWELL

36 To some, Black nationalist Marcus Garvey was a swindler and a convicted con man. To those with a more educated opinion, he was an energetic sage who understood the needs of the Black community better than any Negro leader before or since. Here is his story.

RACE, PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, AND THE FUTURE OF AMERICA

BY ARTHUR KEMP

44 We just witnessed the most amazing political comeback in American history. How in the world did Donald Trump get reelected? While many Whites saw it as a victory over the racist policies of the radical left, the truth is, Trump lost millions of White voters. Why—and what does this mean for the future?

WHAT ROLE DOES PREJUDICE PLAY? THE CANCELING OF ARTHUR KEITH

BY MARC ROLAND

48 Arthur Keith was a brilliant Scottish anthropologist, anatomist, scientist, geneticist, and social critic whose work got him knighted by British King George V. So why, then, have the writings of Sir Arthur been condemned, canceled, and relegated to the dustbin of history? Here is a detailed review of one of Sir Arthur’s most “offensive” works, *The Place of Prejudice in Modern Civilization*.

CROATIA’S USTASHA: VILLAINS OR PATRIOTS?

INTERVIEW BY RÉMI TREMBLAY

56 Perhaps no other WWII group has been as vilified as the Ustasha, whose ideology was a blend of fascism, Croatian ultranationalism, and Roman Catholicism. They are alleged to have all been brutal terrorists and assassins, but those claims come from mainstream historians. In this interview, conducted by TBR’s Rémi Tremblay, we hear from an actual expert on the Ustasha, author Christophe Dolbeau.

RUDOLF HÖSS: THE LIFE OF THE AUSCHWITZ COMMANDANT

BY JOHN WEAR, J.D.

64 Much of the modern Holocaust historiography concerning Auschwitz, and the Holocaust in general, for that matter, comes from the confessions of tortured Auschwitz Commandant Rudolf Höss. We rarely hear anything else about Höss than that—nothing about his love of horses, his World War I service, his political activities, or his impressive organizational and planning abilities. Here TBR rectifies that.

BRAINWASHED FOR WAR: A HISTORY OF COMMIE COMICS

BY MIKE MAINS

72 Millions of people across the world love those omnipresent “superhero” movies. These heroes were not born on film, however, but in much older comic books—an “art form” used to induce the masses to support bloody war. Here is a history of that subversive effort.



Features:

Personal from the Editor—2
TBR Editorial: Rise of the Woke Right—3
Master of Genocide—7
Mansur Gataulin’s Last Words—11
The Burning of Jamestown—27
History You May Have Missed—42-43
Remembering Zion—49
The Assassination of Alexander I—57
Rudolf Höss Faces His Accusers—69
Letters to the Editor—78-79

Croatia's Ustasha

Villains or Patriots?

TBR's Rémi Tremblay interviews French historian Christophe Dolbeau, who shares his insights on one of the most demonized groups of WWII

Introduction

Croatia's WWII nationalist movement the Ustaše ("Ustasha," meaning "Insurgence") is, remarkably, one of those organizations which is more demonized by the liberal establishment than even Adolf Hitler's national socialists.

The *Encyclopedia Britannica*, for example, asserts that the period of Ustasha rule in Croatia was marked by "brutality that shocked even the Germans and occasionally obliged the Italians to intervene."¹

So what is the truth about the Ustasha movement? Who were its leaders, what did it do, and why is it so demonized?

To answer these questions, TBR interviewed former history professor, journalist and widely published author Christophe Dolbeau. This French historian has specialized in the history of Croatia. He has published a number of books on the topic, the most famous of which is his *Véridique histoire des oustachis* ("A True History of the Ustasha," Akribia, Saint-Genis-Laval, France, 2015). His research on the topic places him in a unique position to lift the veil on the Ustasha.



CHRISTOPHE DOLBEAU
Expert on the Ustasha.

Interview

TBR: Could the origins of the Ustasha be attributed to the inherent challenges of Yugoslav coexistence, which united peoples with profoundly diverse and distinct cultures, religions, and languages into a single state?

Christophe Dolbeau: The origins of the Ustasha movement can indeed be traced back to the failure of Yugoslav coexistence, which forced together in one state peoples with pro-

foundly different cultures, religions, and languages.

The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (proclaimed on December 1, 1918), the precursor to Yugoslavia, was established in an authoritarian manner, without consulting the Croatian Diet (Sabor) and with strong backing from the Serbian military. This formation ignored the will of several peoples. Croatia, with its own vernacular language (written in Latin script), a predominantly Catholic population (alongside Muslim, Protestant, Orthodox, and Jewish minorities), and a deeply Western cultural orientation, suddenly found itself under the military authority of a Serbian monarch and people. The Serbs, while speaking a related but distinct language (written in Cyrillic), followed the Orthodox faith and had only recently emerged from Ottoman rule, which had shaped their political traditions.

Slovenia faced a similar situation, while the Macedonians (culturally close to Bulgarians) and Kosovars (ethnically linked to Albanians) saw their identities entirely disregarded. The coexistence of these nations, each with a long-established sense of identity, began on unstable ground and quickly devolved into near-constant and increasingly violent conflict. Much of the problem lay in the perception of Serbian leaders—buoyed by their victory in World War I—that



The Assassination of Alexander I

When it was suggested to King Alexander to discontinue his visit to France due to warnings about a potential assassination attempt, the king replied: "It is too late now, we have to follow the schedule." On October 9, 1934, as he was driving along the main street of Marseille, a throng of citizens gathered to greet him. As soon as the car entered Stock Exchange Square, assassin Velicko Kerin, alias Petr Kelemen, ran to the car with a bouquet of flowers in which a pistol was hidden. Crying "long live the king," he approached the car, and shot and killed Alexander. Police crossfire then hit Gen. Joseph Georges and critically wounded Minister Barthou.

the new Yugoslav state was essentially a "Greater Serbia," the culmination of their military achievements.

TBR: What were the main ideas of the Ustasha movement?

Dolbeau: The Ustasha movement was founded on January 7, 1929, as a direct response to the dictatorship established the day before, on January 6, 1929, by King Alexander I Karadjordjevic of Yugoslavia. The movement was not deeply ideological but primarily focused on freeing Croatia from foreign domination—using violence if necessary—and restoring its independence.

Historically, Croatia had maintained its own state and parliament since the early Middle Ages, institutions that endured for centuries until the creation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

The Ustasha sought not only to reclaim Croatia's national sovereignty, including over the historic Croatian provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also to establish a government rooted in the country's traditional social, democratic, agrarian, and Christian values. The movement also planned to implement policies benefiting the Muslim population, a community that had faced significant oppression and disdain under Serbian rule.

TBR: Before the war, the assassination of King Alexander I during a visit to Marseille, France, by a Ustasha militant was not considered a heinous crime but rather a "tyrannicide." How can this term be justified?

Dolbeau: First, it's important to clarify that, while the Marseille attack (October 9, 1934) was orchestrated

by the Ustasha, the individual who shot King Alexander I of Yugoslavia was neither Croatian nor a member of the Ustasha.

The assassin, Petr Kelemen, was a Macedonian and a member of the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO), a nationalist group allied with the Ustasha.

The conspirators' act was not driven by personal vendetta or the pursuit of personal gain. Rather, it was framed as a punishment for a sovereign who ruled as a despot and imposed a reign of terror.

On June 20, 1928, a Montenegrin deputy and ally of King Punisa Racic, opened fire in the Yugoslav parliament, killing two Croatian representatives and seriously injuring three others, including Stjepan Radic, leader of the

Peasant Party and a prominent opposition figure. Radic succumbed to his injuries on August 8.

Following this, many Croatian politicians were forced into exile (including Juraj Krnjevic, August Kosutic, and Ante Pavelic), while others were arbitrarily imprisoned (such as Vladko Macek), physically attacked (notably novelist Mile Budak), or outright assassinated (like Josip Predavec, Stjepan Duic, and academics Ivo Pilar and Milan Sufflay).

In January 1929, King Alexander suspended the constitution, dissolved the Chamber of Deputies, and banned all political parties. Croatian symbols, including flags, anthems, and traditional songs, were outlawed, with heavy penalties for defiance.

On September 20, 1929, *The Manchester Guardian* offered the following grim assessment:

Yugoslavia can be considered a cemetery. ... The country is a paradise for police officers, spies, informers, and slanderers. In the prisons, confessions are extracted by inhuman torture. This dictatorship is one of the sword and the revolver.

Regarding the perpetrators of the Marseille assassination, it is worth highlighting the words of Émile de Saint-Auban, a lawyer who defended them:

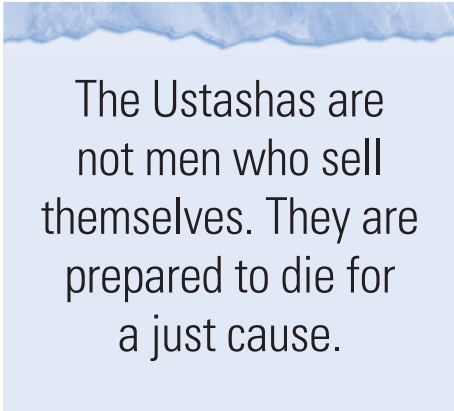
The Ustashas are not men who sell themselves. They are prepared to die for a just cause, that of the oppressed. Simply seeing and hearing them is enough to recognize that they are not common criminals. ... There is no criminal association; the Ustashas are neither gangsters nor thieves. They seek only the revision of certain treaties and the independence of their homeland.²

Similarly, Commissioner Alexandre Guibbal, head of the Marseille police, remarked about IMRO and the Ustasha:

These groups are not composed of criminals or lawless individuals but of honest people who believe themselves to be true patriots and are driven solely by their ideals.³

TBR: During the chaos of World War II, Ante Pavelic, the leader of Ustasha, rose to power in Croatia, establishing the short-lived Independent State of Croatia (NDH) with the help of the Italians. Should this be considered a vassal state, or was it a nation playing its geopolitical cards as best it could?

Dolbeau: To begin, it is important to clarify a common misconception: Fascist Italy played a limited role in the establishment of the Independent State of Croatia. Instead, Italy exploited the collapse of Yugoslavia to seize the entire Adriatic coast (Dalmatia), stripping it from the authority of Zagreb and the Ustasha regime. In this region, Italy actively collaborated with the Chetniks (Serbian monarchists), who launched attacks on the



The Ustashas are
not men who sell
themselves. They are
prepared to die for
a just cause.

fledgling Croatian state. Croatia did not regain control of its coastline until September 10, 1943, after the armistice between Italy and the Allies.

Despite being occupied by German, Italian, and Hungarian forces, the Independent State of Croatia worked to assert its sovereignty and defend its national interests. However, its options for alliances were extremely limited. As a successor state to the Axis-defeated Yugoslavia and surrounded by the Reich's military apparatus, Croatia could only survive by cooperating with Rome and Berlin. This was further complicated by the Western Allies' support for the reconstitution of Yugoslavia.

In these challenging circumstances, Pavelic managed to achieve some notable accomplishments. He restored

the Croatian Sabor, a significant achievement in a Europe dominated by anti-democratic regimes. He also established a Croatian Orthodox Church and oversaw the construction of a grand mosque in Zagreb, a symbol of religious inclusivity. Simultaneously, Pavelic maintained covert communication with the United States, which was home to thousands of Croatian expatriates.

Notably, on Pavelic's orders, some American prisoners of war were rescued from German captivity and sheltered under the protection of Baroness Vera Nikolic Podrinska (1886–1972).⁴ In early 1945, 14 American pilots were even able to leave Croatia on Croatian aircraft and safely reach Italy. These actions demonstrate that, despite the constraints, Poglavnik⁵ Pavelic and the Ustasha regime pursued their own strategic objectives, navigating the geopolitical complexities of the time to the greatest possible extent.

TBR: In the complex Balkan context, who were the main adversaries of the Croatian regime?

Dolbeau: First, it's important to note that Croats do not traditionally consider themselves Balkan people. Rooted in their traditions, culture, and religion, Croats identify more closely with Central Europe.

To directly address the question, the most significant enemies of the Ustasha regime were the Serbian Chetniks led by Gen. Draza Mihailovic (1893–1946) and, later, the Partisans under Josip Broz Tito (1892–1980).

The Chetniks were monarchist guerrillas fiercely loyal to the Yugoslav Kingdom, the concept of Greater Serbia, the Karadjordjevic dynasty, and the Orthodox faith. Until 1943–1944, they enjoyed the support of both London and Washington. The Partisans, on the other hand, were communist fighters backed by the Soviet Union and, from 1944 onward, were also supported by London.

TBR: The Jasenovac camp is often referred to as a "Croatian Auschwitz." Why do you believe this claim is unfounded?

Dolbeau: The characterization of

Jasenovac as a “Croatian Auschwitz” originated after Tito’s victory in 1945. To consolidate their power and enhance their legitimacy, the communists sought to demonize the Independent State of Croatia, crafting the narrative of a massive extermination camp where the Ustasha allegedly cruelly killed thousands of innocent people.

It is worth noting that, over 45 years, no consistent or credible figure for the number of victims at Jasenovac has ever been established. In May 1945, initial estimates listed 55 victims. This number then rose to 1.4 million, dropped to 900,000, and later fell to 481 in 1964, only to climb again to 200,000, 400,000, and 700,000. By 1989, a former general, Franjo Tudman, suggested the figure was between 30,000 and 40,000, while other “experts” cited numbers ranging from 403 to 50,000, 85,000, 600,000, or even 1 million. Even in 2024, debates over these figures persist, demonstrating a lack of agreement or reliable evidence.

Communist propaganda relied on shocking, unsubstantiated anecdotes, fabricated testimony, and manipulated photographs to bolster its claims. In many cases, it was proven that supposed victims of Jasenovac were alive after the war. Some historians, such as Jesuit Fr. Vladimir Horvat, pointed out the logistical implausibility of the purported death tolls. If the claim of 500,000 victims is taken at face value, this would mean 16 executions per hour, around the clock, for the camp’s 1,300-day existence. A claim of 1 million victims would imply 1,500 executions daily, or one per minute—an operational scale unsupported by evidence.

Details that complicate the “Auschwitz” comparison are often omitted. For instance, Jasenovac had a football field, a theater, an orchestra, and regular Sunday Mass. The camp’s industrial operations were overseen by a Jewish associate of Pavelic, Ivo Heinrich, who later lived peacefully in Argentina. Additionally, some camp staff were Jewish, and several guards were Orthodox Christians.

This is not to deny Jasenovac was



This Waffen SS recruitment poster reads: “Croats of Hercegovina-Bosnia! Great leader Adolf Hitler and ‘Poglavnik’ [leader] Ante Pavelic—They call on you to defend your homes! Join the ranks of the Volunteer Croatian SS Units.” More than 30,000 Croats volunteered for the Waffen-SS, forming the 13th SS Handschar Division. They primarily served in the Balkans, conducting anti-partisan operations. Most were Muslims, but many were Catholic Croats. The division was led by Yugoslav “Volksdeutsche” (ethnic German) officers.

a detention camp with harsh conditions where detainees died, sometimes in cruel circumstances. However, this does not equate it to Auschwitz. It is important to remember that harsh detention conditions were common across all belligerents during WWII.

For example, Canadian historian James Bacque estimated up to 1 million deaths in American and French camps at the end of the war.⁶ The Polish Zgoda camp, under Salomon Morel, and the NKVD camps, where a million German POWs reportedly perished, also had staggering mortality rates.⁷

Unlike Auschwitz, Jasenovac was inspected multiple times by neutral observers. In February 1942, an international commission, which included Don Giuseppe Carmelo Masucci, an Italian Benedictine and secretary to the apostolic visitor, visited the camp.

Archbishop of Zagreb Alojzije Stepinac also repeatedly intervened with the Croatian government to improve conditions for detainees. Official delegations inspected Jasenovac in May and autumn of 1942, summer 1943, and February 1944.

Finally, from July 14 to 17, 1944, a representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Swiss delegate Julius Schmidlin, conducted a thorough inspection of the camp. Schmidlin left no record of significant criticisms or accusations against the Croatian authorities.

TBR: The anti-Semitism of the Ustasha is often cited as evidence against them. What is the truth behind this accusation?

Dolbeau: The question of alleged anti-Semitism within the Ustasha movement and the Independent State of Croatia is a complex and contro-

versial issue. It is an established fact that several thousand Croatian Jews (estimated between 13,000 and 19,000) disappeared during the war. For decades, communist propaganda—echoed by the Allied powers—placed full responsibility for this tragedy on the Ustasha. However, the reality is far more nuanced.

To begin with, it's worth noting that the Ustasha movement, the ideological successor of the Party of Rights, long led by Josip Frank (1844–1911), a Jewish Zionist, never based its recruitment on racial criteria. Its original program made no mention of anti-Semitism or hostility toward Jews.

On the contrary, several prominent members of the movement were Jewish, including Ljubomir Kremzir, Vlado Singer, Ivo Korsky, David Karlovic, Oktavijan Svjezic, Stipe Mosner, Andrija Bethlehem, and Aleksandar Klein.

Additionally, many leaders of the NDH, such as Pavelic (1889–1959), ministers Slavko Kvaternik and Milovan Zanic, Gen. Ivan Percevic, and head of the Ustasha Youth, Ivan Orsanic, had wives of Jewish descent. Pavelic's own mother-in-law was born Herzfeld.

While the NDH did enact certain “racial protection” laws under heavy German pressure, it also implemented measures to circumvent them. For instance, Pavelic frequently used his discretionary powers to grant “Honorary Aryan” status to select Jews—a fact even acknowledged by historian Raul Hilberg.

Some Jews were conscripted into the Croatian army, which shielded them from deportation, while others were encouraged to seek refuge in



Left, Ustasha deputy leader Slavko Kvaternik issued the April 10, 1941, proclamation of the Independent State of Croatia on behalf of Ante Pavelic. Kvaternik served as minister in the new state until his retirement in 1943. In 1947, however, he was executed by the communists for alleged war crimes.



Ustasha leader Ante Pavelic is shown greeting the Croatian parliament, February 1942.

the Italian occupation zone, where they faced less risk. Additionally, Jewish professionals, such as doctors, were often discreetly assigned to medical missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Despite these efforts, arrests, deportations, and murders did occur. However, it is important to emphasize that not all perpetrators were Ustasas. The NDH was a fledgling state, and its leadership—Pavelic included—did not have complete control over all those claiming to falsely act on its behalf.

In some regions, self-proclaimed “Ustasas,” known as Nastashis, operated independently, often taking rogue actions without authorization from central authorities.

There were also German forces operating independently within Croatia [Hans Helm (1909–1947), a German police attaché], and Einsatzgruppe E, an SS task force, functioned outside Pavelic’s direct control.

In Zagreb, two envoys of Adolf Eichmann—Franz Abromeit (1907–1964) and Hermann Krumeit (1905–

1981)—oversaw the implementation of Nazi anti-Jewish policies. They were supported by approximately 30 German-Croatian police battalions under the command of SS Gruppenführer Konstantin Kammerhofer (1899–1958), who operated independently from the Croatian military.

The involvement of these external forces has often been conflated with the actions of the Ustasas in anti-Croatian propaganda, leading to misleading narratives.

TBR: What do you mean by the term “Yugoslav democide” following the war?

Dolbeau: When I use the term “democide”—mass murder perpetrated by a government—a concept coined by the late Prof. Rudolph Joseph Rummel, I am referring to the mass killings that occurred in May 1945. This atrocity began near the Austrian village of Bleiburg, where Tito’s communist forces carried out a brutal campaign aimed at decapitating the Croatian nation, eradicating Croatian nationalism, and physically eliminating all military and civilian oppo-

nents deemed potential resisters.

After the Croatian military formally surrendered on May 15, 1945 (a week after Germany’s capitulation), nearly 600,000 individuals—prisoners of war, refugees, men, women, children, and the elderly—were handed over to the Yugoslav communist Partisans by British forces. These defenseless captives were summarily massacred by the thousands without trial. Entire columns were mowed down with machine guns or thrown into chasms.

Those who were not immediately killed were subjected to “death marches,” forced to walk to Serbia’s southern borders under brutal treatment, receiving little to no food or water, and enduring physical abuse and insults. Many also succumbed to typhus along the way.

This tragedy resulted in the disappearance of several hundred thousand Croats. For anyone seeking a deeper understanding of this event, I recommend Florian Rulitz’s detailed study *The Tragedy of Bleiburg and Viktring, 1945*. (Northern Illinois University Press, DeKalb, 2016)

TBR: The demonization of the Ustasas was initiated by Tito after his victory as a way to discredit Croatian nationalism. Now that Titoism has fallen, how is the Ustasha movement perceived in Croatia today?

Dolbeau: During the Homeland War (1991–1995), many Croatian fighters spontaneously revived songs that had been sung by Ustasha soldiers between 1941 and 1945. Ustasha symbols and portraits of Pavelic reappeared, and a significant portion of Croats began calling for the rehabilitation of past patriots. The Bleiburg massacre was finally openly discussed, its perpetrators identified, and research into the massacre sites carried out, shedding light on atrocities committed by the communist Partisans.

Many Croatian families with relatives who were Ustasha members believed these individuals were unfairly demonized and not the monsters they had been claimed to be, arguing that the stigma attached to Ustasha membership was undeserved.

However, alongside this reevaluation, certain minority segments of Croatian society remain opposed to any rehabilitation of the Ustasha. Misinformed by nearly half a century of propaganda, some still believe and propagate the old narratives demonizing the Ustasha. Among Croatia's political elite, often drawn from the former communist nomenklatura (as there was no lustration in Croatia), many continue to be vocal critics of the Ustasha movement.

On the governmental side, leaders often keep their distance from the topic. Concerned about being accused of harboring fascist or neo-Ustasha sympathies by progressive European partners, they sometimes adopt overtly hostile stances toward any potential reevaluation of the Ustasha movement.

As a result, most Ustasha songs, symbols, and slogans are officially banned by law. Even the Croatian coat of arms was modified to distinguish it from the version used by the Independent State of Croatia.⁸

TBR: The Church, and particularly the Vatican, never seemed to condemn



JOSEP BROZ TITO
Communist dictator.

Pavelic and his political movement, whereas its denunciations of Nazism were quite strong. What explains this difference?

Dolbeau: This difference can likely be attributed to the nature of the Ustasha regime and the personal beliefs of its leaders. Pavelic was a practicing Catholic, as were many members of his movement, many of whom had been active in Catholic organizations prior to the war. The Croatian Church held a position of honor and respect, and many clergy members viewed the creation of the Independent State of Croatia favorably. Unlike Nazism, Ustasha ideology drew on traditional Christian values and showed no inclination toward atheism or biological materialism (racism).

Pope Pius XII, well-informed about conditions in Croatia through his apostolic visitor Giuseppe Ramiro Marcione (1882–1952), welcomed Pavelic to the Vatican on May 18, 1941. It is unlikely that the pope would have received Pavelic if he had harbored serious doubts about him or his government. Notably, in December 1959, Pope John XXIII gave a personal blessing to Ante Pavelic as he lay on his deathbed.

This benevolence, however, did not imply unconditional support. Some members of the Church hierarchy issued warnings and expressed opposition to the regime. For in-

stance, while Archbishop of Sarajevo Ivan Evangelist Saric (1871–1960) openly supported the Ustasha government and its leaders, Bishop Alojzije Misic (1859–1942) of Mostar was strongly opposed. Similarly, Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac (1898–1960) of Zagreb did not hesitate to voice criticism when warranted. Additionally, a few Catholic clerics even aligned with the communist side, such as Svetozar Rittig (1873–1961), who later became a minister in Tito's post-war government. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1. Ustaša, Croatian political movement, *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Chicago, IL, USA, 2024.
2. Paulet, Georges, *Autour de l'assassinat d'Alexandre Ier, souvenirs et révélations d'un policier, contribution à l'étude de l'histoire contemporaine*, Lyon, Éditions du Coq, 1949, pp. 139–141.
3. *Revue Internationale de Criminologie et de Police Technique et Scientifique*, N° 1-1955, pp. 13–17.
4. C. Michael McAdams, "Allied Prisoners of War in Croatia 1941–1945," Croatian Information Service, Arcadia, 1980.
5. Formed from the word "glava" (head), the term "poglavnik" means "chief" or "leader."
6. Bacque, James, *Other Losses: An Investigation into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners at the Hands of the French and Americans after World War II*, Talonbooks, 2011.
7. Jendryschik, Sepp, *Zgoda: A Station on the Silesian Path of Suffering*, Viöl Publishing House for Holistic Research, 2000.
8. The traditional coat of arms of Croatia consists of a checkerboard pattern of 25 white and red squares, with the first square, at the top left, being white. This is the one that appears on the roof of St. Mark's Church in Zagreb, and the one adopted by the Independent State of Croatia. The current Republic of Croatia, however, displays a checkerboard with the first square being red.

RÉMI TREMBLAY is the editor of the French-Canadian magazine *Le Harfang* as well as the author of *Le Canada français, de Jacques Cartier au génocide tranquille*. He is also the author of a marvelous book on the plight of the Acadians: *Les Acadiens: du Grand Dérangement au Grand Remplacement*. In addition, Tremblay is a popular freelance journalist for European and North American media outlets.