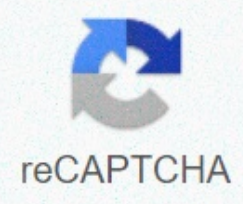




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Tko je tko u ndh pdf

Origin, childhood and youth: Pavelics are one of the great tribes of Bunjevo, who moved from Herzegovina to Lika. The parents of the leader, Mile and Mara r. Šojat, moved from Kriva in Lika to Bradina at Mount Ivan in Herzegovina. On July 14, 1889, Ante Pavelić was born there. Ante was born into a small family, she had only a brother, Joseph, who was a Latin and Greek professor. Pavelics is a typical example of the Croatian family in the Dinaric region; they are honest, hardworking and proud of their origins. His chief strives for the construction of a railway line. He attended many Bosnian and Herzegovinian cities. From 1902 to 1906 he attended the Classic Jesuit Gymnasium in Travnik, in 1906 he worked as a train worker on the Sarajevo-Visegrad train, in 1907 he went to secondary school in Senj, in 1909 he went to the gym in Karlovac, and later in Zagreb. He graduated in Zagreb in 1910 and enrolled at the Faculty of Law at the Royal Franz Joseph University of Zagreb. He graduated in 1914. A week after graduating from his law science at the University of Zagreb, he got his first job. He was sent to Šibenik to head the construction of school buildings and SPR apartments for the staff of the Marconi circuit station, on the Mandalini peninsula. Construction site boss Karl Panger was devastated to learn that a lawyer had been sent to him as a site manager, but Pavelić appealed to him: Calm down, Mr Foreman, sure some technicians were sent to the military court for judges, so the balance was retained and Monarchy could go to war peacefully. I already meet the requirements that will be placed on me and you will be satisfied, and the fence will finish safely before the first naval battle ahead of Šibenik. This was his first meeting with Dalmatia, and he was tasked with finding masons as Croat who knew the country and language, of which there were very few in Šibenik. He lived in Šibenik for about a year and a half, and lived as a tenant in a house by the seaside of Šibenik. In 1915 he returned to Zagreb and obtained a Doctorate in Law. Ante Pavelić travelled across Croatia and met Croats from all over, and realized that the regional division of Croats was just separate brothers. He had friends and friends from all possible parts of Croatia and emiyen and loved them all equally and made no difference between them. He was in contact with Croats of Islamic denomination, which he respects very much. Hanging out with them as a child, he was a historical tyrant dr. Ante Starčević, who Muslims from Croatia become part of the people of Croatia. Since he was born under the roof of a farmer and a descendant from an old farmer's family, even as a young man he did heavy physical work, thus acquainted with the lives of workers and farmers, and in areas where he lived very scared. From there comes understanding and respect to the which he considers to be the basis of the people. From 1915 to 1918 he worked as a lawyer for every driver in A. Horvat's legal office, president of the Croatian Human Rights Party, and after completion of his practice, since 1918 he became a lawyer in Zagreb. His wife's name is Maria Pavelić. Mr. Lovrencevic. With him having three children - daughter Višnja (b. 1999). 1922), son Velimir (1924) and second daughter Mirjana (1926). As a high school student approached the Croatian Rights Party, he was very intelligent and enterprising, and quickly made it to the top of the Croatian Rights Party. In 1918 he joined the party leadership, becoming a member of the Business Committee, then secretary and vice president of HSP. In 1921 he was elected as a city representative in Zagreb, in 1927 for the district, and later, along with Dr. Ante Trumić, as representative of the people of Bloc Croatia comprising the Republican Union of Peasant Croatia, the Croatian Rights Party, the Croatian Workers Union and the Federal Peasant Party of Croatia. He formed the HSP wing in 1926. The Croatian National Republican Youth (HPRO), from which the Croatian House Guard will then appear. On behalf of the HSP, he contacted Nikola Pasic to undermine the Radic party. In June 1927, he represented the municipality of Zagreb at the European City Congress in Paris, and on his return to Rome, he handed over the promemorium to the Italian government envoy R.F. Davanzati on behalf of the HSP offering Italian cooperation in overthrowing Yugoslavia. He expects Italian aid in establishing and protecting an independent Croatian nation, and expresses his willingness to make territorial, political, economic and military adjustments to Italian interests. In the 1927 parliamentary elections, he was elected, along with Dr. Ante Trumić, as representative of the Croatian Bloc people comprising the Peasant Croatian Republican Alliance, the Croatian Rights Party, the Croatian Workers Union and the Croatian Federation of Farmers' Party. He went to the Assembly after heated talks in the Croatian Rights Party, where there was strong opposition, to go to Belgrade as a real representative and to represent the king there. In a speech at the Belgrade Assembly, he came out against Serbian policies and declared himself for Croatian independence and independence; From 1999 to 1993 he ordered Youth Rights and started starčević and Kvaternik newspapers. During the bearing of the HSS champion in the Belgrade Assembly, Dr. Ante Pavelić was the only one who didn't hide under the bench! After the bearing, on June 20, 1928, the New York Times In the autumn of 1928, the Croatian Human Rights Party, as well as the Croatian Federation Party, joined the Peasant-Democratic Coalition club, launching the Croatian newspaper Home Guard in the autumn of 1928 programs to realize the free Croatian country and similar organizations. The first Emiyen, from the founder of UHRO until 1941. After declaring a Six Syrian dictatorship in 1929, he migrated on the instigation of a friend of Dr. Milan Šufflay, whom he represented as a lawyer in 1921. In From the outside he went on to champion the rights of the Croatian people and put the issue of Croatia on international silence. On January 07, he founded a secret nationalist organization USTAŠA - the Croatian Revolutionary Organisation (UHRO) with the aim of dismantling Yugoslavia and establish an independent Croatian state with Italian aid. He took the title of leader, organizing the Ustasha movement on military principles and conspiracies. Angry by Serbian violence and the assassination of Croatian and intellectual political leaders (Radik, Pilar, Šufflay...), he began to realize that no compromise with serbian hegemony and angry wounds should be placed on angry grass! He first went to Vienna, then with Gustav Percec to Budapest, and to Sofia, where on April 20, 1929, he signed the Sofia Declaration, a declaration on assistance with Macedonians and Croats in overthrowing Yugoslavia and the creation of a free state of Croatia and Macedonia. He was in Belgrade by the State Protection Court on August 17. 1929 was sentenced to absentee death. He's got refuge in Italy. In the second half of 1931, he established the first military training camp in Bovegno in Italy's Brescia province and began the establishment of other camps in Italy and Hungary. On June 1, 1933, in the Main Ustasa Apartment, he revealed the Ustasa Movement Principles in 17 points and was pressured as the goal of the establishment of a free and independent Croatian nation throughout its historical and ethnic areas, which had the right to be exercised in all manner, even with weapons force. He started and organized propaganda actions, killings and detours to intimidate Yugoslav authorities and encourage Croats to rise up. Croatian workers from Italy, Belgium, France, Germany and other countries joined the Ustasa organization and created a revolutionary army, a future national security base. In North and South America, over a million croats protested against The Greater Serbian hegemony and gave full assistance of the material and morality to the Ustasa Movement. From 1921 to 1928, several hundred Croats were killed in Yugoslavia for evaking a resurgence against Serbian rule. In 1932, the Velebit Uprising was organized, which was a warning to the enemy, led by Andrija Artuković. The chief allegedly sent a letter of intimidation to the Yugoslav king, saying he would be beheaded unless he let the leading Croats, including Macek out of jail and unless Croatia lags behind. In 1934, his threat came true, along with the VMRO, an assassination attempt was organized against King Alexander of Serbia in Marseilles, and Chief again sentenced to absent. After the Marseille killer, under pressure from France, he was arrested and imprisoned in Turin 17 October 1934 by the Italian authorities (1934-36). In late October 1936 he completed a more comprehensive study for the German Foreign Ministry titled Die croatische Frage-Croatia Frage-Croatia (published in 1942 in the editorial office of I. Bogdan under the title Dr. Ante Pavelić solved the Croatian question). Following the rapist between Yugoslavia and Italy and the Ciano-Stojadinović Treaty, on April 1, 1937 he issued a provision that dissolved Ustasha's active services and dissolved all camps in Italy; Ustasha was moved and isolated throughout Italy, and he was detained in Siena (1937-39). After the fall of Mr. Stojadinović, the Italian occupation of Albania and preparations for an attack on Yugoslavia, he was invited by Italian Foreign Minister Mr Ciano (January 23, 1940) and agreed with him on action plans that included raising the uprising in Croatia, Italy's military intervention, the establishment of an independent Croatian under Italian protection and his entry into finance and customs, then NDH, 1941-1945 Axis Power , overcoming it at lightning speed, precisely because no country wants to defend it, it is a dungeon for all but serbs, who have never been able to defend anything anyway. Finally, this dungeon of the Croatian people was demolished. Following the belgrade event on March 27, 1941, international police based in The Hague arrested 12 people and wounded more than 100 people. Ante Pavelic received Mussolini for the first time (March 29). The revolution at the NDH was led by the Ustasa movement, and it was accepted and carried out by the entire Croatian people, in the Homeland and emirates. On April 5, 1941, the Leader called the people through velebit, radio Ustasha; The release time is arriving. Wake up on your feet, put your arms, join the battlefield, step under the Ustasha flag, where glorious deeds and victories are written! Since Slavko Kvaternik declared an NDH on his behalf on 10 April 1941, Mussolini again received the Head on April 11, 04 and was granted entry to Croatia. Championing the Ustasha group, he returned to Croatia and took power. On April 15, 1941, he arrived in Zagreb and appointed Croatia's first state government as head of the NDH, where he took up the post of prime minister and foreign minister. To establish home defences and organize administrative and diplomatic services: Remaking the Ustasa Movement into a sole carrier of political will, changing its name to Ustasa – the Croatian Liberation Movement (UHOP), established the Ustasha Utama Apartment (GUS) as a political organization, and ustasha soldiers and surveillance services Ustasha (UNS) as military-police lever After negotiations with Ciano on April 25 in Ljubljana and with Mussolini on May 7 at Tržič on May 18, 1941, had no choice he signed the Treaty of Rome, which he managed to reduce the maximum. Italians charge dear Chief for seemingly hospitality and assistance. Almost half of the NDH territory, but he managed to arrange only parts of the coast near their Split, Šibenik and Zadar, as well as several islands. Istria, Zadar and some parts of the coast have already been lost by the Rappal Treaty signed by Yugoslavia and Italy (Getty Images) After unfair negotiations, the leader angrily stated once we have settled with the Serbs, we will finish it with them too! (refers to the Italians). Italy's political, economic and military controls were accepted in one part of the NDH, and the Croatian crown (which is a formality) was offered to Italian Duke Spolet Aimoene, named Tomislav II. He never visited Croatia, he was a gambler, a woman, an alcoholic, and he had no political power in the NDH. On June 6, 1941, Ante Pavelić visited Adolf Hitler for the first time, meeting with him in Salzburg, and on June 15, 1941, signed NDH access to Trimeling Pact in Venice. He passed racist laws at the NDH with the aim of preserving the blood sanctity of the Aryan people of Croatia, but The Ustasha's racist laws are in many ways softer than the Nazis, the Nazis often complained because Ustasa treats Jews and other non-Syrians too diligent and too gentle. Racial law at NDH is a formality and applies in practice in limited proportions. Several labour camps have opened, particularly the Jasenovac labor camp, where enemies of the Croatian people undergo their sentences through forced labor. There are frequent riots in Jasenovac, and many Ustasha soldiers and internment camps die in bloody battles that can last all day. The leader bans all political parties, as Croatia is ruled by senior policy and Ustasha which is the best option for the entire Croatian people. On June 2, 1942, he adopted a provision that established the Croatian Orthodox Church (HPC) led by Patriarch Germogen, who was expelled from the Russian Communists. Serbs from the NDH considered Orthodox Croats and Vlachs, even offering to move to orthodoxy to encourage Croatian Orthodox Christians to do so. In 1943 he opened a grand mosque in Zagreb, honoring the Croats of Islamic denomination. After The Italian capitalization on September 10, 1943, he published a declaration of state law on the resolution of the Roman Treaty, which kept some of the Croatian people in the chain. For the first time in history, the Croatian nation has spread throughout its historical and ethnic areas, from Istria to Zemun, from Boka to Medimurje, from peels to drina, from the Drava river to Adriatic. On that historic day, Chiefs said from the Croatian capital via the Croatian circle: the Croatians! Clicking with joy, as I told you the good news, that our blue Adriatic, with the rest of Dalmatia, is back on the arm of the Croatian mother. The enemy of our people has become the enemy of all of Europe; he's a shame betraying his allies and escaping our Dalmatian regrets. And I, Sovereign State of Croatia, attachment all, forcibly, our coastal areas to the Croatian Merdeka State. He returned the Croatian language to Croatian schools, a spelling of Croatian literature, Corie's spelling created. All those words are replaced by Croatian words, and the old way Croatian writing is restored, which is how croatian writing is returned. The Spelling Serbian-Croatian Vuk Karadzic was abolished. On September 17, 1944, he visited Hitler in Prussia and returned the Prussian flag that Croatian soldiers were taken from Prussia after the fighting, as a symbol of reconciliation and a new alliance between Croats and Germany. He tied the fate of the NDH to the fate of the Nazis of Germany, because allies did not want the Croatian nation in the Balkans, they fit Yugoslavia or larger Serbia, because the English royal family was related to Serbia, the Serbians, yugoslav royal family. They oppose any form of Croatian independence. The second Emiyen, the establishment of the HOP and the death of the Chief was forced to withdraw again in the emiman on 06 May 1945. A day after his departure, he told the people of Croatia retreating west in front of hordes of partisan bandits. Unfortunately, the sad fate of the Croatian people is inevitable. The biggest tragedy in the history of the Croatian people took place, hundreds of thousands of Croats went to strangers, and the same number was returned and then killed and slaughtered in deadly columns, and in horrific camps and dungeons. Croatia falls under red communist slavery. The leader lives for a time in Austria, in the American occonation zone and at the San Girolamo Monastery in Italy, under the protection of the Vatican. With the help of the Vatican and several senior US officials, about 80,000 Croatian refugees managed to save themselves and travel to Argentina. Krunoslav Draganovic was in charge of transferring Croats and Germans through San Girolam to South America, making false documents for senior Ustasha officials and for the leader and they were transferred to Argentina. The chief arrived in Argentina aboard the SS Sestriere, departing from Genoa. In Argentina, they were accepted friendly by Juan Peron and he did not give their real name. In Argentina, the leader founded the Croatian Liberation Movement (HOP) in 1956, intended to establish a Croatian state in the NDH province. There is a backup at HOP, Vjekoslav Maks Luburić supporting reconciliation between Ustashas and partisans, and the leader does not want to hear about it. That's why Luburić founded the HNO-Croatian National Committee, which has the same goal as HOP, only to support Croats reconciliation. On April 10, 1957, on the 16th anniversary of Croatian Merdeka State, a murder was carried out on chief in Lomas del Palomar in the Buenos Aires suburb, near The Chief's home, at 9pm and 10 minutes. The killer, who has not been identified, fired six shots at Chiefs, and two hit him in the back and chest. Although he was injured, he arrived home with his own team, where an Argentine doctor gave him assistance. alone he was informed of the carrier, a prominent Croatian doctor, surgeon Milivoj Marušić came to assist the Chief. Only then did Argentina find out knowing The man posing as construction technician Pablo Aranjos is actually the Head of Croatia. Immediately after leaving the hospital accompanied by a friend, she went to her home in Lomas del Palomar. Croatia Home Guard held an NDH anniversary celebration on Sunday (April 14th), and on that occasion the Chiefs' message was read: Brothers, Croats and Croats! The enemy aims to use our memorial, April 10, for its criminal intentions, because in its homeland the decisive posture of the Croatian people is increasingly threatening its survival. His intention failed, but the intention of the Croatian people, to free themselves and re-plant the Croatian Merdeka State, will succeed! The Croatian Liberation Movement, along with the rest of the Croatian people, will win! Greeting brother, FOR READY HOUSE! Immediately after the release, news spread through the world newspaper until April 12, 1957, the Argentine government rejected Yugoslavia's communist request for the extradition of the Chief, claiming they did not know the leader where, but the killer prevented Argentina from still following tactics, especially after a newspaper showed a picture of the Chief showing a bloody shirt to Argentine One : What is the relationship between the NDH regime and Hitlerism? Chief replied: Croatia's independent state maintained relations with Germany, as did with other countries. Our regime is not a Nazi nor a dictator, it is a parliamentary regime and a regime for the liberation of a wealthy nation, which today starves under Communist rule of Yugoslav. The only party not allowed in Croatia is the Nazi Party. After a failed attempt to organize his defence before an Argentine court, he was forced to leave Argentina. Early in the morning, April 18, with his wounds still open, accompanied by a personal doctor and two of his closest associates, he boarded a car and left in an unknown direction. A day before the trip, a loyal prayer chief made his apartment available to the Chief. The chief doctor was with him for 49 days, from April 18 to July 16, 1957, until his wounds healed completely. Negotiating with the family, the Chief decided to leave Argentina and settle in any South American country and then thought about how to proceed. On July 22, the chief arrived in Rio Gallegos, boarding a plane there on July 23, and arriving at Punta Arenas, Chile's border post, on July 24. He was greeted there by a Croatian patriot and arrived with him on a plane in Santiago de Chile, where he lived from July 24 to July 27. Due to poor political opportunities in Chile, he was forced to leave the state. He decided to go to Madrid, and on November 27 he boarded the plane again, accompanied On November 29 he arrived in Madrid, where he was greeted by Archbishop Ivan Saric. Lengthy discussions and agreements ended and he found residency in Madrid. The chief invited his wife, Maria, who was preparing quickly and on December 11th took the steamer to him, to help him. Mary's journey is kept under the best secrecy, so she can't say goodbye to anyone. The leader wanted his daughter Višnja to come to him because he needed it for a variety of important jobs. He also steamed, travelling on October 3, 1958, accompanied by friends and acquaintances. His life began to unfold again in the usual course. Connections have been established with all HOP organizations, associates and friends. Their associates from various overseas countries come. HOP regains its strength, there are growing more and more of their supporters every day, the organization is growing. UDBA has issued awards to those close to the Chief, and has sought to find its place in every way. The leader wants to be removed at all costs. The chief revealed this woe network and hostility plan, and tried to mess it up, putting the brakes on it. A few days before the Ten April 1959 he arrived at the Chiefs' Apartado one package. Since no packaging was lifted from the post office without prior notification from the sender, the news quickly came with a vocal that the package would not be withdrawn. However, this package was rejected, it was dispreparately difficult, so it was sent for specialist examination and thereof ended another murder attempt with failure. In this great folk work, Chief has no one next to him, but only his great, hardworking and prudent wife Mary, and his sweet and energetic daughter Višnja, whom he loves above all. Both of them, his most loyal companions, were always with him and with him. They take care of it and follow it, hiding it in Austrian mountain huts and Italian monasteries. They tracked him down to Argentina. They always share kindness and evil, happiness and calamity with it, persecution and protection. After the killer in

Palomar, they watched the rest of his life, wandering hours and hours at night, in rain and storms, only to be seen, not not noticed, not revealing Tate anywhere. They participate in the most sensitive endeavors. And through two years working in Madrid they helped him in every citizen's business. They experienced pain with him, which became more unarmed to him day after day, and was a comfort to him. They are the only ones he can turn to in the most critical days of his illness. Goddja Marija watches it in hospital day, and Miss Višnja was on alert all night, and so in hospital she went a month and a half without rest and sleep. They were always with him and with him, caring for him, helping him and the court until his last hour. The life of the brave leader slowly End. Allegations between vertebrates cause poisoning, which creates a tumor on one nerve. The pain was severe, but Chief rejected the way mitigation was. The dyingly leader appointed a new successor, HOP's new president, Dr. Stjepan Hefer, who belongs to the right-wing HSS current, and is a loyal Radik, and in his NDH government he is minister of rural economy, and one of the first prefects of a large Croatian parish. On December 18, 1959, O. Dr. Branko Marić confessed to being Head, and on December 27 at 8 p.m., he shared the final ceremony. On the same day, St. Peter's. John's father XXIII shared his last blessing with him. On the morning of December 28, 1959, at 3 hours and 55 minutes, Chief Dr. Ante Pavelić died lightly in her sleep. Fr Branko Marić and daughter Višnja were on his side at the time of his life. On the same day, at 4:30 p.m., after body blessings, it was transported to the San Isidoro Sacramentoal Cemetery church in Madrid, and on display there until December 31. The Croatian head of state was in his hands rosary given to him by St. Peter. Pius XII's father during his official visit to the Holy See in 1941. On December 31 at 12:00 p.m., Fr. Branko Marić reads St. Peter's Day. The dies obitus mass presents a cadavere, after which the funeral is carried out at the same cemetery. The leader published two books, and several political and literary papers: Aus dem Kampfe um den selbständigen Staat Kroatien (1931), Principle of Ustasa (1933), Die croatische Frage (1935))), Liepa plavka (1935), Delusional Horror-Orrori ed Errori (1938), Experiences 1 and 2 (1946-1948) Her daughter Višnja was published in 1968. In 2006, her recall book entitled Experience in Croatia, and Experience 2 was published in 1998. A set of articles, speeches and statements Through Croatian national law was published in 1977 in Madrid, and published in Croatia in 1999. SOURCE: Who's book in the NDH, Minerva Edition, Zagreb 1997 Chief has given and published many speeches and reflections in his lifetime, this is part of them: Under the crescent mark and the hammer goes who, who was never in the hands of the hammer did not. Under this sign acts those who, perhaps with their own eyes in nature, have never seen a sick person. Let's get ready, like we'll decide our luck tomorrow, and we work like work will take a long time. And, brothers, and each of us must be prototypes of perseverance, each of us must be like an ant, each of us must be collected, thoughtful and dedicated, must be problematic, kindness and moral. Who in the bar, whose inns and cafés ban, that in the organization ustasha does not belong. Who celebrates glory, making the apprentice, who deals with the acronym and that allows entertaining his senses with Balkan-Gypsy music and breaking glasses, is that of the enemy of the Croatian people, as it poisons his blood, and In the Ustasha movement there is no difference between classes, there is no religious difference, because we are all brought together only with the kindness of the people, survival and state security. We are accompanied by the principles of work, struggle and ustasha, where everything one can want is summarized. We say that only by fighting, hard and bloody can we succeed.we are in a tough and bloody struggle. We will start it and withstand it, despite its costs to our lives. Croatia remains, it cannot fail while there is a son who will go down the streets of Starčević and Rakovica. We knew he was waiting for us, and don't get too carried away. We don't know if we're going to finish the fight fast, nu we have to win or if we're going to die. We chose the path of honour, the path of pride, the path of struggle. We started the way we crossed, which couldn't cross us. Croats politics must stop, where his place should Croatian politics come from! ... as far as Bosnia and Herzegovina are concerned, let Belgrade know that these are old Croatian countries, and that the people of Croatia will not allow our countries to separate from the Croatian capital, and that we prefer to die each one, than to allow us, to be swallowed by the Great Serbian Moloh. Let Belgrade not forget that at ancient Bosnian Croatian Duvanjsko polje, let him not forget, that in Bosnia and Herzegovina the majority of Croatia is Catholic-Muslim, and let Belgrade know, that all Croatism will bring the battle to the last blood point for these countries, and definitely cut the greedy Belgrade hand, which is extended to this Croatian pearl. Bosnia is Croatian and we won't give it I come to work, not to rule! May he write to the psyche of our chief hero, Dr. Ante Pavelic, the leader of the Croatian Merdeka Nation, whom he established with his fearless struggles, and with the sacrifice of his blood for all ages, as an undeniable aspiration of the entire Croatian people! He was one of Croatia's biggest sons, and he should be our role model, because he gave his whole life to Croatia, for the benefit of his family and people, until his death he had God, family and Homeland in mind, the only three things Croat should think of. Croatism.

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