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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

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5. On this subject Macek believes that the Serbs and the Croats are bound to each other in such a way that they must live together in one nation. The only chance of success against Tito, he feels, depends upon a unified action of all the Yugoslavs. An accord between the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes abroad is very important and will have an advantageous repercussion in the homeland, Macek thinks, since all the leaders of the opposition parties are living outside of the country. He also believes that the recent plan of the Catholic Church to draw Croatia and Slovenia into a bloc of Catholic States of Central Europe has been abandoned by the Vatican and that it now supports a united Yugoslavia.
6. Concerning the Ustashi members-in-exile, Macek stated that a number of them are abandoning Pavelich and seeking permission to re-enter the Croatian Peasant Party. Relations with those who have ultra-republican views are strained, but Macek does not look upon them as a dangerous element since they do not have the support of the people in the country. However, Macek does admit that the resistance group "Krizari" unfortunately has many Ustashi leaders among them. Although the activities of the "Krizari" are purely on the defensive side, Macek believes that they will serve as a basis for a large scale rebellion.
7. Dr. Macek has recently received the first message from August Kosutich (vice-president of CFP) in Zagreb since the latter's release from prison. This message reached him through the intermediary of Konievich, a member of the Yugoslav delegation to the Peace Conference, who at that time brought Dr. Macek a message from Dr. Dragoljub Jovanovich, and has now brought the message from Kosutich while enroute to London as a member of the Yugoslav delegation to the current Big Four conference on the German problem. In his message Kosutich underscored what he believed to be the futility of continued attempts to influence or modify the character of the Tito regime through Anglo-Saxon or other pressures from the West, i.e., via Russia or neighboring Soviet satellite states. Dr. Macek's first reaction to this note was not favorable. During the early days of his stay in Paris he attempted to be perfectly correct in his dealings with the Russians by sending them copies of any notes which he addressed to representatives of the other Allied powers. He has never, however, received any recognition or response to these gestures.
8. Dr. Macek has still not received from the British a visitor's visa to the United Kingdom nor has it proved possible for the Serb leaders in London to visit him in Paris to undertake the conferences which they have been planning. Dr. Milan Gavrilovich and other Serb politicians in London have written to Macek that while very eager to reach an accord with him, they do not dare leave the UK since they have no guarantee that they will be allowed to return. The failure of the British to grant him a visa while appearing to agree in principle to do so, leads Dr. Macek to believe that the British are continuing to pursue an extremely cautious policy with regard to Yugoslavia. As another instance of this he cited the recent British action by which large Croat ship-owners in the UK were forced, following representations of the Yugoslav government, to turn over all their ships and the capital of their companies to the Yugoslav Government as part of the nationalization of the shipping industry in Yugoslavia. They received only 7 to 10% of their total capital as reimbursement. When at first they refused to comply, the British gave them to understand that the British themselves would turn over the ships to the Yugoslav government and they would receive no reimbursement whatsoever. Under this pressure the ship-owners finally capitulated.

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