1. General Hribar Answers His Detractors.

An article in the newspaper Američki Hrvatski Glasački, Chicago, April 12, 1950, by Ante P. Kuprić, weekly Circulation: 3,000, Trend: anti-Tito, pro-Mećek.

General Ante Hribar, former commander of the First Tank Army of the National Liberation Army, who escaped from Yugoslavia a year ago, gives answer to several Yugoslav publications here and in Canada (Croat separatist journals, Serb extremist groups) which attacked his war record. Says he had decided to join Tito's Partisan army after being an "eyewitness to the most shameful betrayal and fifth-column activities" by his Serbian military superiors at the Lake Scutari front. Upon returning to Split (Dalmatia), as a result of the Yugoslav Army's debacle, he could either join the Ustashis, stay home and watch his people being mistreated and shot by the Italian Fascist authorities, or attach himself to the Chetniks. He refused to consider the first two alternatives as unworthy of
him. Since he lived in the same house in which the Chetnik leader Bircanin lived, he also had strong reasons not to join the Chetnik either. Bircanin often received an Italian officer as Roncilev, Bjelic and Dobronavic. The three often argued as to the best way of dividing among themselves the money they had been receiving from the Italian Fascist command in Split. General Hribar also recalls the "massacre" perpetrated by Roncilev, Bjelic and his men in the village of Ceta (near Split). Could he, as an "upright Croat and Yugoslav officer," join these Chetnik "traitors" and "war criminals?" Obviously not. Addo, however, very emphatically, that General Draga Hrkalovic and his Chetnik movement are not to be confused with the Chetnik group led by the "traitorous" and "corrupt" Bircanin, Bjelic and Jovdjevic. Concludes by saying that he joined the Partisan movement in 1941, unable to see its cleverly masked Communist character.

2. Against American Slav Congress

Newman (Fraternalist), Pittsburgh, April 12

Blames the leadership of the American Slav Congress for abandoning the Congress' "fundamental principles" in favor of a single political party (Communist) and the policy pursued by the Soviet Union, "against our wishes and in spite of our protests." That was the reason that "some of us sooner, some later" broke off with the Congress. In addition, the Congress presumed to "dictate"
to President Truman and the State Department as to what our foreign policy should be and how it ought to be conducted. It wants "our authorities" to know that both the American Slav Congress and the Croatian American Congress were initially firm, patriotic affairs that contributed much to America's war effort. Ends with "God Bless America!"

3. Too Many General Mihajlovic Movements.

One of its correspondents regrets that the followers of the late General Mihajlovic have split into several groups, each claiming to be the one and only successor to General Mihajlovic's movement. Deplores the appearance of so many leaflets, bulletins, pamphlets and otherwise expressed differences of opinion existing among emigre Serbs. Some of these would-be successors to the late Mihajlovic have even managed to "infiltrate" Allied offices where they have become "spies" and "stool pigeons" - more dangerous than "the Gestapo ever was." Professes utter ignorance of what happened to the money some of the Mihajlovic's would-be successors collected, or received from the funds specially allotted for it, on behalf of Serb emigre war invalids. Points out that Tito's mission in Paris had only to collect what the Serb emigres there wrote and said against each other to provide the Tito government with the means of discrediting the emigre political leadership.
Ljudevit Grilanic accuses the Croat emigre leadership of using its anti-Communist fight as a cloak under which it is spreading vile slander at the expense of Serbs. The alleged chief offender in this respect is Dr. Juraj Krnjevic, Secretary of the Croatian Peasant Party, a "hypochondriac" who "hates everything Serbian" who, "with unparalleled cynicism," claims that Tito's Yugoslavia is the continuation of "Serb hegemony" or the late King Alexander's "Greater Serbian dictatorship." It is obvious that a "more dishonest or harmful thing than this cannot exist." Should Dr. Krnjevic and other Croat emigre leaders continue with their "anti-Serb" activities then it is the "sacred duty" of all Serbs in the world to rise like one and defend themselves against those unprovoked Croat attacks.