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SOURCE Yugoslav newspapers as indicated. (Information)

REFUGEES IN YUGOSLAVIA

REFUGEES FROM NEIGHBORING SATELLITES -- Politika, No 13071, 3 Nov 48

The Ministry of Internal Affairs reports that 243 Rumanian, 177 Albanian, 54 Bulgarian, and 33 Hungarian citizens had fled to Yugoslavia up to 25 September 1948.

Between 25 September and 25 October, 237 Rumanian citizens fled to Yugoslavia, of whom 52 were laborers, 23 peasants, 39 white-collar workers, 38 intellectuals, 4 military personnel, 27 professionals, 25 students, and 29 persons of unknown occupation.

During the same period, 229 Albanian citizens fled to Yugoslavia, of whom 7 were laborers, 139 peasants, 4 white-collar workers, 3 intellectuals, 6 military personnel, 7 students, 42 children, 11 professionals, and 10 persons of unknown occupation. These Albanian refugees include 26 entire families, totaling 98 persons, who fled with part of their movable goods to Yugoslavia.

During the same period, 104 Bulgarian citizens fled to Yugoslavia, of whom 34 were laborers, 28 peasants, 7 white-collar workers, 14 intellectuals, 3 military personnel, 6 students, 3 professionals, and 9 persons of unknown occupation.

During the same period, 64 Hungarian citizens fled to Yugoslavia, of whom 24 were workers, 19 peasants, 4 white-collar workers, 2 military personnel, 9 professionals, and 6 persons of unknown occupation.

Among the refugees from all four countries there were 26 members of national minorities. An investigation of all the cases confirms that a considerable number of the refugees are members of the Communist Party in the country of their origin who have declared and given evidence that they were forced to leave their countries for political reasons.

All refugees have thrown themselves on the mercy of the Yugoslav Government and begged to be allowed to stay and work in Yugoslavia according to their ability. All of them have been granted the right of asylum under the

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conditions laid down earlier for their refugee fellow-nationals by the Ministry of Internal Affairs on 25 September 1948.

ALBANIAN REFUGEES -- Glas, No 1042, 31 Oct 48

The Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs reports that 13 Albanian families, totaling 48 persons, escaped across the Albanian border into the Kosmet during the night of 23/24 October. The refugees include Saban Uka, President of the Local People's Council of the village of Jetaj.

The Serbian authorities have taken all measures to assure normal living conditions for the refugees.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF YUGOSLAV PATIENTS IN ALBANIA -- Politika, No 13069, 31 Oct 48

In Tirana a woman suffering from a severe case of malaria was refused treatment by all the doctors to whom she appealed, because she was the wife of the Counselor of the Yugoslav Legation. Finally an Army doctor agreed to examine her, and a hospital attendant gave her the prescribed injections. Their behavior was criticized as irregular, and the director of the hospital forbade the attendant to attend the woman. A nurse from the Polyclinic in Tirana who visited the patient to scoff at her told her, "We won't have anything to do with you, Yugoslav, because you're one of Tito's crowd."

When Dragisa Stojanovic, a volunteer with the Youth Brigade building the Drac-Tirana railroad, contracted a pulmonary ailment, the doctor refused him treatment. Another member of the brigade who had been admitted to the Drac hospital with a heavy cold was discharged after 5 days, and had to walk, staggering with weakness, for 5 hours to rejoin his brigade, because the hospital had refused to allow him transportation. Five others with pulmonary trouble were refused admission to the Drac hospital. This sort of thing has been happening to others also.

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