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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
**INFORMATION REPORT**

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
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 (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

1. Since the 1948 break between Tito and the Cominform, there have been no diplomatic relations between the Albanian and Yugoslav governments. Albania has been the most arrogant of the Satellites in her attitude toward Yugoslavia. 25X1
2. The first sign of change in this political posture was when the Albanian government invited the Yugoslav government to discuss certain problems concerning their common frontier. General Dushan Mugesha has said that it was very difficult to discuss anything with the Albanian officer delegates, but they did reach an agreement. 25X1
3. Since the new Albanian Ambassador has arrived at Belgrade, there have been some policy changes. Postal and telephone traffic has been re-opened between the two countries. Some Albanian political refugees have been able to telephone their relatives in Albania. Mehmet Shehu returned a polite answer to the Yugoslav protest on the recent killing of a Yugoslav soldier on the frontier, and offered to pay compensation. The old Yugoslav Legation building in Tirana had been badly damaged by the Albanians. They have now presented the Yugoslavs with a new building.
4. Eighty percent of the Albanians in the Kosmet area do not like the Yugoslav regime. They are not Cominform Communists. They live in the hope of reunion with Albania. Western propaganda in the Albanian language is listened to by the refugees. If you wander around Kosmet, you will find this as the general attitude among the Albanians: "Oh, these Serbs; they have never liked us and never will. They want to put out our eyes." Even Hoxha turned around after 1948 and demanded Kosmet as a vital interest of Albania.

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5. Yugoslav clandestine activities against Albania have continued, at any rate until recently. Cedo Mijovic, Kapllan, (fnu), and Vlado Popovic, who is a major in the UDB, are among the chief recruiters of Albanian agents who are sent into Albania. General Dushan Mugosha (member of the Communist Party, Serbia, Deputy in the Federal Parliament, and director of all immigrants) does not appear as one of the recruiters, although he directs these activities. He certainly wants to overthrow the present Tirana regime and substitute one under Yugoslav influence. But Mugosha has said that they must wait for the opportune moment.
6. The Yugoslav Government seeks, in a quiet way, a closer relationship with the National Committee for a Free Albania - NCFA, and with the Albanian emigrants in the West, in an effort to gain greater influence in this refugee community. The Yugoslav Government does not see the West as a trusted friend, with whom it can cooperate closely, and it fears the type of government the Anglo-Americans might introduce into Albania.
7. All Albanian political emigrants in Yugoslavia believed they were going to be sent back to Albania after the exchange of embassies. Mugosha issued a declaration that they would never do this, regardless of relations with Albania, and drew attention to Tito's declarations on the subject of normalization.<sup>1</sup>

#### Yugoslavia - Soviet Union

8. After 1948, Moscow thought that Yugoslavia could not survive political isolation and continued to work for revolution on the borders of Albania and Bulgaria. Now their policy has changed (e.g. their instructions to Satellites were to ask for resumption of diplomatic relations) and they appear to be trying to win back Yugoslavia. The fierce tension reflected on the radio and in the press has relaxed with the resumption of diplomatic relations.
9. The Yugoslav Government took strong measures against those who, after the break in 1948, still clung to a Moscow policy as the result of their political education. Only a few officers of importance were imprisoned, but many people were put into newly created internment camps.
10. Now there is more of a Western influence in Yugoslavia. Daily, you can hear people in various walks of life, speaking in favor of the West. The government has created a strong atmosphere of feeling against the Soviet Union. They even go back to the history of the war and say that the Soviet Union worked against the interests of Yugoslavia.
11. An Albanian political officer of some standing who fell into Yugoslav hands in 1952, was worked over for months by many Yugoslav officials to turn him against Moscow, eventually with success. He was induced to broadcast propaganda to Albania against Moscow policies.
12. This officer has had constant dealings with General Mugosha and other figures, and has spoken to people like Flika, of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Communist Party and a leading official of the Macedonian Communist Party. They all have tried to convince him to abandon Moscow ideas forever. None has ever given him any indication of wanting to return to Moscow.
13. The above officer also attended meetings of the Yugoslav Communist Party. At these meetings they discussed domestic problems only, but he found the atmosphere quite different from that in Albania. In Yugoslavia people don't

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look at a person with fear or dislike and say, "he is an official, or a member." Party units meet only once a month and talks are few and confined to special occasions. The authorities also do not weary the people with constant political education. When the officer expressed surprise, Mugosha said, "We do not want to tire the people."

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14. The Balkan Alliance has been well received as a diplomatic triumph for Tito, and the people see in it a sign of good will among the Balkan nations. The authorities have said that for Albania the Alliance is a defense against Italian aims in Albania, if any.

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#### Prizren Committee

16. The role of the Prizren Committee is a political one. They have no independence of decision or action and are a front for Yugoslav activities. 25X1
17. The committee has a constitution under which it concerns itself with the political and cultural education of Albanian political refugees.
18. Wherever there are Albanian refugees in any number, they have clubs, with a radio, and games and propaganda material and talks. The Committee appoints Albanians as leaders for Albanian groups in these localities, and they assist the refugees in finding work. 25X1
19. The organization has its Council and Committees. There are three Deputy Chiefs, and three sub-committees, one for Serbia, one for Macedonia and one for Montenegro. Each sub-committee has a President and Secretary, as has the Central Committee. 25X1
20. For Serbia, the Chairman is Nike Sokolli, and Secretary Islam Domi. For Macedonia, the President is Ugren Shegani (previously this post was held by Starova, who quarrelled and was removed). The Montenegro Deputy Chief is Caf Smajli (Sec.?). These sub-committee officials move about and keep in touch with the refugees. 25X1
21. Apostol Tenefti was recently removed from the Presidency of the Committee. Shegani was also removed from the Committee. The new President, Hajrullah Ishmi is a loyal Communist, and a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party. His wife is an official of the Serbian Communist Party, a Deputy, and a "Hero of the People."
22. Lutfi Spahiu is no longer a member of the Executive. His cousin, Ramadan Spaniu is a member. Martin Camaj, a new member, works on Belgrade Radio.
23. General Dushan Mugosha takes a close interest in Committee affairs.

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