

SECRET

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1. There is forwarded herewith a report on Xhafer DEVA, leader of the 2nd League of Prizren, prepared by [ ] at the request of [ ]  
A photograph of DEVA is also attached.
2. It will be noted that pages 6 to 10 contain Subject's analysis of Albanian religious-political activity and suggested program for implementation of the concept of Albanian anti-Communist political activity. This has been previously forwarded to Headquarters.
3. Source is under the impression that DEVA has repeatedly attempted to have his 2nd League of Prizren included in the NCPA, whereas this does not appear to be the case. DEVA is apparently aware of the political complications which would result from the inclusion of the League in NCPA.
4. Although the report is colored by the fact that Source has political convictions which differ from those of DEVA, it does illustrate [ ]'s passion for the recording of details. This report was in fact drawn up from notes in his files taken over a lengthy period of time by [ ]
5. [ ] explained that he always collected photographs of people of interest to him. The photos of DEVA as well as that of GJENU were obtained from DUKA SHKURTI who had exchanged his own photograph with DEVA and GJENU in accordance with an old Albanian custom.
6. Copy of enclosure without photograph is retained in local files.

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XHAFER DEVA

Biographical sketch:

Born on the 21 February, 1904, in Kossova, Mitrovica, Yugoslavia. Son of Ibrahim DEVA and Esma OSMANI. His father was a whole-sale dealer.

Education: Elementary School in Kossova, Mitrovica and in Salonica. Secondary Studies in Istanbul at the Robert College (4 years), then in Yugoslavia in Prishtina (4 years). High Commercial studies in Vienna and Zagreb. Some courses at the Forest School of Zealip.

At the end of his studies he establishes himself for one year in Alexandria (Egypt) as representative of a trading Company. Then he joins his father's firm and takes his succession at his death in 1932.

After that he held various positions: Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Mitrovica; Member of the Finance District Board for claims; Member of the District Court of Mitrovica for trials of commercial character; Mayor of Kos. Mitrovica.

Political activity:

In August 1943, Xhafer DEVA was called to Belgrade to have some discussions with the German High Command for the Balkans. There, he was given orders to act within the country and form the Government, in order to assure calm and so that no troubles be created for the German aims, as there were talks about the capitulation of Italy.

On the 14 September 1943, the Executive Committee was created and had as members: Xhafer DEVA, Ibrahim BICAKU, Asim ABDURAHMAN, Vehbi FRASHEPI, Ekrem TELHAJ, Mihal ZALLARI, Bedri FEJA. The German delivered to the Committee the armament of the Italians who had capitulated: 10.000 guns, 10.000.000 cartridges, 60 heavy and light guns, 200 mortars and two tanks, which were given to Kadri CAKRANI for the forces of the Balli Kombetar.

On the 16 September 1943, the Second League of Prizren was created in Prizren on the initiative of Xhafer Deva, Musa Shehu Asllan BOLETINI, Tahir ZAJMI, Luk AJEDA, Pjeter VUÇAJ. In this meeting participated the representatives of the regions of Kossova, DIBRA, TUZ, STRUGA, ULQIN. This meeting lasted until the 20. Sept. 43 and the following decisions were taken: Declaration of the popular will for the Union of Kossova, Ulqin, Dibra and Struga as integral parts of Independent Albania; Creation of an Executive organ or

Central Committee with Center in Prizren and under committees in all liberated regions; Defense of the ethnical frontiers against any attack or assault and preparation of the population, politically and militarily in this sense; Democratic elections of the delegates which will represent the liberated regions during the Constitutional Assembly of Tirana.

From October 1943 to July 1944 he was Minister of the Interior collaborating closely with the Germans. These Germans were: Lt. Col. VOLKMEISTER, Major SCHELLING, Major Otto KNOESSEL, Major NAGYU, Major ECKSTEIN, Captain KUNTZE, Captain MESSONAT, Capt. HAUFMANLANGEN, SS Gen. FITZTUM, Gen. LEISER, Prof. SAUER, The German Minister Dr. Martin SCHLIEF von SCHEIGER, the chiefs of the Gestapo: HAUZDING, SAUNER, GRUZA, PAN etc.

In February 1944 he was one of the principal instigators of the famous massacres of the 4th February 44 when 84 persons were killed during their sleep.

This massacre was prepared in the offices of a Captain of the SS HAUFMANLANGEN with Khafer DEVA.

The reason for this massacre was given by the fact that on the 3 February 1944, Kadri CAKRANI (now in the USA) General Commander of the Balli Kombetar was leaving the house of DEVA in Tirana when they saw 3 men from FJERI walking along. Believing they were spies, they shot at them. The others shot in turn killing the nephew of Deva who was accompanying CAKRANI. All three men of FJERI were killed.

On the same afternoon, the youth of the Balli Kombetar under the commandment of Reshat STEREMSI; Kadri CAKRANI General Commander of the forces of the Balli Kombetar, Hysni DEMA, General Commander of the Gendarmarie of Tirana, Qazim MULLETI prefect of Tirana and Khafer DEVA, Interior Minister met to prepare the reprisals, and prepared the list of those who had to be killed at night, dividing the town of Tirana in several sectors. All persons on the list were killed on the same night and their bodies were driven outside their houses and exposed during the whole day on the 4th February.

This terror went on for one month: on the 12th two young men died from tortures; on the 1st next to Tirana other persons were tortured; 28th four young men are driven out from prison and massacred in the streets.

All this was done on the order of Khafer DEVA in collaboration with Khelal STARAVECKA, Hysni DEMA, Qazim MULLETI.

In September 1944, Khafer DEVA thinks of making an operation with direction KUKES - MIRDITA - FESHKEPI and for that agrees with Muharrem BAJRAKTARI, Asllen ZENELI, Uk SADIKU, Zyber LITA, Aziz FETAH, Gani SHAQIRI. He puts in contact Muharrem BAJRAKTARI with a German major called KORNIG in Kukes. But when the operation started BAJRAKTARI broke his engagement with DEVA. Some fights took place but the enterprise failed.

On the 3 November 1944, Xhafer DEVA leaves for Prizren and with the Germans leaves for Austria leaving behind the Kosovarians who were fighting. While he was on service in Albania he was decorated by Hitler.

From 1944 to 1948 he travels from one country to another Italy, and elsewhere.

In April 1948, he arrives in Egypt in Alexandria and was presented to Zog.

On the 12 August 1948, always in Alexandria of Egypt, living at the Hotel Nichols, after some meetings with the exponents of the different albanian political groups: Abaz KUFI, Hiqmet DELVINA for the Legitimist Movement; Koço MUKA for the OBK; Ernest KOLIQI, Ago AGAJ, Nexhasdin QORALIU for the BKI, and Xhafer DEVA, Bajazid BOLEFINI from the group of Kossova, signed a protocol called the "Protocol of Alexandria" for Union composed of four articles.

During his stay in Egypt, Xhafer DEVA tried to make some trade with a German called SCHEIGER as well as with the Egyptian Government. During his stay he obtained a passport of the Egyptian Government under another name.

In 1949, he returned to Italy and during the formation of the NCPA he tries by all means to enter it and obtaining no result starts speaking badly of its members saying that none respected the protocol of Alexandria.

During the month of March 1950, Xhafer DEVA collaborates with Said Kryeziu and this approachment is due to Mentor COKU. Kryeziu accepts elements of Xhafer DEVA in his party.

On the 20 April 1950, Xhafer DEVA leaves for Turkey, Greece, Egypt in order to recruit some elements and bring them to Italy.

During the month of June 1950, we learnt that Xhafer DEVA was collaborating with an Italian officer called FIENCO whose office was in Bari, in Piazza Garibaldi N° 75. ~~FIENCO~~

By the end of August 1950, he leaves for Turkey and Egypt and comes back to Italy about the end of September 1950.

At the beginning of 1951, Xhafer DEVA takes an active part in a special section of the Italian Navy. The center of his activity is Bari and Monopoli. In Bari, in contact with the Italian authorities he has even penetrated the place where were questioned the personnel of the Albanian navy which had arrived from Durazzo. At that time Xhafer DEVA said to all those who wanted to listen that he was collaborating with the Americans. To recruit some elements for his aims he left for Greece and then for Turkey.

On the 16 August 1951, Xhafer DEVA is in Greece with Ali Klissura trying to recruit elements to send to Albania for their own account.

Then he returns to Italy and leaves for Greece in January 1952.

There he has important meetings with RENDIS and KIRIAKIS. <sup>KYAKOS?</sup> RENDIS told him that the Greeks would accept a collaboration with the albanians on the respect of the rights of both people. The political line of the Greeks would be the same as the one established in October 1948, thus: Collaboration; Respect of the borders, custom union, liberty of schools, foreign common policy, common economy, common military treaty, independent administration. However during these meetings, RENDIS also told DEVA that the Greek Government could not discuss matters with him as he had no official charge.

During his stay in Greece which lasted nine days, DEVA also made a large propaganda against Hasan Dosti and Abas Ermenji accentuating that all albanians however should gather around the NCPA and increase its ranks.

From Greece, he proceeded to Turkey, where he met no Kossovarian but had contacts with his former friend, the chief of the Turkish Informative Bureau Kemal Bey. During these contacts he was accompanied by an Italian.

Then he returned to Italy and on the 18 March left for Turkey where he remained until the 22 March 1952. During this trip he met Yusuf KORA a turkish employee and declared to all that Said Kryeziu would leave the NCPA within a few days. It was obvious that DEVA's meeting only this person had a hidden aim. In fact, a few days later it was learnt that he had sent Yusuf KORAA Kossovarian and former referant of the Control Council of Tirana, to Yugoslavia to get informations on what happened to the albanian emigrants overthere.

In September 1952, Xhafer DEVA returned to Turkey and spent three weeks there. He had two important discussions with the Kossovarians on the 26 September 1952 in the coffee-house of Hamdi GASHE in Ejub Sultan, and on the 28/9/52 in the coffee house of Mexhit TSTOVA in CA-SHARBA, where he met 40 Kossovarians. He told them: "The Kossovorian emigration has different problems from those of 1912. You must not participate in any political organization and live in harmony with one another. The Kossovarians should be united in the frame of the Second League of Prizren. The actual NCPA represents nothing at all, Hasan Dosti is a good albanian but an alcoholic. Some members of the NCPA are nothing else than British agents. Up to now the Committee has shown no activity and they are all there to absorb D Vitamins (dollars).

I have made peace with Said Kryeziu for the period of the

exile, when we will be back it will be as before for Said. If you remember when they were caught (Said and his brother Gani) by the Germans for collaborating with the Yugoslavs, I saved them; but I deeply regret such today. Speaking about King Zog he said that he could do nothing as he was in the streets as he.

While in Turkey he has gone to see Kamal ALTIGAN (a Turk officer of the Information Service giving him explanations on the situation of the NCPA).

The aim of his visit was not very clear and unsuccessful. He has also visited the Turko-Albanian society.

On his return from Turkey, in October 1952 he left for Austria, then returned to Italy.

On the 28 March 1953, Xhafer DEVA returned to Turkey accompanied by an Italian. He remained there until the 3 April 1953 then returned to Italy. During his stay he met no Albanian (not even his brother). The person who accompanied DEVA was an officer of the Italian Arm. whose name is unknown.

In May 1953, it was confirmed that DEVA was working with an Italian officer called PIENCO this is the same person who in 1948 and 1949 sent to Albania Alush LLESHPANAKU and Co.

In June 1953 the address of this officer was given as being: Albergo delle Nazioni in Bari and his office Piazza del Castello Vecchio. It was also said that there was another office in Giardini Isabella d'Aragona 26 always in Bari.

Since the beginning of June 1953, Xhafer DEVA is in Istanbul accompanied by an Italian major called GERSINI who remained for a few days and returned to Italy while DEVA remained until the end of June living by his brother. His contacts have always been with Colonel Khehal of the Informative Service and Major Arif KORA. He has also had some meetings with some Kossovarians arrived from Yugoslavia as tourists. He went to SMYRNA too.

The visit of DEVA with the Italian major has had an official character, and they lived in the best hotel of Istanbul at the expense of the Turk Government.

On his return from Turkey, on the 27 June 1953, Xhafer DEVA participated in the meetings held by the BKI and the OBK about the formation of the BESELIDEJA, but having imposed upon both parties to participate as President of the Second League of Prizren, his proposition was rejected as well as to avoid political complications with the matter of Kossova.

In November 1953, Xhafer DEVA participates in meetings with Said Kryeziu and Muhammed Bajraktari to discuss the matter of putting some Kossovarians in the NCPA, he proposes Rexhep KRASNIQI, and does the same proposal to Nuredin VLORA, although he insists as participating as member of the League of Prizren.

On the 2 December 1953, Mentor ÇOKU called \_\_\_\_\_ " to ask him if he could receive him with Xhafer DEVA. \_\_\_\_\_ " fixed the date of the 6 December 1953, at 11.00 in his house. It was the first time that \_\_\_\_\_ " ever had a discussion with Xhafer DEVA. \_\_\_\_\_ " requested that the discussion he had with DEVA be put in a written report, which he did and sent to \_\_\_\_\_ " on the 18 December 1953. (It seems that the same report as the one delivered to \_\_\_\_\_ " has been sent to some other place). The following report has been given to \_\_\_\_\_ " on the 20 December 53. Contents of this report:

Xhafer Deva  
Via Annone 14, int.4  
R O M A

Rome, December 18, 1953

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_  
Piazza Santiago del Cile 7,  
R O M E

Dear friend,

Following the request you made during our conversation of December 6, I am presenting here below my opinions and recommendations concerning the NCPA.

After over four years of existence, the NCPA, which has the good fortune of enjoying the support of the United States and British Governments, as well as the personal directions of representatives of these governments, has finally been recognised and broadened.

This transformation by permitting the entrance into the NCPA of two parties and a few individuals, not previously represented, appears to the albanians in general, as a form of appeasement. To the American and British representatives next to the NCPA such a move, undoubtedly seemed urgent and timely in the effort to eliminate the useless quarrels which existed and which continue to exist, among the albanians in exile.

It is most regrettable that this step towards pacification did not come from the various albanian leaders and preachers of different ideologies themselves in an effort to settle their own differences, but was made at the assistance of Albania's american and British friends. No fault is to be found with this initiative certainly, and it is to be hoped that the lesson will have a useful effect on those albanian brains which were before engaged in fighting one another in exile, neglecting what should be their sole objective: the liberation of the country and of their people from communist slavery of the past nine years.

Executive Committee Members, to say nothing of those of the General Committee, are still completely unaware of the details of the transformed NCPA's program and new plans. Nevertheless as an initial step, it would be most useful to attempt to determinate just what gifts and abilities the old, as well as the new, members of the NCPA possess and are prepared to place at the service of the NCPA, and to determine up to what extent they are prepared to act as a team for the liberation of their homeland. Their responsibility, viewed in true terms, is a heavy one. Thus it is necessary to subject the productive power of the previous NCPA to detailed examination in an attempt to assess the extent to which for positive results hopes of the present Committee may be justified.

The previous Executive Committee headed by the late Midhat Frasheri, later by Hasan Dosti, was not formed under conditions which permitted any large scale of consultation of the albanian emigration. Nevertheless, as the first organization of exile albanians in the free world, NCPA was greeted enthusiastically by all, particularly by the albanians within our enslaved homeland. In this new organization they saw evidence of American and British support of an undertaking which sole objective was that of bringing bread to the people of Albania as well as liberty and justice.

At that early period, the Executive council was composed of two exile political groupings, Balli Kombetar and the Legaliteti. Said Kryeziu was called in because he had won merits during the last war. Other political groups were barred from the NCPA because of their wartime collaboration with the enemies of the Allies.

No fair minded albanian will deny that the criterium was completely fallacious, and that it was either based on false or uncomplete knowledge of Albania's short history, or on a deliberate misinterpretation of it. In reality, the political groups in exile had not previously existed as such in Albania. None therefore, could with same logic, present themselves as representing a political group more unsullied, or more democratic than the other. Above all, none of them could stretch to present itself as representing a political party with roots in Albania. The programs of those parties are in no way similar to those which may exist in the various countries under soviet domination. The exile, political groups, must then be greatly regarded as political tendencies or movements. And, even so, Albania with her population of one million two hundred thousand inhabitants could not possibly absorb so many different political parties or movements.

The following brief revue of the history of Albanian political groupings will serve to illuminate the obscure present day manifestations of their leaders.

1) Balli Kombetar (the national front)

The precise date of the foundation of the Balli can't be fixed but let us say that it was in 1941. Balli Kombetar was established as a resistance movement, or as their moderate elements prefer, as an organization to fight the enemy, i.e. Albania's Italian occupator. This step was primarily taken as a result of its leaders conviction that the Axis had no longer any leaders nor a chance to emerge victorious from the conflict. The same leaders of course were also influenced by British propaganda through their operational staff which had been dropped on the mountains of Albania. These missions insisted on the formation of a resistance movement, which, linked with the communist movement had to engage in military operations with the occupation forces of the Axis. In some regions of southern Albania the teams of the Balli were operating against the Italian forces at precisely the same time when its representatives were serving with the governments under the Italian occupation. A living example is NCPA's chairman Hasan Dosti himself. During the German military occupation of Albania which followed Italy's capitulation on the 8 September 1943, Balli Kombetar was permanently represented in all governments. Later after escaping with the aide of the German's from their country's next masters, the leaders of the Balli Kombetar tried to monopolize the albanian exile scenery. They presented themselves at the time as the sole albanian resistance movement of the war time period; they specially exonerated their persons of all charges of collaboration with the erstwhile enemies of the Allies; and at the same time, they smeared all others with collaborationism, small time dictators etc. But stripped to its essence, Balli Kombetar was at all times so poorly organized and so confused by its own concurrent double dealings with the Axis or the Allies that they never became aware of their primary patriotic duties. They utterly failed to comprehend the necessity of uniting with their country's national forces to destroy communism with or without Allied approval whether or not such a course involved "collaboration" with the Germans.

2) Legalitet (Monarchists)

This group can well be regarded as the promoters of a one point program focused on the person of ex-king Zog. Its sole objective is the restoration of Monarchy which was destroyed by the Italian occupation of Albania on the 7 April 1939. Unlike those of the Balli Kombetar, Legalitet leaders did not collaborate with the governments under fascist occupation. They did however take part in Governments of German occupation period. Among such individuals were engineer Asim Abdurahmans, Rrok Kolsaj, Rrok Gara, Musa Gjylbegaj etc. Early in 1944, following attack by communist elements, with or without the knowledge of the British missions attached to Abas Kupi, this movement received full support of the albanian government then in power in the form of money, food, weapons and ammunition.

Under Zog's control and authority, this movement has not accused other nationalists of past collaboration with the enemy, but has demonstrated its own existence and desire for the union of all sound nationalists in the form of an effective anti-communist front.

3) Partija Bujqve dhe te Katundarve  
Farmer and Peasants Party

This political party was established in exile in 1950. With the exception of its president Said Kryeziu Said Kryeziu, all its members have collaborated with the various governments under Italian and German occupation of their country. This party's leaders in general demonstrate a desire for the Union of all anti-communist albanians in exile.

4) Bloku Kobetar Independent  
National Independent Bloc

BKI was established in 1946 for primarily defensive reasons in the very face of the Balli Kombetar's vicious doings to the right of sole representative of "albanian resistance movement in exile" in the years 1945; 46; 47. These claims were accompanied by the accusation that the BKI's membership was well accompanied by enemies of the Allies, of old nazi-fascists collaborators. This group in reality escaped its country, as did the Balli Kombetar, with the help of the Germans. Its ranks in truth, are made up exclusively of individuals who collaborated with the Italian and German governments just as important. None denies this fact. None presents himself as having belonged to a resistance movement. The leaders of this group are desirous of achieving Union with the other anti-communist elements for the liberation of their country.

What are the differences among the above and as groups, parties, movements, organizations as they call themselves? Does anyone of them have greater right than the other? And, finally, how much longer are they going to continue to regard their brothers and sisters within Albania as objects, as pawns in their political games, instead of regarding themselves the subject of their enslaved patriots, as the instruments of their eventual liberation?

The principal differences among the groups in exile lies in the fact that the majority of them comprehends the absolute necessity for Albanian Union, without group or party distinctions, under the leadership of honest and capable albanians deserving the enormous responsibility as which are entrusted upon them. A minor group of fanatics, desires however, to continue along its present absurd and utterly unrealistic course of sowing discord among the emigration in order to reap personal property from the resultant divergencies.

No single party or group can pretend to have a preponderant of rights or interests in the country itself. Every good Albanian, once he will have fulfilled his obligations towards his compatriots will return to his country and liberate it. There he will join his people and assist them to make of their country a constitutional state in order to be able to enjoy full liberty and exercise his profession with the benefit of the society.

As long, however, as the various exile political groups are allowed to continue to go on with their present factiousness each pretending to be backed by Albania's enslaved people, no progress will be made towards achievement of one objective.

At this point it is well to note that the albanians in exile are in reality divided into three principal categories:

- 1) 90% of the albanian emigrants, scattered all over the world are engaged in honestly earning their livings. In factories, restaurants, mines etc, where they find employment they do not raise the question of previous profession they may have practised or of offices they may have once held. All albanians can justly be proud of them.
- 2) A second group consists of the so-called leaders, politicians and their satellites who, consciously or not, infest the emigration with their own party machinery, thereby continuing to the peroration of the power of Enver Hoxha and Mehmet Sheu in Albania.
- 3) The last category is composed of those who, because of old age, can neither emigrate or earn their living where they are. In that situation they are practically forced to become the followers of one or another of the political groupings

Regarding public opinion in Albania itself, to the extent, that is, there exists a public opinion outside the prisons and concentration camps, it can logically be concluded that the majority of the population desires the liberation from communism. It by no means follows, however, that this longing is conditional, viz., that the liberation should come only at the hands of the Balli Kombetar, Legalitet, Kavndare, or at those of the Bloku Kombetar Independent.

As improbable as this range of views may sound to the various albanian leaders, they represent present and future reality. As much as they may serve as a point of departure for any realistic undertaking in the albanian field.

NCAFA's previous Executive Council was based on a coalition of political groups whose sole inspirations was their varying prejudices. During its tenure of over four years it was incapable of demonstrating any effination for the tasks confronting it. The interests of the albanian suffering people were lost in the maze of party interests. Particularly in-excusable was the conception that only albanians worth of consideration were those who had passed through eparation.centers of the different parties. Typical incongruous procedures was its manner of recruiting its albanian members of the Hohenbrunn Labour Service Company in Germany, these instead of being a team, were thrown together under the standards of the various political groups.

The balance sheet of that Executive Committee's activities shows neglectable results, if any in most fields. Results in operational fields of endeavour have been nothing short of disastrous. This directive group, it is obvious, does not deserve the slightest praise.

This then is the writers, judgement of the activities of the previous Executive Committee. No change is forecast as regards the future activities of the present committee, although its short comings (may be) of an even larger scale owing to its increased membership.

Having reached this point, of these gloomy observations, the reader is fully aware and entitled either to cast them aside as of doubtful validity or to ask which alternate measures are to be adopted.

At the outset it must be confessed that the problem is by no means simple, and it is most difficult to find able collaborators among the albanians who have spent ten years in exile. Albanians in general are deeply attached to their country, but they love their differences and quarrels of the past, no less. Except for those few who have somehow acquired a sense of collectivism the albanians are extremely individualistic, and their social conceptions do not extend far from the frame work of blood kinship. This is also due in part to their short and stormy story which does not include the happy experience of a totally independent constitutional state. And, finally, for economic reasons, Albania has always been a sort of steall ts, at one time of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, more recently of the Italians. In the present exile, as a consequence, the albanians fall under the sway of either the United States or that of Great Britain.

Because of past criterium, and precedents established thereby, it is not now possible to change the basic NCAFA structure. In order therefore, to set up an effective instrument for collaboration with the albanian exile, there should be formed a directing council consisting of not more than five persons. This body would

represent Albanians within and in exile. This group should be composed of individuals possessing the following qualities:

1. They must be completely un-compromising in their anti-communism;
2. They must be influential persons of unsullied or uncorrupted past;
3. They must not be members of an exile political group; if now members of such groups they must be required to resign from their duties and give their oaths that in the future they will act exclusively as patriotic albanians without regard to party considerations.

In collaboration with the American and British representatives of the NCEA this council would elaborate the regulations and program of the recognised NCGA.

A staff of experienced and truly capable albanians, limited to the number actually required by the NCEA's program should be chosen among all albanians, not limited to only those located in Italy or Greece. Such staff members would be possessed of the same qualities outlined above, and their definite appointment would be dependent on their ability to pass stiff examination of their actual capabilities, skills, and knowledge in the field in which they are to work.

Apportionment of directive and staff posts of the very basis of religious representation should be on the following scale: 70% Moslems; 20% Orthodox, and 10% Roman Catholics.

With the best regards, and sincere Christmas wishes and happier New Year, go you andand to your friends,

Sincerely yours,

Xhafer DEVA.

In January, 1954, Xhafer DEVA is once more in Istanbul but there he meets no albanians, and remains there for more than three weeks. Returning to Italy after that.

During the summer of 1954, Hysen Terpeza, learnt from Nexhip MUSAJ (1) that Xhafer DEVA had left Rome fro 2-3 days to meet some British, and that they had sent a car to take him (-his was about July-August?).

Since the summer of 1954, the relations of Xhafer DEVA and Mentor ÇOKU with Abas KUPI have been very close.

On the 13 January 1955, through TELHAJ, and on the request of Abas KUPI and Said Kryeziu, a request was presented to Mr. Fisher for him to meet Coku and Deva. There is rumor that Fisher has met Deva on the 23 February 1955.

The friends of Deva are: Nexhemedin VRIONI, Spiro SHEKO, Mentor ÇOKU. He is on good terms with KUPI, Kryeziu, Bajraktari Gruda, Shqyti and Ressuli.

Xhafer DEVA has three different passports: Egyptian, Turkish and Nansen, under three different names.

The Albanian people consider him the "Butcher of Tirana" of the German occupation.

(1) Nexhip MUSA:

This person is the former body-guard of Xhafer DEVA in Albania, Kossovarian. He is responsible for the death of an Albanian in the camp of JESANICE (Yugoslavia) called Sulejman BEGEJA, killed on the 4 July 1952, and many tortures against Albanians, Hungarians, Rumanians, and Bulgarians living in the camp. He was commander of this camp and had formed his own team composed by former communist policemen of Albania, who had been caught by the Yugoslavs as diversionists of Tirana, for crimes and attempts among the Albanian emigration. The persons on this team were: Han Rexh HASANI from Luma and Ali MICI from Has. In Yugoslavia he tortured the following Albanians: Zef VILLA; Mehmed SPAHIU; Zef KACA; Anton SYKAJ, Sebati VEHAJI (March-April 1953).

During his stay in Yugoslavia he took the engagement of killing Xhafer DEVA signing a document for such. This is why he obtained a passport for Turkey, Austria and Italy.

In the summer of 1953, he arrived in Turkey where one of his brothers is a Turkish officer, but Turkey refused his stay and expelled him. So he came to Italy where he met Xhafer DEVA to whom he revealed his mission. DEVA through ÇOKU immediately systemised him next to the Polish war relief where he received a special support, living and eating at the boarding house of Ramazan QOSJA in Via Gallia.

Hysen TERPEZA had the occasion of living there during the summer of 1954 and both slept in the same room. This is how TERPEZA learnt about the contacts of DEVA with the British, during the summer of 1954. MUSA also said that these contacts took place quite often. Nexhip MUSA is now in Turkey.