

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

2395-CRIWU

10 April 1952

SUBJECT: KMULCER Repatriates - BGFRIEND

TO: Chief, DYCLUCK  
Washington, D. C.

INFO: Chief, DYCLUCK )

ATTN: ( )

ATTN: ( )

Reference: 1080-CWURI

Attached will be found an interrogation report on the first Italian received as a result of reference request. It is hoped that similar information will be obtained from other elements at an early date.

( ) believes this report contains much valuable information.

for ( )  
( )

APPROVED: (  
Chief

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOOSEXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

Attach: 1 report (s.c.)  
Washington only

SECRET

2 10 Apr '52

From an Italian repatriate who left Albania in early Jan. '52

This report is the first one I have been able to have from Albanians who have escaped lately from Albania, and from whom I tried to get some information according to your questionnaire. I hope to get some more in the near future.

### INTERIOR POLITICAL SITUATION.

In Scutari and its neighbourhood after the so-called Liberation, started a passive resistance. In August 1945, from here and there started the organisation of small groups with different ideas, but all aiming to the same goal, that is to fight by propaganda and weapons the so-called popular regime who in reality was communist.

In the beginning of November 1945, circulated the first tracts of the "National Union Organisation" under the leadership of Father Gjon SHLLAKU. At the same time another group under the leadership of Doctor Fahri Rusi circulated tracts inviting the people not to believe communist propaganda and not participate in the elections of the 2nd December 1945, and to pass to resistance. While distributing the tracts a group was caught by the Communists (that of Father SHLLAKU), tortured and judged; after which there was a judgement against the "Peres Jesuites".

In spite of this the groups went on with their work openly and on the 9th September 46, revolted. At first the revolution went on properly. All the barracks were circled and the army disarmed. On account of lack of organisation and tactical mistakes the revolution missed. After the communists took the situation in hands again, they venged themselves. On the following day thirty people were shot: eight in the stadium of Scutari, and twenty two in the village of POSTRIBA. In a very short time were arrested in Scutari and its neighbourhood two thousand people. Twelve palaces served as prisons of the Secutiry. Those who played the first role in the revolution of 1946 are the brothers Jup and Said KAZAZI; Cin SERREQI, Dulo KALI, Qasim RROJI, To the village of POSTRIBA, joined the following villages: SHTOJ i RI, HOT, GURE i ZI, SHELDI, GANJOLLE, REC and KOPLIK. The biggest damage was endured by the vilage POSTRIBA with forty people shot, seventy houses burnt, and five hundred men arrested.

Names of the important people arrested or killed. Those whose name is followed by + have been killed.

Father Gjon SHLLAKU +, Father DAJANI +, Father Giovanni Fausti +, Qerim SADIKU +, Ndue ZEFI, Mark CUNI +, Mark SHLLAKU, Mark BERISHA, Myfid BUSHATI, Ndue PALI+, Caf METI+, Dr. Fahri RUSI+, Dr. Myzafer PIPA+, Dr. Paulin PALI+, Prof. Qemal DRACINI+, Guljelm SUMA+, Nuh OROSHI+, Caf DRAGUSHA+, Abdullah KAZAZI+, Rasim KAZAZI+, Ymer LUTFIJA+, Feti DIZDARI, Ibrahim DIZDARI, Idriz Kasem HOXHA, Nuh JUKA, Hysejn LOHJA, Simon DARAGJATI+, Ahmed CANI, Mala CANI, Ali TAIPi, Taip ALIJA, Jup HOXHA, Kole KIRI, Kel COBA, Elez NURJA, Ihsan BORICI, Cen DANI, Shuqo LACEJ, Arshi PIPA, Agime PIPA, Teofik BEKTESHI, Ibrahim DIBRA, Hasim GOLEMI, Qazim DERVISHI, Terezina PALI, Adile BULETINI, Naxhije HARDALLI, Xhelal HAR-

DALLI +, Qamil SOKOLI, Hamdi SOKOLI, Fuad RRASHI, Bajro GRAMSHI, Malo JUBICA, Sulejman JUBICA, Esad OMERI, Abdyl URA, Fadil HAFIZI, Rifat BARBULLUSHI, Syrri GOLEMI, Prof. Abdyl RUSI, Riza HOTI, Dr. Jup GJYREZI, Rasim GJYREZI+, Ramiz QUKU, Cen QUKU, Xhevad QUKU, Maliq Xhemal BUSHATI, Osman KAZAZI+, Rifat BUSHATI+, Cylo BUSHATI, Ahmed BUSHATI, Ibrahim SOKOLI, Isuf SOKOLI, Ramadan SOKOLI, Ndoc RADOJA, Filip DARAGJATI, Pale MIRASHI, Mark MIRASHI, Mark MARASHI, Islam ZEJNELI, Jup BINAKU, Ze jnel BISHJA, Ze jnel KAZAZI, Halit KAZAZI+, Hamit KAZAZI, Hajrrullah UJKASHEJ, Hajdar RUSI, Shefqet LUTFIJA, Qamil HYSENI, Murat HAXHIJA+, Jup Kasem HOXHA, Dyl OSI, Bec OSI+, Fetah CELA, Taip FETAHI+, Ymer BEQIRI+, Isa NUZI, Kaj NUZI, Beqir YMERI, Shaban HAXHIJA, Man KRUIJA, Lin DEDA+, Luigj TOMA, Sokol COKU, Llash MACA, Bib FROKU, Mark PJETRI, Ahmed MUSTAFA, Xhemal ANAMALI, Begtesh KAZAZI, Rasim BOKSI+, Dom Pjeter GRUDA, Father Mehil MIRAJ, Father Ciril CANI, Lulash GJELOSHI, Mark MALA, Dr. Elez TROSHANI, Hafiz Musa DERGUTI, Ndrej PJETRI, Gac CUNI, Lorenc VATA, Mustafa JAKUPI, Gjesh VATA, Kole ZADRIMA+, Zog SADRIJA, Ahmed ASHIKJA, Zef TONI, Hamit GJYLBEGU, Bedri SHAZI, Rifat EFOVIJA, Daut QEHAJA, Qamil NIKSHIQI, Sami REPISHTI, Ragip META, Isa META+, Xhevad META, Father Frano KIRI, Qazim BUSHATI+, Father Cyprian NIKAJ+, Mufid Hamit BUSHATI, Sheuki BUSHATI, Cyl Rustem BUSHATI, Sylco BUSHATI+, Daut KOMI+.-

NAMES of COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS in SCUTARI

1. Zija DIBRA; 2. Fadil KAPISYZI. 3. Zoj THEMELI; 4. Nesti KERENXHI;
5. Qamil GAVOCI; 6. Shyqyri HAFIZI; 7. Rrok NALBANI; 8. Zejnepe GOLEMI;
9. Muhamet URUCI. 10. Shuaip BILALI; 11. Ahmed CAKU; 12. Njac NDOJA;
13. Gjovalin LLUKA; 14. Mark NDOJA; 15. Sadik RAMA; 16. Ymer KASTRATI;
17. Shuaip HAFIZI; 18. Haki TEMALI; 19. Ali LIKA; 20. Gjovalin KQIRA;
21. Halil ZEJNELI; 22. Rasim DEDJA; 23. Bilal PARRUCA; 24. Rasim MUSHANI
25. Kasem TROSHANI; 26. Shaban SAITI; 27. Said BUSHATI; 28. Fadil Adem HOXHA;
29. Hysni NDOJA; 30. Zoi SHKURTI; 31. Nuri LLAZANI; 32. Hys ZAJA;
33. Ali BEGU; 34. Bako CULIQI; 35. Ibrahim ALIJA; 36. Beqir SAHATCIJA.

CRIMES

In Scutari, when the Lawyer Muzafer PIPA was questioned by the "Defense of the People", in the house of Pjeter CUCISE, the communist agents tried to make him denounce others. As he did not answer, Elez MESI shot him in the mouth with his revolver.

In Scutari, in the former State boarding house of "MALET T' ONA" and lately transformed in prison called "BURGU i TOGES", the patriot is beaten, he is held by the hair and his head is beaten on a stone footstep, then he is thrown from the window and left three days in the street.

In Scutari, in the Court of the Defense, the Communist Aristide KARABECI beat the patriot Abdullah KAZAZI breaking him his leg in front of communist officers: Zoi THEMELI, Nesti KERENXHI, Dul RJOLLI and Dulaq LEKIQI.

In Scutari, in the Court of; the defense of the people were hung on a tree by the hands Doctor Fahri RUSI for ten days then he was shot.

In Scutari, was put in a little cell the Lawyer Paulin PALIN he was about two meters high, while in the cell he was attached by the legs with heavy chains; then he was shot.

Simon DARAGJATI after having been lashed had his vertebral column broken and as he was dying he was thrown from the third floor window by his guards Elez MESI and Sergeant Yeuf KURVELESHI.

Professor Kemal DRACINI arrested in Tirana saw once on the walls of the Court of the Defense of the people the following words: " To day 18th September 1946, I am tortured, whipped, electric current from eight o'clock in the evening until one o'clock in the morning I am writing with my flowing blood and with a nail I found" Signed Miss Muzina KOBALARI. The professor after being tortured decided to kill himself by cutting his veins.

ND  
The Patriot RROK LULLI, after having resisted to the tortures inflicted with electric current was undressed, and his torturers took a box of thumb tacks which they drove in his chest. He resisted to that too. The Communist officer Zoi THEMELI seeing such, took a hot iron and started burning him. At this moment LULLI, seeing that THEMELI went to heat the iron again made profit of that and threw himself from the window.

#### FEELING OF THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE.

The Albanian people received with pleasure the news of the creation of the NCPA. This news travelled from mouth to mouth.

There is a great sympathy for the Americans.

The Albanian people accuse Yugoslavia of having brought the communism in Albania. They know that Yugoslavia is still a communist state. They consider the PRIZREN committee the toy of Yugoslavia and know it is not independent, they know it is directed by the famous section of Albanian affairs in the Interior ministry directed by Sveto VULIC and Dushan MELGOSHE both speaking Albanian fluently. They know that the PRIZREN Committee is in strict collaboration with the U.D.B. who has organized a net of action information and propaganda with special teams who develop their activity from ULQINI until OHER going through TIVAR TUZ, ANDREAVIC, JAKOVE and DIBER. They say that their principal aim is to attract the greatest number of Albanians in Yugoslavia. Their true aim is to make Albania the seventh Federative Yugoslavian Republic.

They wish a sincere collaboration with the Greeks, but considered their "Big Idea" they condemn the Greeks because they are favorising the communism in Albania.

The Albanians have realized what is the "Soviet Paradise" and to this paradise the Albanian people have answered by throwing bombs on the Russian Embassy in Tirana.

The Albanian people doubt the sincerity of the British.

They think that the NCPA in the adequate moment will be at all occasions prepared to settle all the things which concern the situation after the liberation and will content the desire of all the Albanians for a true Democratic government elected by the people.

#### RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.

ND There are no arms and ammunitions among the people but there are resistance movements in the regions of Kruja, Mati, Kavaja, Elbasan, Korcha; the names of the exponents are unknown but there are little teams.

#### LEAFLETS

ND The Albanians have known better the NCPA through the leaflets and await them eagerly. When they meet they always ask one another if there are "any news from the sky". Many times the text is copied and the reproduction is circulated in towns and villages. Sometimes they are stuck on walls. When they are flown on the next day the agents of the Security gather them and look for them but the people always arrive to have some in hands.

#### THE PEOPLE WHO REPORT TO THE SEGURIMI

ND The men in charge of this service are continuously changed. The communist party has a large net organized for this aim: the FRONT, the Youth Organisation, the Woman Organisation, . . . Each sector or radius has its own informative group which spreads on each district and street. At night the man or woman on service during the day, and every morning those on duty at night, present a report to their responsible on the movements of all the foreigners and subversive people of the region, even the enterings from one house to another. The police who has records of each citizen, from the street and number of the house, arrive to control the movements; in case the person has no familiar relations and is of doubt, they fix on his traces an agent who controls all his steps specially if he is a political courier.

Each "Front" of the center has radio transmitters and are connected directly with Tirana.

✓ Agents in Scutari: 1. Mazhar BEGTESHI, 2. Syni BEGTESHI, 3. Idriz TEMALI, 4. Shuaip TEMALI, 5. Hasan BISHJA, 6. Selim BACI, 7. Ali DINOSHA, 8. Gen VUKATANA, 9. Nuh SHABANI. These people are only for the district of "DERGUT" of the Center of SCUTARI. ✓

#### MOBILISATION

ND In Albania the mobilisation had been done since along time.

Albanians have an effective of eight thousand officers and sub officers; 30.000 recruited soldiers, 10.000 polices and guards of the Security. The armt is concentrated a-long the Greek frontier. X

The Yugoslav frontier is guarded by the "Sigurimit".

In Scutari there is no army but, there are only battalions of the "Sigurimit" composed by elements of the South. They are scattered, some in the building of the former association "VLLAZINIJA" in "FUSHE CELE" about 600 men. Others in the barracks "DRINI" next to the Stadium. Others in "KISHLLAHE" in the district of "TEPE". In "URA e BUNES" (bridge of BUNA); on the hill opposite the fortress of "RROZAFAT". In the house of Halit RROJI opposite the municipality. In the prefecture, and in small groups on the entering and outering sectors of the town.

*False*

In the town of KUKSIT, about two hundred meters from the "URA" (bridge) where meet the White and Black DRIN, on the hill are eight barracks of fifty meters. There is the pursuit battalion composed by professional soldiers about 600 men.

AIR FORCE

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in airport*

In Tirana arrives twice a week the mail plane from Moscow, but most regularly once a week either Tuesday or Wednesday.

The alarm system is the same as the one built by the Italians.

COMMUNICATIONS

Mail for the other countries arriving or going out is censored thoroughly. Inside Albania, the mail is only censored in Northern Albania, and for submersive people in the South. Parcels sent to militaries and prisoners are controlled. Food can't be sent from one place to another without special authorisation from the economic section, who only gives authorisation to the people of the party.

In the buses if you have any big parcels, it is controlled before you sit down.

*ND*

Telephones are tapped. No permission is necessary to talk, but most of the time the lines are at the disposal of the State Affairs. To obtain a communication two hours waiting are necessary. The civilians are not allowed to have foreign communications with any country.

Telegrams are censored.

Since a year has begun the systematic pursuit against those who listen to the emissions of the Free World. When the person listening is discovered measures are taken against him, at first his "TRISKA e FRONITIT" (Front card) is withdrawn, he is expelled of the food cooperative, and no work is given to him. If he is caught while transmitting news he is punished from two years imprisonment or even shot.

*front*

In Albania, the clearest station to be heard is the BBC; then comes the Voice of America, and from times to time the Voice of Free Albania.

The confiscation of the radios in Albania has been done on a very large scale, specially the ones operating on batteries. However the people have some but they have been sequestered to the persons of doubt.

### TRAVEL

The motorised means of transport are all in the hands of the State. TIRANA- DURRES - ELBASAN are connected by train. The tickets cost between thirty and a thousand and ten lejks. Other travels are done by buses or trucks, but is very difficult to find tickets.

The auto-transportation is done by the "ATASH" (Automobilist and Touristical Albanian Agency).

To travel from one place to another the "LETER NJOFTIMI" is necessary. When the passenger arrives to the desk to get his ticket he gives to the employee his "LETER NJOFTIMI" who, keeps it; when the total of passengers is reached the "Leter Njoftimi" with three copies of the names of the passengers are given to the police who scrupulously examines the "Leter noftimi"; after which they are returned to the Travel Agency with two lists signed by the police. One of these lists remains at the agency, the other is given to the driver with the different "leter njoftimi" so that he may have them in case of control during the trip.

The "Leter Njoftimi" is enough for the Albanian citizen to travel. The foreigners need the permit of Residence and a special travelling permit which is delivered on the base of a request in which he must give the reasons of his travel, destination, and meetings.

The "LETER NJOFTIMI" in use are those the people were given in 1947, distributed to everyone above thirteen years old. There are no particular signs, only the characteristical signs of the person in the picture, the bureau of issue, the date of issue, and the number of the card. The people have heard nothing about getting new "LETER NJOFTIMI".

It is forbidden to travel towards the frontier zone without special permits which are obtained after many difficulties.

### LIVING CONDITIONS

Besides the LEK there is no other money in circulation. People to be trusted may change a gold napoleon for 1500 leks. The families who receive from outside dollars or other foreign currencies, if there relatives are no political exiles, but regular emigrants, that money may be changed at the bank who gives bonds, with

*at any time  
to value  
155 on 6 Jan 53*

*Residence*

which supplies may be bought. The official rate for the exchange of the dollar is fifty leks but it can also be changed for 104 leks.

Rationed goods are: bread, oil, sugar, rice, beans, meat and soap.

The average rations of an adult are: 400 grs of bread per day (bread made of wheat is only found in Tirana, in other places it is maize bread); 200 grams of oil per month; 300 grams of beans per month; 150 grams of sugar per month; 150 grams of soap per month; 1kg of meat per month. Oil, sugar, are missing and the rations of each month are distributed two or three months later. When the rationed foods are to be found can be taken in the cooperatives where the people must get in line for hours or days.

For the political leaders there are particular authorisations.

There is no black market because such is done by the leaders. In the cooperatives a Kg of sugar costs 30 leks (rationed), at the "MAP" (shop who sells freely) it costs 300 leks per Kg.

The basic products which are missing are: all fats, sugar, rice,

There are no clothes. The best things for trade are: food, medical drugs, and cigaret paper.

In general there are no medical drugs, specially Streptomycine, Penicillin, Sulfamides, Vitamins, and drugs for Rhumatism. These are the only things which can be sent to Albania without paying any custom taxes. N72

### COLLECTIVIZATION

The collectivization is done on the base of a predetermined plan done by the Agricultural sections in two different ways:

a) State Farms; b) Agricultural Cooperatives.

The farms serve as model for the others and as centers of experiment. They possess tractors and modern means. The expenses are afforded by funds fixed by the budget.

The Agricultural Cooperatives are lands united by will or without. The participation in the cooperatives depends from the plan of the agricultural section which is realized step by step. To arrive to the object of this plan all means are used: imprisonment, heavy taxes, confiscation of the good lands.

The cooperative gives the right to have 3 "DYNYM" of land by family; a cow or four sheep; two beehives, and a few chickens.

Work in the cooperatives is intensive, no interruption along all seasons of the year.

Compensation is done in this way: the accounts of the sales are done along the whole year, from which are reduced the different expenses for the maintainment of the cooperative. Then the money

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 money is divided between everybody according to the number of days of work of each according to the category. They control the accounts withdrawn during the year, and if the worker's money exceeds what he has withdrawn, he is given the rest. If not, the worker owes the money to the cooperative and the cooperative to the Agriculture Bank. The reimbursement is done by land, cattle, or by work for one year. This is for the first year; for each coming year after the balances are done by revisors sent specially by the State and controlled by a financial agricultural commission, they fix taxes which most of the time can't be afforded by the worker, and thus the peasants are obliged to work in the cooperatives for twenty to thirty leks per day, this is the reason why the cooperatives are always in deficit.

The peasants do an indirect resistance, which can't be continuously controlled by the State.

In each town of Albania there are Russian civilians who are used as instructors and organisers for all the administrations. They have their own restaurants, coffee-houses and shops.

Since January 1952, the bakeries have been given orders not to give bread to the people who with their bread rationing cards don't give their "TRISKEN e FRONTIT" (Front card), the families of those considered reactionaries are destined to die of hunger.

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 on 6 Jan 53