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SECURITY INFORMATION

2 March 1953

[ATTN:]

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SIAM/BOFIELD/PSYCH

Report from ZRCROWN-EMWAAHOO Agent Exfiltrated
from KMWAAHOO

1. Attached is a report which [] received from a KMWAAHOO in DZETHYL on the latter's adventures as a ZRCROWN creep.
2. It is felt that higher authority may find this report of interest.

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1 Attachment: As stated (a.c.)

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

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Atta. sent to OIZA-476

CONCERNING THE ALBANIAN TEAM SENT BY THE BRITISH ON MISSION IN ALBANIA,
BY SEA, ON THE 8 JULY 1951.-

Sherbet LECINI (LM) member of this team, which has arrived recently in London, after passing through Yugoslavia and Greece, and who actually lives in UXBIDGE, 66 Blandford House, Greenway, sent the following report to C.C.

UXBRIDGE, 16 February 1953

We left our center on the 8 July 1951. After a forty eight hours trip by sea we reached Albanian waters.

At 24.00, on the 11 July 1951, we disembarked in a place called: "GJIRI i LALNE" radius of ISKEM. Unfortunately we saw fire at that place. Our men and those accompanying us were doubtful, so we went back to the boat, left Albanian waters. Then the boat stopped and we went to sleep.

I remained on the deck of the boat where a British took pictures especially from the point where we had to disembark. At that time the sun had begun to rise, I was looking through my binoculars, when I saw a boat coming on the western side. I immediately warned the man who was taking pictures who told the captain and immediately we departed at a great speed, headed North. The bark I had seen had approached us, it seemed larger than ours and speedier. We immediately went out to the International waters and that bark went back. Then our boat stopped, the captain and the major agreed on what had to be done so we sailed once more. The major took the decision of disembarking at the same place but a little bit nearer from DURAZZO. I asked my comrades about that place, they said they had some doubts about it. But the major answered that both points had been fixed before we left.

The second point was next to SHKUMBINI, at 5 km in the North, at the point where the SHKUMBINI river joins the sea. We arrived at the above mentioned point where the SHKUMBINI river joins the sea. We arrived at 24.00 on the 12 July 1951, both groups disembarked. On the first day we remained next to our landing place, on the second, at night we left taking the direction along the SHKUMBINI on account of the water needs, and spent the rest of the day in the neighbourhood of the VILE village. On the next day we took the direction towards SHPJAK where we arrived at night. We left that village by night with the intention of crossing the KAVAJE-PEQIN road but we were unable to do so, on account of the swamps and the great movement cause it was market day. So we postponed it to the next day and crossed a rivine next to the LEKAJ village, region of KAVAJA, where we spent the day. As we were hidden, we saw a shepherd with his sheep cutting wood with an axe. I wanted to wait for him to get closer to us and get him properly, but my comrades lost patience, Dali VILA told Hider XHUMALI to tell me that we were surrounded. I told them not to move cause there was nothing! They got alarmed and all of a sudden, left their material and started walking towards East. We arrived to a small path, and on our way saw some water spring, around it were some women washing. This place

ENCL. (Dupl)

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is called ZAMBISH. We continued walking and reached a hill next to the village ZAMBISH, and MUEHNIX. Remaining on the hill we fixed a house where we would get our evening meal; on the bottom of this hill there was a path with a water spring to which went five of our comrades, while three remained on the Hill. I always thought of going back to collect the material, cause I saw no danger, so I told Tahir TOLA and Bajram ZUNA that I thought it was better we stopped here, being near my home, I would go and see how they were and interest myself in getting back our material. TOLA answered it was a good idea. I left alone cause I thought in case of danger I would be responsible for their coming with me. At night, knowing that the other comrades were on the path, the three of us who were on the hill went down, but saw nobody. We thought they had gone to the house where we intended to take our meal. We went there, the people said that they had seen some soldiers who ate and went away. They could not offer us anything cause the others had eaten everything they had. So we went on their traces, a small boy we met told us they had crossed the hill next to us. As we saw it was impossible to join our comrades, we decided to go on with our former plan and try and get the material back. Tahir TOLA and Bajram ZUNA left taking the direction towards DIBRA. I asked them, in case I couldn't stay, where would I meet them? They fixed our meeting point in the radius of NATI, where we would all have met and crossed to Greece. We parted and I took the direction of MUEHNIX in the lands of one of my friends. On the next day the son of my friend coming back from the market came by me. He recognised me, after telling him I had not eaten for two days he went to his house and brought me some food. On his return he said that his father would come and see me on the next day. This was the 17 July 1951. So the father of the boy came and we started discussing. I asked him how they were. He answered as you see: no clothes, no food, suffering, tortures and obligations. I told him to be patient, your situation is very well known, the Albanians abroad are doing their best for the liberation of the fatherland. You must always know there is the NCPA which is supported by the great powers. He was quite pleased with this and asked if that liberation would come quickly cause they were fed up. I encouraged him saying that it could come sooner or later, but they should be convinced they would be liberated. I told him about our landing, all what had happened to our comrades and asked him if he had heard something about us? He answered he heard none.

So, I headed towards the place where we had left the material. There I found a bag with some bread and cigarets, later I found four bags with material, the other two did I not find. The material I found, I hid in some place then, putting all in one bag where there were two radios and the code as well as some newspapers we had taken with us, I headed towards the House of my friend, leaving the material in some forest. Time went by, on the 20 August I was still looking for the rest of the material, but vainly, cause I found nothing. I am sure that the material had not been spotted cause a month later I found the material with cigarets at the same place.

I went on with my meeting with my friend and learnt that after the 20 July, our passage had been sighted in the village of ZAMBISH, where we met the women washing at the spring, but a communist kid of the GERBENJ, whose name we don't know. The families of the women who were washing at the spring suffered much by the Security, but nothing was discovered, cause we presented ourselves as soldiers.

From the 16 July to the 2 September, during which time I remained in the radius of KAVAJA, always in the village MUSHNIK, I learnt that on the 12 August in the village KRYEZIU was celebrated the feast of the creation of the brigade KAJO KARAFILI. To celebrate that day, all the villagers were obliged to bring some meat, eggs, cheese, bread, etc., and on the day of the celebration all this food was prepared for the authorities.

At the end of August I learnt the execution of Hamdi SFEA from LUSHENJA, and others.

On the 1st September in KAVAJA, in the house of Mustafa KEROUKU the authorities were informed that there was some gold hidden in that house. They obliged the workers to bring down the house, but I don't know the result as I continued my walk.

I learnt that Ham HABILI, from KAVAJA resistant fighter since 1944 in the mountains, until June 51, had been killed two weeks before we landed. It is said he was betrayed by the friend who hid him.

Two days before leaving my friend, I left him all the material which he hid in his house and told him to bring me some food.

On the 2 September, I left accompanied by my friend up to a certain point and headed towards East, thinking to get out in Greece. I did not know my way, so I decided to come out in Yugoslavia without surrendering to them and from there to Greece. After twenty five days walk to the frontier: PEQIN - QAF KRABE - ELBASAN - LABINOT - MIRAKE - leaving LIBRAZHD on my right, as I had no food, I went to the LOVESH village. On the land I saw an old woman to whom I asked for some bread, she brought me a big loaf and accompanied me to QORISHT (LIBRAZHD) next to the frontier.

There I met a man who gave me food and I remained for two days next to his house. He helped me after cross the border. Here are two persons who helped me saying that the people, if they are not seen, are ready to help us.

On the 25 September 1951 I entered Yugoslav territory, without surrendering to the frontier authorities. I took the direction of STRUGA. I tried to cross the DRIN, but at the point where I had decided to cross there was a working plant. I was seen by different people who recognized me as an Albanian, so I was obliged to go to the police of STRUGA. There I was disarmed and sent to the Security for control and taking everything I had with me.

After the procedure, they obliged me by all means, to say who had sent me. I gave no information. Then they sent me to OHRI, where I was questioned once more by the Yugoslav authorities, same result. They proposed me to work for them but I always asked to go to Greece. They made such promises but never held them.

When I decided to leave OHRI for DIBRA, an Albanian major from MONASTIRI came to see me saying that I was a comrade of Sabri DANTI and the others. I answered, yes. So he said, I know whom you are, so I was sent to DIBRA.

After twenty days stay in DIBRA, QAZIM LJUSHA came to see me with NIK SOKOLI proposing me to stay in Yugoslavia and work with them, but I answered the same thing that I intended to get out in Greece.

In DIBRA I met Gjon MINILLI, who was for seven years in the mountains in Albania and who had escaped two years before me in Yugoslavia.

I left for TETOVA, there I met Sabri DAUTI and Hydr XHPALI. I went to the Security who said I had to go to the MAKEDONIA Hotel, to meet Safer LLESNI, who was responsible for the Albanian emigrants. There I spent a night, on the next day I was sent to a house where there were three other Albanians. I remained there for a few days, then was sent to work in a factory, where I remained until the 17 August 1952. During my stay I often received the visit of Qazim LJUSHA and Ugrë SHFQANI, who held conferences saying that the Union of the Albanian emigrants in Yugoslavia, without distinction of parties had only one aim: liberating Albania from the dictatorship of Enver Hoxha. They made great praise for the greatest friend of Albania, Tito, who during the war and after helped us and promised us now to give all facilities to obtain an independent Albania.

Without paying any attention to what went on in Yugoslavia, I went out in Greece where I was sent to Athens, where I immediately met [redacted] After a few days I was sent to Siroa, from there I was sent back to Athens, and from there to London.