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A L B A N I A

Apr. 9, 1954

ZENEL SHEHU QUESTIONED AT SPY TRIAL

Tirana, Albanian Home Service, Apr. 6, 1954, 2100 GMT--M

(Second day's proceedings of Tirana spy trial--interrogation of Zenel Shehu)

(Text)

Q--Tell us, when did you leave Albania?

A--From Albania? I left Albania on Apr. 5, 1939.

Q--Why did you leave?

A--Because of the Italian Fascist occupation.

Q--Where did you go?

A--We left Albania and went to Greece.

Q--With whom did you go?

A--With the family of former King Zog, the Princesses.

Q--Where did you go then?

A--We went to Greece. Then, from Greece, after a few days--about 20 days--we went to Turkey. After a short period in Turkey, about 2 months, we went according to our plan to France, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, Sweden, and Norway. After spending 5 of 6 days in each of these countries, we went to Belgium, and from Belgium to France. We remained in France until the beginning of the Second World War.

Q--Where did you go afterward?

A--After the beginning of the Second World War, we left France for England.

Q--Where did you stay during this period?

A--During this period, I (interrupted by voice--Ed.)

Q--Since you exiled yourself and until you left to come to Albania?

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A--Since I left and until the time I came to Albania, I have been with Zog.

Q--When did you come to Albania?

A--To Albania? I came to Albania in April 1952.

Q--Who sent you here?

A--I was sent. (pause--Ed.) Zog sent me through American intervention.

Q--Why did he send you here?

A--He sent me here to see the situation of the people, and to prepare an armed uprising against the People's Regime of Albania.

Q--Who put you into contact with the Americans?

A--In contact with the Americans? Zog put me in contact with the Americans.

Q--Tell us how he put you into contact with the Americans?

A--Yes sir. After he returned from the States--he returned in the summer of 1950 or 51--after he returned from the States in October or November of this year (as broadcast--Ed.) he called myself, Halil Branica, and Haxhi Gjyle. He told us that we had to go to Albania on a secret mission through the mediation of the Americans. Then, in March 1952 we left Egypt for Albania.

Q--When did Zog go to the United States?

A--He went to the United States in the summer of 1951.

Q--Tell us, what do you know about Zog's trip to the United States?

A--Zog's voyage to the United States, as I told you previously, and I am telling you again, was hidden under the pretext of buying a house--as he told us then. He wanted to buy this house in the States as immovable property in the United States. But the result was another thing. Zog returned from America after one month or one month and a half. After a short period it was clear that Zog contacted American espionage.

Q--Whom did he meet there?

A--He met in America Gen. MacArthur and Senator Taft and another whose name I do not remember.

Q--Who told you (interrupted by another voice--Ed.)

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Voice--Allow me, Comrade Chairman? With which Gen. MacArthur?

A--The former commander of the American forces in Korea.

Q--Who told you about Zog's meeting with these people?

A--During the trip from America, Zog told us nothing. When he returned, he told us: "I bought a house." Nothing else. But a few days later--2 or 3 days--Hysein Selmani told us: "At the house where we were staying Zog met Gen. MacArthur and Senator Taft. I do not know what they talked about, but when they departed Gen. MacArthur was quite satisfied."

Q--What instructions did Zog give to you before you left?

A--Before we left for Albania?

Q--Yes. In principle, he told us to be very .secretive. We were not to talk with anybody.

Q--Who did know about your work?

A--Our mission was known by Zog, Hysein Selmani, and Zog's family.

Q--Did he tell you not to talk about your mission with others?

A--He told us not to speak to anyone about our work because our mission was top secret and a very important one. He told us that if the secret was discovered, everything would fail.

Q--Did he tell you about your voyage to Albania?

A--Yes sir. He asked us whether we wanted to travel by plane or train. All of us agreed to travel by plane. Then, he said: "All right. I will settle it." What Zog did with the Americans secretly I do not know. He sent

Q--What did he tell you? What did he tell you about your trip? How were you to proceed?

A--Yes sir. He (interrupted by voice--Ed.)

A--What did he say? He said "I will aid you by masking your mission. I will send my sisters to Paris. Thus it will look like you are accompanying my sisters. You will spread the news here that you are going to look after my property in America."

Q--What was your itinerary from Paris? Did he tell you about the general you had to meet?

A--Yes sir.

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Q--Then tell us about it.

A--He told us: "You will go from Egypt to France, from France to Germany, from Germany to Greece, and from Greece to Albania through the mediation of some Americans who will take you in charge--you whom I have handed over to them--in order to send you to Albanian territory."

Q--Did you act according to these instructions?

A--Yes, we acted precisely so. The first days of April, myself, Halil Branica, Gjyle, and Hysein Selmani, we the men of Zog, left on a boat for France. We disembarked at Marseilles. From Marseilles we went to Paris. In Paris we stayed at the Hotel Lutecia. The next day, or the day after, an American dressed in civilian clothes arrived and spoke to Hysien Selmani. We knew about it. We were introduced.

Q--How did he know that you had arrived?

A--He was in contact with Zog.

Q--Who was in charge of the work?

A--Hysein Selmani was in charge of the mission. After his arrival, this American told us that he was entrusted with the task of taking us to Western Germany and from there to Greece. He told us: "My only duty is to send you to Greece and nothing else." I cannot remember his name, but he was a colonel. I cannot remember his name. After he gave us false names, myself "Oscar Frederic" and Halil Branica "Williams," about one week after our arrival at the Hotel Lutecia--that is to say, about Mar. 17 or 18--he came again with two cars. He pretended to be a representative of a car agency and took us from the Lutecia Hotel. Thus, we took the cars and left for Germany. After leaving French territory, we reached the French-German border. There we stopped the cars, changed cars, and put on American uniforms near a forest.

After we put on American uniforms, he told us: "If anybody asks you about your identities, tell him that you are technicians belonging to (a crew) of a plane of Western Germany. Here, nobody will recognize us." (In fact, nobody recognized us) when we passed the border. After we crossed the border, we arrived in (Munich).

Voice--Allow me Comrade Chairman: Did you have documents when you crossed the border?

A--When we left Egypt for France, we had our passports--our old Albanian passports. (Those passports were valid) because we were traveling with sisters of Zog.

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Q--But from France to Germany?

A--Yes, I am coming to that. From France to Germany and to Greece, we had to pass through countries dominated by the Americans. They (used to) do as they liked. Nobody could prevent them from doing what they liked to do.

Q--Continue.

A--After we arrived in Munich we stayed some days at a house outside Munich, an isolated house in a forest. After we stayed there a few days, on Mar. 25 or 26 the same Americans, along with two or three other friends, came and told us that the next day we had to leave for Greece. In fact, the next day they came to fetch us and lead us to Munich Airport. There, they put us on a plane, a military plane, an American four-engine plane. We left. The seven Americans remained in Munich. We arrived in Greece. We arrived in Greece, landing at Piraeus Airport. When we landed, we ~~met Greek security policemen who spoke English~~ *were met by 2 Americans*. We disembarked from the plane--myself, Halil Branica, and ~~(Ali)~~ *Halil* Gyle--and we were sent to a house in Piraeus. This was a house of the American security police. We stayed in that house--a house which was **habitated** by Americans, too--and after some days we started our training. Here we had marches and attended a short course.

Q--Who visited you in that camp?

A--I beg your pardon?

Q--Who visited you in that camp?

A--After we went in that house, after a few days Hamit Matjani, Xheladin Tresova, and a radioman--whom I had to take with me to Albania--arrived at the camp.

Q--Who brought them there?

A--The Americans brought them. They were brought from another house to our camp.

Q--Proceed.

A--After my group was completed we started some training under the supervision of American instructors who were all dressed as civilians.

Q--What was your indoor training?

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A--Our indoor training consisted in conventional signals, map reading, and signal codes which we had to learn in order to make contact with the plane which had to drop us arms, food, footwear, garments, and other things into Albanian territory.

Q--What else did you do?

A--Arms firing with automatic weapons, rifles, and pistols. After we ended our training, (the American) who was in charge of us asked us if we were equipped with footwear and garments and weapons. We told him "yes." We were equipped. We had some automatic weapons, some rifles, some bombs, poisons, and so forth. I mean we were equipped and supplied with personal means. He asked us if we had any other personal desires to be fulfilled. We told him "no." He asked us if we had any other requests. (He told us that once in Albanian territory, we must be sure that he would do his utmost to send us everything we needed)--arms, ammunition, footwear, and garments.

After we prepared ourselves for 15 days, on Apr. 27 he asked us to get ready to go to Albania. Thus, on Apr. 27, we went to Piraeus Airport where we took an American plane. We were myself, Halil Branica, Hamit Matjani, Haxhigjyla, Tahir Preci, (Kuc Cili), the radioman, and two American officers (of our base of Piraeus). We went on board the plane--An American military two-engine plane. The crew consisted of the pilot, a radioman, and a copilot. We left Piraeus and arrived in Kosturi at the Kosturi Airport. We landed in Kosturi, where a closed Greek car was awaiting us. The car was of American type. Around the car there were some Greek officers and some soldiers.

After the two Americans left the plane, we talked with the Greek officer. He told us to go to the car, because now (the Greeks were in charge of us). We left the plane and entered the car

Q--What was your reason for coming to Albania? Why did the Americans send you here?

A--No doubt, the Americans sent me here to organize an uprising movement against the People's Regime of Albania.

Q--What was your reason for leaving Albania?

A--I left Albania because of the Italian Fascist occupation.

Q--And now, what is the reason for coming to Albania?

A--I came to Albania (pause--Ed.)

Q--To establish American Fascism. Who was the leader of your group?

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A--I was the leader of my group.

Q--When did you leave for the Albanian border?

A--I crossed the Albanian border on Apr. 30-31, 1952.

Q--Tell us about the aid you received from the Greek officers and Army in crossing the border?

A--Yes sir. After 6 hours by car on the mountain of Gramos, we arrived at a point and stopped the car, because we could not go further by car. We spent the night at a Greek military camp in the mountain area. We were with the Greek officer and some soldiers. The next day we left the place together with the Greek officer and soldiers for the Albanian border. We went on foot because we could not go by car. They accompanied us to a place near the border. Then they turned back, telling us that their task was to bring us to the border on orders of the Americans.

Q--Why did the Greek officer and soldiers accompany you on orders of the American espionage service?

A--(Because the Greek soldiers are at the disposal of the Americans and because the Greek Government has put Greece under the control of the Americans). Then, from here on ... 1952, at 0500 hours, we crossed the Greek-Albanian border and entered Albania. On the border, we obtained two other Albanians, because Ahmet Matjani did not know the border zone near the (Korce) plains. From there we proceeded on our way for Martanesh and Bulgize--our bases.

Voice--Allow me, Comrade Chairman?

Chairman--Yes.

Voice--What orders did you receive from the American colonel, and what was your work to be here?

A--The American colonel in charge of the work, along with Hysien Selmani, (Hysein Selaani was a full colonel and aide de camp to King Zog--Ed.) told us: "You are going to Albania. You must be very careful. You must be very careful because the Albanian security forces are very strong. In Albania you will collect information, and you must be wise in keeping your bases very secret." He was showing us the bases in Albania on the map they were reading before us. The bases were supposed to be in Martanesh, Bulquize, and Mat.

Q--Did the American colonel talk with you about an uprising?

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A--The document which was found in my pocket concretely says: 1--good situation. 2--situation very good. 3--(the situation is in our favor). These are the three stages. This means that there were three different phases, meaning that the situation was good, the people were with us, and (we were working). These codewords also meant good situation--the people are with us. The situation is very good--the people were collaborating, that we had some officers and employees collaborating with us. (The situation is in our favor)--the people, a number of officers, and employees are with us, and we are awaiting weapons and ammunition for a quick armed uprising against the State.

Q--In order to repeat the past? To repeat the '24? (refers to the 1924 Revolution which brought King Zog to power after a short exile in Yugoslavia--Ed.) Whom did you want to popularize in Albania?

A--~~We~~, I mean, we here and outside the country, we had to propagandize in favor of Zog.

Q--Did you want to bring the regime of Zog here?

A--No doubt.

Q--Who is Zog? Why did Zog become an American espionage agent?

A--Zog has been an agent of the Americans for a long time. Before, he was an agent of the British. Later he became an agent of the Americans.

Q--Has he not been before an agent of the Yugoslavs and of all the other imperialists?

A--I beg your pardon?

Q--Has Zog not been a spy of the Yugoslavs and of all the imperialists before?

A--When he returned to Albania he was a spy of the Yugoslavs, but with the mediation of the British.

Q--Have you not been in the service of Zog?

A--I beg your pardon?

Q--Have you been in the service of Zog as an officer?

A--I have been a regular officer for 14 or 15 years in the service of Zog.

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Q--How did Zog come to Albania? Can you tell me that?
I mean before he was King. When he came from (interrupted by the accused--Ed.)

A--When he came from Yugoslavia?

Q--Yes, when he came from Yugoslavia.

A--When he came to Albania from Yugoslavia he came with the Yugoslav forces.

Q--Comrade Chairman, the accused has documents to prove what he is saying. In fact, the band of Zenel Shehu tried with all its activities to repeat in Albania the past through new conditions.

Announcer--The Prosecutor, Comrade Syri Carcani, read before the judicial body a document taken from the Italian consulate in Shkoder in 1924. This document is a report bringing to light the participation of Yugoslavia in the return of Zog to Albania and concerns the Yugoslav troops which participated in the bringing of Zog to Albania in 1924, thus establishing the Fascist dictatorship in Albania--a dictatorship established by means of imperialist bayonets.

Interrogated by the Prosecutor, the accused Zenel Shehu told the court about Zog's policy which brought the Italian Occupation to Albania. The Prosecutor presented the court with other documents which shed light on the activities of the hatred regime of Zog, which was based on killing, crimes, and terrorism. There is a document showing the crimes committed by Zog's faithful elements, by his orders, and of Musa Juka. Another document refers to the money received by Abbas Kupi for the crimes he had to commit. Also, according to a trial which took place at that time, it was pointed out that Zog had charged some professional criminals with killing two American citizens who were visiting Albania. The assassins had to be rewarded with two gold coins. These killings were organized to disturb the situation to show that Ahmet Zogolli was the only one capable of keeping order in the country.

(Court proceeds with the interrogation of Zenel Shehu--Ed.)

Q--Why did you come to Albania?

A--The reason for coming to Albania is concretely shown in the document in my possession. No doubt my mission to Albania was to destroy the present People's Regime.

Q--.....

A--By the document I had in my pocket, in my pocket when I was arrested, this was plan for the undermining of the People's Regime in Albania, but it failed.

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Q--What was your mission here, concretely, once you were in Albania?
(Interrupted by the accused--Ed.)

A--All right (Interrupted by the Prosecutor--Ed.)

Q--What do you feel was your work here?

A--Our work here consisted of having as little contact with the people as possible. We were not supposed to contact the members of our families.

Q--What was your concrete work here?

A--Our concrete work here consisted of, first, contacting dissatisfied elements of the People's Regime of Albania. We had to establish relations with them.

Q--And what else?

A--Then we (interrupted by the Prosecutor--Ed.)

A--Did you have to inform about your results?

A--We had to inform the American espionage center in Athens of our activities.

Q--What were you to tell them?

A--How I had contacted some elements, that the people want Zog, that the present time is not desired by the people. That is all. That is the first phase.

Q--What is the second?

A--The second phase: After establishing contact with officers, noncommissioned officers, and employees of the regime, I had to inform them that the people were in favor of the return of Zog to Albania.

Q--Whom did you have to inform?

A--The same one, the American espionage service in Athens. The third phase: After having achieved the preparations for the uprising, then I had to inform them that the people, Army men, and employees were waiting for weapons and ammunitions, (according to our instructions), in order to carry out the undermining of the People's Regime in Albania.

Q--Who would have come to Albania?

A--Thus, by carrying out our activities, up and down, all over Albania, in the different zones of Albania, the Anglo-American troops would intervene in Albania in order to stop the fascist side war. Then

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Q--Who had to come to Albania?

A--Then automatically the Americans and Zog would have come. (pause--Ed.)

Q--What conclusion do we draw from the instructions you have received? What conclusion do we draw from these phrases of the activities you had to carry out?

A--The conclusion is the destruction of the People's Regime.

Q--With whom did you have to carry out the destruction of the Regime?

A--The Americans and British had to intervene afterward in Albania and would appoint the most appropriate government for their imperialist interests.

Q--When Ahmet Kabashi was captured a document addressed to you was found on him.

A--Yes, sir.

Q--By whom was it addressed, and what did it contain?

A--This document was addressed by the comrade of the American espionage service in Athens, the colonel John.

Q--What was the content of the document?

A--It contains, it says: "Inform us as soon as possible so that we may send you as much ammunition as you need."

Q--Did they send arms and ammunition to you?

A--Yes sir, they did.

Q--Who sent them to you?

A--The Americans from Greece, of the espionage center in Greece, with its center in Athens.

Q--Did they send them by your request?

A--Yes sir, by our request.

Q--To whom were you supposed to give these arms?

A--To all those who were dissatisfied with the People's Regime and who were (our collaborators).

Q--Why did they need your information?

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A--As I told you previously, when referring to the third phase dealing with the uprising against the Regime, he needed the information in order to enter Albania later militarily.

Q--Did the American officer ask you other things? Any other things?

A--He told me that when I came to Albania I should send him two groups of four persons--young people who know how to read and write--including Bilal Kola or his brother, who know the English language.

Q--What was the reason for sending them?

A--He wanted them in order to train them in espionage activities so that they could be sent to Albania later.

Q--Were you to send only one?

A--Yes, only one.

Q--Zenel.

A--Yes sir.

Q--Tell me something about his attitude during the (war).

A--I do not know anything.

Q--What about his brother?

A--I do not know anything. The only thing I do know is that he was with Abbas Kupa.

Q--You see, you do know something. Do you know what Abbas Kupa did during the National Liberation Movement?

A--Yes sir.

Q--What has he done? Do you know what he has done?

A--Once he collaborated with the Fascists, and later with the Hitlerites, in collaboration with the Fascist and German Occupation.

Q--Was not Bilal Kola one of them?

A--No doubt, one of them was Bilal Kola.

Q--Had he fought against the Albanian people?

A--I beg your pardon?

Q--Had he fought against the Albania people or not?

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A--Yes sir.

Q--Why did the Americans of the espionage service keep a person who had collaborated with the Fascists?

A--No doubt that all Americans and British collaborate with all those who have closely collaborated with Fascists and Nazis.

Q--What were the passwords that your people--those you had to send to them--were to use to cross the border.

A--Yes sir. The people I was to send to Greece had to approach the Greek border guards with the password "special apple."

Q--To whom were they to give the password?

A--To the Greek border guards on the Albanian-Greek border.

Q--Did the Greek border guards know about these passwords?

A--No doubt they did. As I told you before, the Americans were the masters of Greek territory. When I landed in Greece and all along the way to the house we stayed, I never was asked anything by Greeks. This means that Greek territory is an American ground and they do as they please.

Q--When Halil Branica was arrested a document was found on him.

A--Yes sir.

Q--Have you seen that document?

A--Yes sir, I have seen it and I (interrupted by Prosecutor--Ed.)

Q--Did you read it?

A--I read it.

Q--Who sent it to you, and what was its contents?

A--It was sent by the same Col. John, together with his friend Maiko who knew a little Albanian. As in the other letter, he sent me greetings and asked for news and information, telling me that he was ready to send me money and materials and everything I needed. He urged me to inform him with precision about anything.

Q--Why were you in need of these materials?

A--As I told you before, we needed these materials for the armed uprising, to supply ourselves with arms and ammunition.

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Q--What means did you have to inform the American center in Greece?

A--By radio, the radio I had with me, through a certain Tahir Preci. Every 2 or 3 days I had to inform the espionage center in Athens by means of radio. For further information I was to send my people to the espionage center in Greece.

Q--To whom were you to address your letters?

A--To the Americans, through an address given me by Maiko. I had to address them to Faik Ded Miri, former Albanian officer.

Q--Where was this Faik?

A--Faik Ded Miri is a political exile. He is in Greece in the service of the American espionage service.

Q--You had to address your information to him?

A--Yes. He then would hand it to the Americans.

Q--Who told you to address your reports to him?

A--Maiko told me to address the reports to him. He gave me the complete address. The address is Faik Ded Miri, Villa ...

Q--(Why did Gjyla come to Greece?)

A--Mr. Chairman, when we arrived at (Leni) Mountain, where we stayed, we asked for an American plane to bring us food, as we were short of food. After we arrived at (Leni), guided by the son of Rapush who had returned home, an American plane came during the night and dropped us supplies--food, cooking utensils, meat, tomatoes, and so forth. After we received these supplies from the American plane which dropped them on (Leni) Mountain, we left for Martanesh.

Q--Why did the plane drop these supplies?

A--Because we did not find any support to bring us food.

Q--Did you inform them of it?

A--Yes sir. We did.

Q--Yes?

A--Yes sir.

Q--Who were the members of your band? Did you come here with all your band?

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A--What? When I came here?

Q--Yes, when you came here.

A--When we reached .. my comrade Halil Branica fell sick.

Q--He took cold?

A--Yes sir, and he returned for I continued my way with Tahir Preci, our radioman, Hamit Matjani, and (Xheladin Tresova).

Q--And?

A--Haxhi Gjyla, who would remain with me in Albania. After we received our supplies at (Lëni) Mountain in Kukës, we left for Martanesh. After ... we reached the Martanesh Mountains. During this period, Haxhi Gjyla from Martanesh went to his house to talk to his wife about the general situation, to get a general view about establishing our base in Martanesh. The same evening he reached Martanesh he saw his wife at his house. His wife did not wish to receive him. She was not pleased with the arrival of her husband. She told him: "You have made a big mistake and you are wrong to have come here. (I have suffered a lot). For this reason I beg you to go back or to hand yourself over." The same night she gave him some bread and cheese, and he returned to the mountain where we were. He told us: "I did not stay in Martanesh, because my wife told me what I have told you."

We hoped that the next day he would meet his sister and his brother-in-law somewhere in the area not very far from Martanesh. We went to the village where the sister of Haxhi Ghyla lives, there too. I did not talk with her long. I only exchanged a few words. Her husband was there and told us to leave immediately (because he was busy and he had to go to Tirana on business.) We asked him to guide us to the village. He did not agree to guide us. He left us and we never saw him again. At that moment, Haxhi Gjyla told us: "My sister and her husband are dead to me." I told him as he had not established anything in Martanesh, it was not necessary for him to remain there anymore. Thus, after they accompanied me in the vicinity of Martanesh, Hamit Matjani, (Tresova,) and Haxhi Gjyla returned to Greece. After they returned I continued my way to Bulqize--my region. When I reached the Bulqize Mountains, the Murize Mountain, I approached ... and headed for Bulqize.

Q--Before you arrived in Albania, what had they told you about the situation in Albania?

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A--On the situation in Albania, Zog as well as the Americans had described it as "a beautiful garden with flowers. The people are dissatisfied. If you meet any respectable person you will find the support of the people." While here (unfinished sentence, interrupted by Prosecutor--Ed.)

Q--What did you find here?

A--So far, in Martanesh, we had found the contrary. After I entered Bulqize, I went to the house of one of my closest relatives, Hamit Muharem Zenel, who not only refused to open the door but threatened me with his rifle. Thus, I was forced to leave his house. Thus, seeing the situation, I went around the district which I knew well. After a short time I was forced to betray my pledge to Zog not to contact my house, and then I met my wife. When my wife saw me she shouted: "I never expected to talk with you in the bushes."

Announcer--You have been listening to a report from the second session of the trial against the group of spies and diversionists in the service of American espionage, in which you have heard the interrogation of the accused Zenel Shehu.

The next session will open on Apr. 7 at 0900 hours.

B R I E F S

ARRIVAL OF SOVIET SHIP--The Soviet ship Nogin arrived on Apr. 7 in Durres, bringing the first consignment of aid from the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies for the snow-damaged regions of Northern Albania. The consignment includes sugar, rice, condensed milk, medicines, and so forth. Mane Nishova, president of the Albanian Red Cross, thanked the crew for having brought the aid. Reception was held for the crew at the "Volsa" Hotel (Tirana, ATA, Apr. 8, 1954, 1000 GMT--M)

ally Poland

CULTURAL AGREEMENT--The working plan for 1954-55 cultural cooperation between Albania and Poland was signed in Tirana on Apr. 7. Present at the signing of the agreement were Nesti Nise, Albanian Deputy Foreign Minister, Qibrije Ciu, Albanian Deputy Minister of Education and Culture; Dhimiter Lamani, Chief of the Press Section in the Albanian Foreign Ministry, and other officials. Aleksandar Skrzynia, Polish Charge d'Affaires ad interim accredited in Tirana, and Monica Mirabel, Chief of the Polish Section for Foreign Cultural Relations, were also present. Fadil Pacrami, President of the Albanian Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations, signed on behalf of Albania, and Stanislaw (Soprovonski), Chief of the Polish State Artists, signed on behalf of Poland. (Tirana, Home, Apr. 8, 1954, 1900 GMT--M)