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- LL 13 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

It is necessary that all matters connected with the fulfillment of a strict saving regime be the main concern of our economic activities. Every enterprise must continually improve production organization and insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of obligations with regard to the reduction of production costs. The increase of leaders' attention to economic and financial matters of enterprises will contribute to the successful fulfillment of the State budget.

Comrade Deputies, the budget we are discussing today is a budget of peace, a budget of the building work of our people, a budget for the building of Socialist bases in our People's Republic.

The successful fulfillment of the budget will further increase production, improve the standard of living of our working people, and further develop education and culture. The successful fulfillment of this budget will further strengthen the unbreakable friendship of our people with the peoples of the glorious Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, and will be another contribution to the strengthening of our camp of peace and of Socialism headed by the Soviet Union.

The fulfillment of the budget will frustrate, as it has always done, all the attempts of the Anglo-American imperialists and of their satellites, aiming at hindering our People's Republic.

Passing this budget, we fulfill an important duty toward our people and toward the camp of peace headed by the Soviet Union, and we make possible the further speeding up of the Socialist bases in our country. We shall fulfill these tasks successfully, because this is the determination of our working class and of the whole working people in general, and because of the just and sure leader of our Party and Government headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. (Prolonged applause)

TIRANA SPY TRIAL PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED

Tirana, Albanian Home Service, Apr. 10, 1954, 2000 GMT--M

(Sixth session of spy trial--interrogation of Hamit Matijani)

(Text)

(Beginning unintelligible--Ed.)

Accused--On May 1.

President--Who sent you?

A--Col. John.

Q--Why did he send you?

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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- LL 14 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

A--One morning the person who worked with ... and who knows all the secret houses of our bases came and took me to Col. John. I went in. ... he told me that Halil and Zenel were well and that I had to go to get Zenel because he wanted him to return together with Tahir and a nephew of Zenel. (Several sentences unintelligible--Ed.).

Q--Who sent you? And from where did you start?

A-- ... after they equipped us, they put us in a car and sent us to Athens Airport. There they put us in a plane. As the weather was bad, we had to come back the same day. After 2 or 3 days they put us in a car, drove us to the airport, and sent us to Albania in the same plane.

Q--Where did they send you?

A--To Albania.

Q--To whom did the plane belong?

A--It was an American plane

Q--Accused, what kind of materials did you have?

A--I had an automatic weapon, a revolver, (radio equipment), two letters, my identification papers, and (170) gold coins.

Q--What kind of materials did the other accused have?

A--They had the same materials and some 15 gold coins. They had some medical supplies. We had field glasses.

Q--Did you have a radio set?

A--No, we did not have a radio. I do not know what the two packages contained.

Q--Did you have a false document?

A--Yes.

Q--What was your pseudonym?

A--My pseudonym was (Zyber Taga).

Q--Who had given you that name?

A--I gave it to myself.

Q--Is this your identity card?

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 15 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

A--Yes, it is.

Q--Who gave you all these materials?

A--The Americans gave me these materials.

Q--When were you taken prisoner?

A--As soon as I landed. (Laughter in the court--Ed.)

President--Accused, tell us your biography. (Laughter in the court--Ed.)

A--Mr. President, until 1932 I was a farmer, living with my family. About 1932 I joined the gendarmerie. When Albania was occupied by Italy, (the gendarmerie was disbanded). Then I went home. When I went home I decided not to return to the gendarmerie. While at home I received three cables from the Government--from the Fascist-collaboration Government. I returned to hand over the materials that the Government had given me, and I resigned. After they disarmed me, they kept me there for about 2 or 3 months. Later on, I presented a petition for acceptance of my resignation, but it was not answered. About the same time I was sent to Italy. After I returned from Italy, I again demanded that my resignation be accepted on the basis of the first resignation. Later on, my resignation was accepted.

Some time later they called me back. I was called back by the carabinieri. They sent me to the Berat gendarmerie center. There I stayed one month and 8 days.

Q--Accused, why did they arrest you?

A--They arrested me because of the intrigues of Rahman Arisi, who collaborated with (Safet), Hekuron (Deci), Xsamil Bali, and so forth. And at the same time he was an agent of the Government. Then he came with the carabinieri....

Q--What did you do when you were in the mountains?

A--When I was in the mountains I killed ... (accused corrects himself--Ed.) wounded an enemy of mine.

Q--Then?

A--Later on, I was called by Mustafa Kruja ... with the Italian Fascist ... partisans who were in the mountains. Later on, I came in contact with (Ismet Leca). He had organized a group (in collaboration with the Italians) in the Lushnje zone. He promised me good work, materials, money, and so forth. Afterward I was asked by Irfan Ohri through Issa Monastiri. I met Irfan Ohri at a village in Kavaje together with an Italian lieutenant. He told me, "If you come with us, we shall give you materials, soldiers, a good salary, and so forth."

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- LL 16 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

Q--Who was this Irfan Ohri?

A--A collaborator with the Italian Fascists.

Q--When did you enter the Balli Kombetar organization?

A--In July (1943).

Q--Who recommended you to this organization? Who contacted you in the Balli Kombetar?

A--Ismail Pepa, Hysni Ali Shehi, Qazim Baziqi, and

Q--Accused, what were your activities during your collaboration with the Balli Kombetar?

A--During that period I fought, burned, and plundered.

A--Did you fight against the national liberation troops?

A--Yes, I fought against them in some areas.

Q--Where did you fight and how did you fight?

A--I fought against them in Patok, Kashar, and near Peqin.

Q--Did you participate in burning and plundering?

A--Yes, I participated in two or three burnings.

Q--Where?

A--I burned two houses at (Kaziaj) and one at (Baz).

Q--Did you collaborate with the Balli Kombetar?

A--Yes.

Q--With whom did the Balli Kombetar collaborate?

A--This organization ... (President interrupts--Ed.)

Q--With whom did it collaborate? And why was it created? Who created it?

A--It was created by Mithat Frasteri.

Q--With whom did it collaborate?

A--With Ali Keczyra and others.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 17 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

Q--With whom did it collaborate?

A--With the Fascists and Nazis.

Q--Accused, did you fight against the national liberation troops, together with the Fascist occupiers?

A--Yes, the first time was at Patok, and another time

Q--During this period did you commit any crime?

A--Yes, I did.

Q--What crime, and whom did you kill?

A--While I was with the Balli Kombetar I killed Zeni Magani of Peqin.

Q--Who was Zeni Magani, and why did you kill him?

A--I did not know him, but I learned that he wanted to kill me ...
(President interrupts--Ed.)

Q--(Unintelligible--Ed.)

A--I do not know, but that was what I was told. After I learned about it, I asked Zeni Magani to meet me. I told him what I had learned. (...)
Some days later when I left the house where I was living, I saw that Zeni Magani had opened a shop near my house. Then I killed him.

Q--Did you kill anybody else?

A--Other people were killed. Two other people were killed without my knowledge.

Q--Who was killed, and who killed them?

A--I do not know their names. I think one was named Sinan Sula. They were killed one night during fighting between partisans and Germans. Some Germans were killed that night. My people were not far from the village where the action took place. Coming to the village, they took two people in their way and hanged them.

Q--What else? Who else did you kill?

A--Another, Lek Gibraku, was killed. This one, too, was killed without my knowledge. This can be proved by (Hamit Plazha), who killed him because of a woman.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 18 -

ALBANIA

Apr. 20, 1954

Prosecutor--This criminal, this shameful criminal, is brought to the court to give an account of the crimes he has committed. This criminal is not in a position to describe the crimes he has committed, but here all the crimes of Hamit Matjani will be proved. Accused Hamit Matjani: Zeni Magani was not killed for the reasons you gave. He was not killed for a personal reason. He was not killed because of the shop. Zeni Magani was killed because he was a member of the national liberation movement. ... Zeni Magani was killed by Hamit Matjani outside his shop. Comrade Judges, the other people killed by Hamit Matjani were not killed for personal reasons. They were not killed because of women. Hamit Matjani is trying to deceive the court by giving false reasons. ... the crimes committed by Hamit Matjani were carried out in favor of the occupiers. Concerning Hamit Matjani's crimes, I told you once that Hamit is responsible for all the crimes committed by his people. All the people of Lushnje, Peqin, and Kavaje know what Hamit Matjani has done in these districts. They know that the people of Hamit Matjani could not do anything without the order of their commander--Hamit Matjani. They received orders from Hamit Matjani to commit these crimes.

It is a fact that the elements of the Balli Kombetar have committed crimes. This fact does not need to be proved, because the program of the Balli Kombetar organization is by itself a criminal action. The program of the Balli Kombetar was to collaborate with the occupiers, and their intention was to intensify the terrorism in order to undermine the morale of the people and to destroy the national liberation movement. In order to carry out this intention, they based their program on terrorism, killing, and plundering. The activities of Hamit Matjani are inseparable from the Balli Kombetar program. This shameful criminal Hamit Matjani agreed with the Balli Kombetar program, executed the criminal intentions of the occupiers, and in the end fought, together with the occupiers, against our forces.

President--Accused, did you kill any other persons?

A--I killed Hamit Topalli and Musa Hasani.

Q--Who else?

A--Nobody else.

Q--(Did you kill Zenel Karaj?)

A--(Zenel Karaj) was killed by my people without my knowledge. My people went to rob him. He refused to comply with their wishes and they killed him.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 19 -

ALBANIA

Apr. 20, 1954

Q--Did you commit any other crimes?

A--I did not commit any other crimes during the Balli Kombetar period.

Q--All right. Accused, did you commit any crimes in fighting?

A--Yes.

Q--Whom did you kill?

A--Naum Moka.

Q--Who else?

A--Nobody else.

Prosecutor--Accused, who killed Koco Theodosi?

A--Koco Theodosi?

Q--Who killed Koco Theodosi?

A--I did not hear about him, and did not know him.

Q--Comrade Judges, we have received the following telegram from the family of these two martyrs: "The traitor Hamit Matjani killed my two sons, Koco Theodosi and Zoj Theodosi, in Lushnje. With others, we want the accused to be tried for these shameful crimes too." Accused Hamit Matjani, killer and criminal, do not try to hide your crimes from the public view. This shows once more that you were and will remain a criminal of our people and of our State. (You were an element) of the treacherous Balli Kombetar organization which collaborated with the occupiers for their criminal intentions. You killed as freely as you have wanted. You killed these two innocent people. You have killed children, unprotected women, and old people--people who were minding their own business. When you had to fight, you (did not fight). Do you remember what happened to you at Patok in Mollakaster? You remember well what happened to you at ... when you had to fight? You escaped.

Q--Accused, did you kill anybody else?

A--Sadik, the son of Gani Cunhajt of Lushnje, was also killed. These two.

Q--Who else?

A--I cannot remember any others.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 20 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

Q--When did you kill them? Did you kill them when you were with the (Balli Kombetar's bands in) Albania or after the liberation of Albania?

A--After the liberation, when I was an exile.

Q--Accused, (did you kill anybody accidentally)?

A--Accidentally, no.

Q--Proceed.

A--Yes.

Q--Who killed Ibrahim Greca?

A--In Gjyzaj Village?

Q--In Gjyzaj?

A--I killed him.

Q--In addition to Ibrahim, who else was killed there?

A--I was wounded myself.

Q--Who else?

A--I did not kill anyone else at Fjyzaj.

Q--Who was killed at (Zbulli)?

A--A woman was killed.

Q--Did you kill her?

A--.....

Q--Accused, did you kill anyone at Krutje E Siperme in 1943 (when you were escaping)?

A--No.

Q--Who killed Kol Prifti?

A--I did not know Kol. Prifti.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 21 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

Q--What?

A--I did not know him at all.

Q--Who were Meshir Sulka and Fatmi Sulka?

A--Oh! Meshir Sulka and Fatmi Sulka were with me

Q--What did you do?

A--I escaped. They were with me when I escaped.

Q--Were you ever in Krutje E Siperme?

A--I was in Krutje E Siperme once.

Q--Why did you go there?

A--I went there during the organization of the Balli Kombetar.

Q--What crime? Did you commit any crimes there?

A--No, we did not commit any crimes.

Q--Comrade Judges, the killing of Kol Prifti took place at the beginning of 1943 at (Krutje E Siperme). The bandit Hamit Matjani, together with his cousins ... (Prosecutor corrects himself--Ed.) his friends, shamefully went to the house of Kol Prifti with the intention of violating his wife ... (Prosecutor corrects himself--Ed.) a woman in this house. After they met resistance, they killed Kol Prifti. Certainly, the accused Hamit Matjani does not like to hear these things, but this is the fact. Accused Hamit Matjani, the crimes you have committed are the results of your dreams when you were a mere boy. The fact is that Hamit Matjani tried during all this period to rob and to kill everyone in his way. Accused, have you been in Krutje E Poshtme?

A--I cannot remember, but I think that I was once in one of the Krutjes.

Q--Did you commit any crimes?

A--No.

Q--Who killed (Fili Gjani)?

A--I do not know.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 22 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

Q--It was in the winter of 1943. Hatmi Matjani had committed a series of crimes. Some of them were crimes committed with the intention of dishonoring people, like the Kol Prifti crime. Others were crimes of provocation, such as the (Filigjani) crime. Hamit Matjani and his band went one night in Krutje E Siperme to the house of (Fili Gjani) where a partisan unit--a patrol--was staying, with the intention of killing him, and throwing the blame on the partisans. Hamit Matjani and his band killed (Filigjani) and later said that partisans had killed him.

President--Did you rob?

A--Yes, we robbed the State dairy hut base at Bodo.

Q--No, I mean before the plundering of the State dairy hut base, during the occupation period?

A--I did not do it before.

Q--Did you damage the State at Mamullaj Village?

A--At Mamullaj in Peqin?

Q--Yes.

A--Yes.

Q--How did it happen?

A--(I went there with my men) during the night. We gathered the village people for a conference, pretending to be partisans. When they uttered, I robbed them. I took their money, watches, and everything they had.

Q--Accused, how long did you remain with the Balli Kombetar?

A--With the Balli Kombetar?

Q--Yes.

A--One year.

Q--Where did you go then?

A--I escaped.

Q--Where did you go when you escaped, and with whom were you?

A--When I escaped I was with Halil Skenderi, Ramada Selmani, my brother, my nephew (Ram Kociu), and (Issa Akolli).

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 23 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

Q--What did you do during your flight?

A--During that period I was in hiding, hiding myself from the Government.

Q--Did you commit any crimes during that period?

A--Yes, I committed two crimes--I killed Naum Moka and Gani Culhaj.

Q--Accused, why did you kill them?

A--We reached a point near Gani Culhaj's house at night. We stopped in a forest, where we found two of our vanguard--Hasan Matjani and Mahmud Abazi. Gani Culhaj passed by and saw them. They asked him to stop. When he refused and started to run, they killed him. Then they came and told me about it. From where I was I could not hear the shots.

Q--What else?

A--Naum Moka was killed, too. Once we had been to Naum Moka's house and had had food there. After we left he reported our presence. Later on, we learned about his betrayal, so we went again to his house. We stopped near his house and sent (Cen Zef Preni), Ramadan Selmani, Hasan Matjani--I do not know who else--to bring him to me. While we were waiting I heard a shot from the direction of his house. (Cen Zef Preni) had killed him.

Q--Did you kill others?

A--.....

Q--Who was Naum Moka?

A--He was an Albanian.

Q--Albanian?

Prosecutor--Allow me, Comrade President. The killing of Naum Moka did not happen as Hamit Matjani described it. Naum Moka was chairman of the Sheneprente People's Council of Sheneprente Village. Naum Moka was an element of the people's regime. He was among the patriots who resisted the occupiers, did not collaborate with them, and did not fight with them against the national liberation troops. During the occupation, Naum Moka did not follow Hamit Matjani's example. After the liberation, Naum Moka was an element of the people's regime. As a good element and a patriot, Naum Moka tried to eliminate Hamit Matjani. He tried to aid the people's forces.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 24 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

Naum Moka was killed because he was an obstacle to the treacherous activities of the criminal Hamit Matjani, and of his band. Naum Moka was killed barbarously by this criminal Hamit Matjani and his band. Naum Moka was killed by the orders of Hamit Matjani.

President--Did you kill anybody else?

A--(Long pause--Ed.) Anybody else? I do not remember.

Q--Accused, did you ever collaborate with (Ram Adili)?

A--Yes.

Q--When did you meet him? What did you do?

A--I met (Ram Adili) in April ... (accused corrects himself--Ed.) March 1946.

Q--What did you do together?

A--We collaborated together. One of our men, (Gjas Arapi) a friend of (Ram Adili), was wounded at (Burrasaj) Village. (Ram) had sent him to a house by the forest to bring some food. He saw the owner of the house, who asked him to approach, but instead he ran away. So the other fellow shot at and wounded him.

Q--Did you ever collaborate with the criminal Alush Leshanjaku?

A--Yes.

Q--What did you do with him?

A--I met Alush Leshanjaku at (Unqe) Village.

Q--Where?

A--At (Unqe) Village. Alush was dealing with big things. He was dealing with important organizations. As I had no place to stay, Alush told me: "Come and stay with us at Graba, in Elbasan, where we have our base." I stayed there, and at nightfall (Dem Mustafaja), Alush Leshanjaku, and Cela decided to kill these

Q--Accused, were you with them?

A--I beg your pardon?

Q--Were you with them?

A--Yes. I was with them.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 25 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

Q--Did you take the same decision?

A--No, I did not because they were motivated by personal hatred.

Q--All right, proceed.

A--(Dem Mustafaja) wanted to kill them because they had killed his nephew, Dem Culhane. (Long pause--Ed.) ... and we left for the (Munqe) Village. We went to their houses, seized and bound them, and then Alush Leshanjaku gave a short speech. This occurred at a place in (Unqe).

Q--Who were these people? Did they hold any position in the People's Administration:

A--I think they were counselors.

Prosecutor--Comrade Judges: Hamit Matjani has tried throughout his trial to hide his criminal activities. As I told you before, it is very difficult to trace all the crimes committed by Hamit Matjani. Hamit Matjani has committed so many crimes that he cannot remember them. Hamit Matjani came here All his life, Hamit Matjani has robbed, killed, betrayed, and committed many other crimes against the people. Hamit Matjani tries to justify the crimes he committed with Alush Leshanjaku, saying that they were committed for personal reasons. The people they killed were members of the people's regime. Alush Leshanjaku is a well-known war criminal in our country. Hamit Matjani and Alush Leshanjaku have collaborated: They have done their utmost to paralyze the activities of our people, to paralyze (their work and progress). They could not achieve their wishes, in spite of their shameful attempts... these people were patriots and honest people. They refused to create bases for the criminals Hamit Matjani, Alush Leshanjaku, and others.

Because they refused, and because they could not establish any bases, later Hamit Matjani, together with the other criminals--Alush Leshanjaku and others--went to Greece. This is a fact. Here, there is no question of personal matters. (He is only trying to deceive the court.)

Q--Have you killed any other people?

A--No.

Q--During your interrogation you declared that you ... killed (Lhat Aga) and threw his body in the Shkumbini River.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 26 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

A--Yes.

Q--Why did you not say so?

A--Because I forgot. (Laughter in the court--Ed.) He was killed without my knowledge.

Q--Who killed him? And how did you kill him?

A--The night he was killed, I (left with three people for Kasharaj Village). The others of my group went to another nearby village. On their way, they met someone--an unknown person--and they killed him.

Q--Why did they kill him?

A--I do not know why they killed him.

Q--Who was the leader of your group. Were you the leader, or somebody else?

A--I was in command of the group, but I was not there.

Q--Did they report it to you?

A--Yes.

Q--What reasons did they give you for killing him?

A--They told me that they met an unknown person (near Lushnje). I do not remember the fact exactly. They were not sure of the man, and so they killed him and threw his body in the Shkumbini River, after taking his identification papers.

Q--Did you fight with the State Security Forces during your escape period?

A--Yes, I did.

Q--How many times?

A--Several times.

Q--Was anyone killed during the period?

Q--From among us?

Q--Yes, on your side.

A--Yes.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 27 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

Q--Who was killed?

A--My nephew, my brother, and two or three others

Q--Who was killed among the security forces?

A--I do not know. The only thing I know, according to rumors, is that during one of our contacts a lieutenant called (Lef Taca) was killed.

Q--Did you contact the security forces any other times?

A--Yes, I did.

Q--When?

A--....

Q--Was anyone killed from the security forces or from the people?

A--I beg your pardon?

Q--Was anyone from the Security Forces or the people killed?

A--In our contact at Gjyza, a certain (Naum Gjykja) was killed, and another person wounded.

Q--Who did this?

A--During the contact, these men were killed from our side, but I do not know who did it. I do know who was killed from the other side.

Q--Did they fight against you?

A--No. We were not present that day. We were told that Gjyka was killed. ... but we had to keep it secret. ... we met them at the village. During the fight, these two were shot, and they carried them away.

Q--Did you commit robbery during your escape?

A--We committed one at the State dairy hut base at Bodo.

Q--What did you do there?

A--....

Q--Who did it?

A--Myself and (Semer Kacoli) and his band.

Q--What did you steal there?

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 28 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

A--We stole some money, cheese, and nothing else.

Q--Did you steal a watch?

A--(Demer Kacoli) stole a watch, but he did not declare it. It was only when I went to Greece that I asked him about this watch.

Q--With whom did you have contact during this period?

A--I had contact with no one. Only once or twice I received news from Raman Arifi that the security forces were after me.

Q--When was it, and what happened?

A--I think it was the summer of 1945. I do not remember exactly, but I think it was about that time.

Q--Through whom did he inform you?

A--He informed me through Zyber Taci and Can Doci.

Announcer--This is the end of the interrogation of the accused Hamit Matjani, agent of the Greek and American espionage services, and a professional criminal. Then, the judicial body heard the witnesses of the prosecution.

President--As we have interrogated all the accused, we want to hear the witnesses of the Prosecution, according to procedure. Witness Muharem Minolli.

Q--What do you know about Hamit Matjani?

A--About Hamit Matjani? Once, when I was going to the market ...
(President interrupts--Ed.)

Q--Come nearer.

Q--Once, when I was going to the market, I saw Hamit Matjani coming out from the house of Abdullah (Magani) and going toward the shop of (Zeni) Magani. After he went behind the shop of (Zeni) Magani, he stayed there for a while. He came back and ... took his automatic and killed him.

Q--Do you know anything else?

A--After he killed (Zeni) Magani

Q--Do you know anything else?

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 29 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

A--I do not know anything else.

Q--Did you see him killing (Zeni) Magani?

A--Yes, I did.

Q--(What did the accused, Hamit Matjani, say)?

A--He said, "I saw him when he came out from the house. When I killed (Zeni) Magani, he was not in his house, he was going to his house."
(Laughter in the court--Ed.)

Q--Witness (Ismail Mehmeti), what do you know?

A--About the killing of (Zeni) Magani?

Q--Tell us what you know.

Witness Ismail Elezi (Correcting name--Ed.)--That day Hamit Matjani sent (Avalla Bey) to Tirana. He was followed by about 30 to 40 people. After he accompanied (Avalla Bey), he returned. He came opposite the shop of (Zeni) Magani and fired at him with his automatic weapon. I was in the (coffee shop of Zeni). As soon as I heard the shots, I went out and asked a friend, "What happened?" He told me, "They killed Zeni." I asked, "Who killed him?" He said, "Hamit." I said, "Hamit who?" He said, "Hamit Matjani."

I went back to the coffee shop. After 3 or 4 minutes, he entered the coffee shop followed by two of his men and said: "Where are these Communists who want to kill me?" I told him, "Mr. Hamit, there are no Communists who want to kill you." Then he left the coffee shop and went to other coffee shops. At night he met me in another coffee shop, where I was drinking with a lieutenant of the Balli Kombetar named (Rexh) Kosovari, and said, "Let me kill him, let me kill him." (Rexh) Kosovari interfered, saying, "This is not one of them." (They took him to the Balli Kombetar headquarters, and after 21 hours they released him.)

Sometime later, I met another friend, named Islam Cufali. I asked him: "Islam, shall we pick up Zeni?" He told me, "We cannot pick him up because Hamit would kill us." I told him, "Go to Cen Cufali, your uncle--one of Hamit's (men)." He went there, and asked his uncle to go to Hamit about picking up the dead man. Hamit told him, "You may go and lift him." He came back and we went to pick up the dead man. We took another friend and put the dead man in a coffin. ... we put him in a coffin, and after we carried him about 200 meters the people gathered around us. Afterward we carried him to his house.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 30 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

Q--Accused Hamit Matjani, do you have anything to say?

A--(I do not have anything to say.) I have myself confessed everything about killing Zeni Magani. ... (Tremendous noise in the court; President rings the bell--Ed.)

Q--Partisan Fatime Hasan Magani, what do you know?

A--Comrade President, (I will talk) about my father, Zeni Magani of Peqin, killed by the people's criminal Hamit Matjani. He killed him with his own hands.

Q--Ali Zenun Karaj, what do you know about the accused Hamit Matjani?

A--Comrade President, I accuse the bandit Hamit Matjani and his Ballists of having killed my father. He also robbed me. (Noise in the courtroom--Ed.)

Q--Witness Hamit Cullaj, what do you know about the activities of the accused Hamit Matjani?

A--In 1946, I was a counselor of (Vati) village, in Peqin District. One night in June, the accused Hamit Matjani came to my house and (Laughter in the court, and the President rings the bell--Ed.) I told him again that he was not in the house. He told me, "Tell Zeni to come out, because I know that he is in the house." Then they came inside. I took my rifle, returned, and called to him, "Who are you?" He told me, "I am Hamit Matjani," and fired on me. I fired too. ... In March, 1947, he killed my son--my son was in the field the morning he was killed. Hamit Matjani stopped in front of him and killed him.

... Gani Muhamet Cullaj was wounded. We went there and I asked him, "Who shot you?" He told me, "The shameful criminal Hamit Matjani wounded me. He told me, 'Come here, you dirty Communist,' and fired on me. I pretended to be dead, and then he left." He was wounded twice--one wound in the leg, and the other from here to here. (Witness shows the wounds--Ed.) He lived 3 hours. He told me that Hamit Matjani was with many other criminals. I have given my son to the Party. I have given to the Party my other son too. I have given my family, and myself to the Party. Long live the Party! (Tremendous applause--Ed.) Long live our dear friend Enver Hoxha! (Tremendous applause--Ed.) Hamit Matjani ... (Several words unintelligible because of tremendous applause--Ed.)

Announcer--Then Rustem Gresa of Gjyzaj Village came to give his testimony.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 31 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

Q--What do you know about Hamit Matjani?

A--Hamit Matjani wounded one of my cousins, Riza Gresa. After 2 months, he killed Ibrahim, my 1-year-old son. When he killed him, Ibrahim told me: "Father, my head is burning." He was very young. The moment Ibrahim was shot his mother went to him. After 24 hours, he died, as he was wounded badly. My wife Esma was present too. My son was wounded in two places.

Q--Do you know anything else?

A--He killed Musa Hasaj and Halil Tapalli for Party reasons. When he killed them, he was ... Isa Toska, (Hin Dan Lleshi), Issa Monastiri ... (Noise in the courtroom--Ed.)

Q--Witness (Bame Hasallaj,) what do you know about Hamit Matjani?

A--Hamit Matjani killed my husband and my sister-in-law, and has done many things to me. Hamit Matjani is a criminal of the people. Long life to our Party (tremendous applause--Ed.) which gave us the chance to try him!

Q--Witness Haki Xhemal Muca.

A--In August 1951 I was going from Yrebinje to the ... fair. We passed the night at the Dushku Tekke. While we were staying there an employee of Gramsh arrived. We went inside the tekke and had our dinner. When we were having our dinner, two people--in uniform--came and presented themselves as members of the security forces. They asked us to go with them. They took us with them and ... when we woke up in the morning ... we learned they were killed by Hamit Matjani and his friends.

Q--Anything else?

A--I have nothing else.

Announcer--After the witnesses, the court interrogated the criminologists. They told the court of their experiments on weapons, footwear, garments, documents, and poison tablets.

President--Shefki Haxhiu.

A--Yes.

Q--Tell us about your experiments.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 32 -

ALBANIA

Apr. 20, 1954

A--Since September (1952), a number of materials have been sent to our laboratory, captured from the members of the group of diversionists headed by Zenel Shehu. The weapons, footwear, and garments were given to me as an expert in such things. On this occasion, I had to give a report on the weapons, production, model, type, caliber, readiness to fire, and if they had been fired. In connection with the footwear and garments, I had to give a report on model and type, and where produced. The materials sent to us for verification were contained in seven packages--six of them contained personal belongings of the six present accused, and the seventh contained one of each of the articles of the materials found

According to regulation, we examined one by one all the materials sent to us for verification, and we reported on these materials. We also drew up a chart with all the characteristics of these materials, which you have seen here in the court.

I will tell you about our conclusion in regard to these materials.

Weapons: The weapons are of four types--machine guns, rifles, pistols, and knives. The machine guns were all of German type, 1940 model, produced in Germany. (There were also some of the 1941, 1942, and 1943 models.) They were 9-millimeter caliber. Our examination of their mechanism proved that they were ready to fire. These arms had been fired--some had been fired and some had not been fired--but they had been fired a long time before we had taken them for examination.

The pistols were of the model--they had no characteristics, meaning model, caliber, place of production, and so forth. But after examining their mechanism, we found that they were parabellums of the German 1905 model.

Some of these weapons had been fired, others had not been fired, and were as produced by the factory, but they too were ready to be used. Hand grenades--explosive bombs--were all British-made hand grenades, produced in 1943. The knives were of two models: One had no identification and is not seen in our country. The other one, according to our examination, is of the British type, produced in England, because they had the mark "made in England." The knives were all of the type used for killing and capable of causing deep wounds.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 33 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

Footwear and Garments--The footwear and garments were of a great number, as we see them here in the court. We took one of each article of the materials handed over to us for examination. The rucksacks are of the type used by the American Army, (although they had no identification marks) because all were removed. Taking into consideration the fact that in Albania we have no such things, and that they had all the characteristics of those standardized in the American Army, we concluded that they were American material.

The parachutes were also of American production, with all their characteristics. Two of them had a mark at the place where the ... of the rifle is made, because they were written in English and had the mark (made in U.S.A.). The raincoats in general had the factory mark written on the buttons in English. After our examination, we concluded that they were produced in the United States in 1951 by the U.S. Rubber Co. According to this mark, and to all the other characteristics, the raincoats too were of American production.

The brown shirts and socks had no identification marks. Their marks were removed in order to hide their identification. But starting with the production material, the way of sewing, and the English letters found in them, which had not been destroyed completely, and according to their relation to the other materials, we concluded that they were of American production.

The (water bottles) which were given to us for examination were similar to those used in the Greek Army. This was verified by the label found inside them which read in Greek: "Military Work Shop, New Academy No. 4, Athens." The water bottles were made in Greece.

The boots had all the characteristics of those used by the American Army. Although most of the shoes had their identification marks removed, in one of those captured in the possession of Zenel Shehu, (we found a mark which shows that they were of American production). Also, according to their form and the way they were made, (it was easy to say) that they were American.

The cotton underwear is of a model and material not made in our country. All of them had their marks but they were removed in order to hide their identification. One of them, captured on Naum Sula, was partially destroyed, and so we could trace a mark written in English (which showed that it was made in the United States). The woolen garments had no marks, but we found one which had a factory mark of U.S. production, as used in the U.S. Army. Taking into consideration that we have none of this woolen tricot in our market, and their marks, we conclude that all these woolen garments are of American production.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 34 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

The field jackets are also of foreign production. These materials had their marks removed like the others. But the one we found on Zenel Shehu bears a mark which says that it is a field jacket of a 1947 type produced by a sportswear company and packed in New York in 1951. All their characteristics show that they are American materials. The khaki woolen trousers are materials used in the American Army. Their marks were destroyed, or covered with ink. One captured in the possession of Naum Sula bears the mark in English: "Military woolen field trousers made in 1951." The gloves were American too. The field glasses and the maps of Southern Albania were of German production. The torches were partially German type and partially American type.

Comrade judges, as a conclusion, the materials captured on the accused were not produced in our country. All of them were made in foreign capitalist countries--for example, America, Germany, England, and Greece.

Q--Neki Ahmeti, (tell us about the documents you have examined.)

A--The authorities had sent a number of documents captured on the group of diversionists headed by the accused Zenel Shehu for examination. These documents are: an identification document, No. 364,449 of the Series Q, which accused Zenel Shehu presented under the name of Hasan Mustaf; the identification papers of the accused Halil Branica, presented under the name of Ahmet Jusufi, one numbered 364,456 of the Series S, and the other numbered 364,506 of the Series Q; Document No. 364,525 of the Series Q, presented by the accused Ahmet Kabashi under the name of Junus Vani;

Also, Document No. 364,461 of the Series Q, presented by the accused Hamit Matjani under the name of Zyber Sefa; Document No. 364,515 of the Series Q, presented by the accused Gani Malushi under the name of Mehmet (Katili); Document No. 364,521 of the Series Q, presented by the accused Naum Sula under the name of Vasil (Stafaja); a document in code form used for radio communication and a documentation in form of biography written by the accused Zenel Shehu.

We had the following items to consider: 1--The seven identifications of the six accused before you are falsified but original; 2--Although the documents bear the seal of the (Tirana command,) they are falsified but original; 3--Although the signature was issued in the name of the Civil Registry employee, they are falsified but original; and 4--Whether the documentation in code captured on the accused Zenel Shehu was written by him or not.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- LL 35 -

ALBANIA
Apr. 20, 1954

With regard to the identification documents, and in order to complete our investigation and to present true facts, we went to the Passport Department of the Ministry of the Interior and consulted the registration files. The conclusion of our work was as follows:

The identification paper with the same number and series as that of the accused Zenel Shehu was delivered by the Tirana ... office to the citizen Zelo Sako of Belena, in Kuvelesh, today a captain in our People's Army. Two identification documents with different series, but with the same numbers, like those in the possession of the accused Halil Branica, were delivered to these citizens: Zenel Agim Kostivari of Skup, living in Tirana; and Ekrem Malufi of Shkoder, living in Shkoder. An identification document with a different series, but with the same number, like the one in the possession of the accused Ahmet Kabashi, was delivered to the citizen (Pali Andresa), living at Gjavor Quarter, in Shkoder. An identification paper with the same series as that of the accused Hamit Vatjani was delivered to the citizen Musa Kuqa. An identification paper of series B with the same number as that of the accused Gani Malushi was delivered to the citizen Ismail Doci, living in Shkoder. An identification paper of the Series B with the same number as that of the accused Naum Sula was delivered by the Civil Registry to the citizen Ammet (Doda) of Shkoder.

(To be continued--Ed.)