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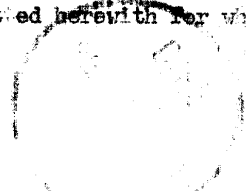
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1. We have recently had translated certain articles which appeared in Albanian newspapers, and which contain biographical data on certain leading Albanians. A copy of these translations is transmitted herewith for whatever informational value these might have,



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**CONFIDENTIAL****NEXHMIJE HOXHA**

Nexhmije (Xhuglini) Hoxha was born in 1921. When she was 16 years old she took part in the clandestine work organized by the Communist Party against Zog's regime. With the occupation of Albania by Fascist Italy she became active in anti-Fascist demonstrations. She was chiefly responsible for turning the Instituti Femnor [The Women's Institute] at Tirana into a center of resistance. She became one of the first militant personalities of the resistance.

After she finished her secondary studies she worked as a teacher, but only for four months, as she was sought by the carabinieri, and in 1942 she was forced to go underground. Upon the formation of the Communist Party she became a member and also a member of the Central Committee of Communist Youth. Her revolutionary activities took her to Tirana as a member of the regional committee of the Communist Party. She took part in the first assembly of the Party at Labinot. During her work at Tirana she was engaged in several activities, but she paid particular attention to the organization and education of the women and girls. In 1942 she took part in the Conference of Labinot, where she was elected a member of the National Council of Liberation. During her work in Tirana she was discovered by the enemy, but she did not fall into their hands. She was sentenced to 12 years in prison by the occupation court. Nevertheless, she did not leave Tirana, but remained at the work assigned to her by the Communist Party.

Toward the end of March 1944 she left Tirana and was assigned by the Central Committee of Communist Youth to the Vlore-Gjinokaster zone, and later on she was sent to the 2d Division and the youth organizations in Central Albania. She took part in the Congress of Permet and later in the first congress of the Youth, where she was elected a member of the Secretariat of the General Youth Council.

On 4 November 1944 she became a member of the founding committee of the first Congress of Women and was elected a member of the Secretariat of the General Council. Later in 1946, at the Second Congress, she was elected president of the women's organization, an office she still holds. She is vice-president of the Association for Cultural Relations between Albania and the USSR and a member of the General Council of the International Federation of Democratic Women. After the liberation of Albania she was elected a member of the executive committee of the Democratic Front. On 7 March 1948 she was elected a representative to the People's Convention.

During the First Congress of the Albanian Labor Party [i.e., the Albanian Communist Party] she was elected a member of the Central Committee of the party.

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**CONFIDENTIAL**Mihal Prifti

Mihal Prifti was born on 25 September 1918 in the town of Gjata, in the district of Gjinokaster. He completed his elementary studies at his native town. When 11 years old, for financial reasons, he left Albania and went to Athens to join his father, who had emigrated there several years before. He took his secondary studies in Greece, and after great difficulty was able to conclude them in 1937. He worked in Greece for two years. In 1939 he registered in the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics of Athens University, but in 1940, because of his family's critical financial situation, returned to Albania. In March 1941 he entered the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Rome, but on June 1941, after the Nazi attack against the Soviet Union, together with many other comrades he returned to Albania. In March 1942 he was appointed professor at the Commercial Institute of Valona. At Valona he worked continuously for the resistance against Fascism.

Upon the formation of the Albanian Communist Party in 1941 he became a member of it. For his work during 1942-1943 he was made Political Secretary of the city of Valona, and at the same time was elected a member of the Anti-Fascist Council of that area. Toward the latter part of 1943 he became a member of the regional committee of the Communist Party. By order of the regional committee of the Communist Party he was sent into the army in December 1943, as a member of the political section of the 1st Brigade. Later on he became acting commissar of the 1st Brigade and referent of the political section of the 1st Division, and after the liberation became Commissar of the 2nd Division with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

In April 1945 he was discharged by the Army and was appointed General Secretary of the Prime Ministry. In April 1947 he was accredited as an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Albania to the USSR, an office which he still retains. He is a member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Labor Party (i.e. the Communist Party).

Karaman Ylli

Karaman Ylli was born on 22 April 1917 in the town of Leshje in the Skrapar district of a wealthy peasant family. His family had taken part in the movement of 1924 and was noted for its democratic feelings. His father was interned by Zog's regime. Ylli finished his elementary studies at Berat, and his secondary studies at the Normal School of Elbasan in 1933. He was appointed a school teacher for one year, then went to France for higher studies. While still in Albania, in 1934 he began to study the works of Karl Marx by himself, and began to hate Zog's regime. During the time he spent in France he was noted for his revolutionary activities. He helped publish the newspaper The People ("Populli") and wrote articles for it. He became a member of the Brotherhood Association of Lyon together with comrade Gogo Nushi, etc., and took an active part in the French labor movement. In 1937 he became a member of the Communist Party of France.

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When he returned to Albania he was appointed to several teaching positions. When Albania was occupied by Italy he was in Berat and took part in the anti-fascist demonstrations. Later on, he became known for his Communist organization work in the district of Berat and for recruiting for armed resistance. He served in the district of Berat as acting commissar. In February 1943 he took part in the conference of the Communist Party for the district of Berat, where he was elected secretary of the regional committee of Berat. He was also elected secretary of the Council of National Liberation of this district.

Karavan Ylli took part in the first conference in Albania of the Albanian Communist Party, held in Labinot. Because of his activity he held several responsible positions in the Army, serving as acting commissar of the Staff of Berat District and later as commissar of the 14th Brigade. After the liberation of Albania he held such positions as director of personnel in the Ministry of Finance and in the office of the Prime Minister, and later was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of Albania to France, an office which he still holds.

He was a member of the Albanian delegation to the UN and representative of the Albanian Government to the International Court at The Hague for the Corfu Channel case. For his work, the First Congress of the Albanian Labor Party elected him a member of the Central Committee.

**ABEDIN SHEHU**

Abedin Shehu was born in Bicaj in the Lume, district in January 1918. He studied at the Lycee in Shkoder, from which he graduated in 1939. He completed his secondary education with great difficulty because of his poor financial situation.

His revolutionary activities began in his classrooms in 1938, when he joined several groups. In 1940 he became a member of the Youth group. In 1942 he ~~was~~ became a member of the Communist Party. In June 1942 he went underground and became a Partisan.

In the beginning of 1943 he became squad commander of the guerrilla company of Cermenike and in March of the same year he was sent by the Communist Party to Lume to organize and mobilize the people of that section for war. He was the organizer of the Lume company and of the Communist activity in that district.

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In September 1943 he was appointed acting commissar of the Lume company, and in the spring of 1944 became acting commissar of the battalion. In September of the same year he became commissar of the 24th Brigade.

He took part in the Conference of Labinot, at which he was elected a member of the National Liberation Council, and in this capacity he took part as a delegate in the Congress of Permet, where again he was elected a member of the General Council of National Liberation.

After the liberation of Albania in 1944, he was appointed political secretary of the regional committee of Kukes, an office which he held till 1946. After this he was transferred to Tirana as director of personnel at the Prime Ministry. In June of the same year he was appointed Deputy Minister of Public Works, an office which he still holds.

On 2 December 1945 he was elected a People's Deputy to the National Convention. At the First Congress of the Albanian Labor Party he was elected a member of the Central Committee of the Party.

#### TEODOR HEBA

Teodor Heba was born in Tirana on 10 June 1914, of a poor artisan's family. He went to elementary school at his native city, and in 1925 went to Rumania, where he completed four years of secondary school and four years of commercial high school.

Before the occupation of Albania by Italy, Teodor Heba took part in the Communist group of Shkoder, in which he worked till the formation of the Albanian Communist Party. In 1941 he became a member of the Albanian Communist Party, took part in the post and telegraphic strike of 1941, was arrested, but was released after 24 hours. For his anti-Fascist work he was arrested in May 1942 and imprisoned for one year. Together with 25 other comrades, he escaped from Jail and fled to the mountains. Then he was sentenced in absentia to 14½ years of prison.

After his jail break he became political commissar of the Cerminika company. Later he went to work with the General Staff, where he worked as a printer and assisted Vasil Shanto in organizing the technical activities of the Albanian Communist Party. He stayed there till the liberation of Albania.

After the liberation of Albania he was appointed director of personnel of the Ministry of Public Works, later director of personnel at the Prime Ministry, general secretary in the Foreign Ministry, political secretary of the Regional Committee of Durres, and later Albanian Minister Plenipotentiary to Bulgaria and Rumania, a post that he still holds.

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He was a member of the delegation of the UN investigating commission for the Greek affair, and later became president of the Albanian delegation to the UN, an office which he still retains. He was elected to the Central Committee of the Party.

MANOL KONOMI

Manol Konomi was born in 1912 in Polican in the Pogoni district of a poor peasant family. He finished his elementary studies in his native town. He is a graduate of the University of Toulouse, France, where he majored in political and economic science. In 1940 he received the Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Perugia, Italy.

He served as acting prosecutor in the city of Korce.

While he was a student in France he kept in contact with the Albanians there who were organizing the resistance against Zog. He joined the National Liberation movement at its beginning and joined the Communist Party in July of 1942. Later he was interned by the Fascists at Porto Romano. With the capitulation of Italy he was freed and returned to Albania where he continued his activity for the National Liberation movement in Korce. At the Fernat Congress he was elected a member of the General Council and was assigned judicial functions in the Anti-Fascist Committee of National Liberation. At Berat in 1944 he was made Minister of Justice in the first democratic government, an office that he still holds. During the election of 2 December 1945 he was elected deputy from Gjinokaster to the Peoples Convention, and since then he has been a member of the Presidium of the Convention.

He is a man of broad culture. Today he is President of the Institute of Sciences.

In the first congress of the Albanian Labor Party he was elected a member of the Central Committee of that Party.

PILLO PERLSTERE

Pillo Perlstere was born in Korce in 1909, of a middle-class city family. He himself was an iron worker. His elementary studies were completed in his native city. He was one of the first revolutionaries of the district of Korce. He took part in the Communist group of Korce beginning in 1932.

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He worked in the Korce group till 1940. After that he went to Tirana, where he collaborated with Enver Hoxha, Koco Tashko, and others working to spread the Communist movement in Albania. Later on, he contributed to the formation of the Communist Party of Albania.

In November 1941 he went underground and later was sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party on various missions, especially to organize Partisan companies in the district of Valona and later in the Korce district. In September 1942 he was sent to the district of Pogradec, where, together with other comrades, he formed the Mokra company and was appointed commissar of this company. In 1943 he took part in the first conference of the Communist Party inside Albania. In November 1943 he became a member of the staff for the district of Korce, and in December of that year was appointed political commissar of the 2nd Battalion of the 4th Brigade. In March 1944 he was appointed commissar of the Korce district, an office he held till the liberation of Albania.

In April 1945 he was discharged from the army and was elected vice-president of the Executive Committee of the district of Korce and chief of the Internal Section. Later on he was put in charge of the Public Works section, and served as health officer in the district of Korce.

He was elected a member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Labor Party.

#### PETRIT DUME

Petrit Dume was born at Erseke, Kolonje, in 1920 of a middle peasant family. He finished elementary school in his native town and went to the Technical School in Korce, where he finished five grades. He left school in 1942 to engage in revolutionary activities. He organized armed resistance in the district of Kolonje, and became the first commander of the first unit that was organized in that area. He became a Communist Youth when the Albanian Communist Youth organization was formed. In September 1943 he became a member of the Albanian Communist Party.

In the beginning he took part in the Partisan company of Kolonje. Since June 1942, he has held several responsible positions in the Army. He served as company commander from the beginning, 1942, and later when this band became a battalion he was made the commander of the "Revenge" battalion. Later he became Deputy Commander of the fourth brigade, later its Commander. After this he became division commander with the rank of lieutenant colonel, which he still holds.

After the liberation of Albania he was sent to the Soviet Union for Military studies. He successfully completed his studies at the Frunze Academy. The First Congress of the Albanian Labor Party elected him a member of its Central Committee.

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NAZI ISLAMI

Miazi Islami was born in 1912 in the town of Salari, in the Tepelens district, of a poor peasant family. He was a laborer and held various jobs as assistant mechanic, assistant conductor, and chauffeur.

His revolutionary activities began in 1935, when he took part in the Fier movement against Zog's regime. As a member of the Communist group of Korce since 1942 he took part in various activities, and upon the formation of the Albanian Communist Party he became a member of it and for a time a member of the Regional Committee of Tirana.

Together with his comrades he engaged in wide activities in the district of Tirana. In January 1942 he was arrested. He was a member of the Communist Party committee for the prison, and together with other companions, organized a prison break. After the jail break he fled to join the Partisan ranks. For this he was sentenced in absentia to 25 years in prison.

He was wounded three times. He served as company commissar, commissar, acting battalion commissar, acting brigade commissar, and acting and full division commissar with the grade of lieutenant colonel. In 1947 he was promoted from director of ATASH to assistant Minister of Transportation in the Ministry of Commerce, and later assistant Minister of Communications and PTT. (Post, Telegraph, and Telephone) in the Ministry of Communications.

The first Congress of the Albanian Labor Party elected him a member of the Central Committee of that Party.

RAMIS ALIA

Ramis Alia was born in Shkoder in October 1925 of a poor city family. He finished his secondary studies at the Lycee of Tirana. In 1942 he joined the Communist Youth in the Lycee. In August 1942 he was arrested by the Fascist police and was kept under arrest for nine days, but was freed because of his youth. In April 1943 he became a member of the Albanian Communist Party. After leaving school he was sent by the Party to the Regional Committee of the Communist Youth of Berat, where as a member and later as organizational secretary of this committee he organized the youth of that area. In March 1944, when the VII Brigade was formed, the Party made him a member of the political section of this brigade. In the First Congress of Communist Youth in August 1944 he was elected a member of the secretariat of the BRASH (Anti-Fascist Union of Albanian Youth) and a kandidat (alternate member) of the Central Committee of Communist Youth. In August he became a member of the political section of the 2nd Division. With the liberation of Albania in November 1944, the Party made him political commissar of the 5th Division with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In this division he fought for the liberation



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of the Yugoslav people in Kosovo, Metohija, and the Sandjak. At the Second Congress of Communist Youth in April 1945 he was elected a member of the secretariat of BRASH and a member of the Central Committee of Albanian Communist Youth. In January 1946 he was appointed organizational secretary of the Central/ Committee of Albania Communist Youth and at the third Youth Congress was elected general secretary of the People's Youth of Albania. In this capacity he continued till February 1948. At this time he was transferred to the Office of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the Albanian Communist Party.

The First Congress of the Albanian Labor Party elected him a member of the Central Committee.

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This document consists of a list of river ships of the Soviet river fleet. The information includes the name and type of ship (cargo, passenger, steam, motor, etc.) the ship line it belongs to, and often the ship captain and/ or the engineering officer. In some cases, the place of identification is given and infrequently, figures on length, beam, draft, horsepower, carrying-capacity, and year built are noted.

The document is in three sections and the ships are listed according to ship line or river system. Accompanying charts give the overall number of ships observed in each ship line or river system according to type ship, region of operation etc.

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