

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

1891-GAOWU

13 August 1952

Subject: QEDimple Committee Interrogation and other Information - BOFIELD

To : Chief, DYClavier  
Washington, D.C.

Info: Chief, DYClavier  
[ ]

Attn: [ ] [ ]

Attn: [ ] [ ]

1. Forwarded under separate cover are five attachments, one is an interrogation and the others contain general information on KMGaahoe conditions and personalities. This information was gathered by the QEDimple Committee.

2. Attachments 1-4 were translated in KMUleer by [ ] [ ]'s staff. Attachment number 5 was translated in LGFlake by [ ] [ ].

[ ] [ ]

Attachments:

5 As described above (s.c.) (Attach.#5 only passed to Rome)

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

Attach. # 1 to 1831-CAGWU

MEMORANDUM

4 August 1952

Subject: Interrogation Conducted by the QKDimple Committee

To : [ ] [ ]

From : [ ] [ ]

On June 1, 1952 Safet Nazarka, son of the late Muharem and Fatime, arrived at QKDimple. He was born in the year 1914 in the village of Helmes of Kolonja. He crossed the border on April 16, 1952. Subject was imprisoned from 1945 to 1950 for having been an anti-Communist.

Nazarka has made the following general statements on the present situation in Albania:

#### I. THE INSIDE POLITICAL SITUATION

1. The most important Communist chiefs in Kolonja are: Mitraq Vodica, Secretary of The Party Committee; Vasil Naci; Qamil Dume, President of the Executive Committee; Capt. Arif Selenica, Chief of Sigurimi and Lt. Tasi Marko, Chief of Police. In this district there are approximately 100 Party members. The above mentioned chiefs are all hated by the people.

2. The Kolonja district has placed its hopes for liberation in the National Committee for a Free Albania and the President of the National Committee; some of its members enjoy a great trust in all the masses. The Western powers and particularly America and England for whom the people have great sympathy and to whom they look for their salvation from the Communist yoke. As far as Greece is concerned the people fear the territorial question and do not trust the Greek overtures. Generally the Russians are hated and considered as the root of all their suffering. Italy is not even discussed in connection with the liberation or future of Albania. The Albanian people wish a democratic Government in which every citizen can enjoy freedom and live without being exploited.

3. I have talked with soldiers about the general situation and they appeared to be dissatisfied. I obtained this information one night when two soldiers visited at our home.

#### II. THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

1. In the Kolonja district the families that can be trusted are as follows: In the village of Helmes; Koci Arif, Nesim Nazarko; in the village of Qafezezi; Haki Nuri, Safet Avdyli, Avdyl Isa and Sadik Shaban; in the village of Kozel; Xhevat Baki, Maliq Estref, Ilmi Bakie, Hamit Hamit, Bejce Boshanji; in the village of Boshanji Bejce Boshanji; in the village of Psari i zi; Zylfo Estrefi.

2. Recently the word spread that Qafezezi and Faik Bato were arrested in the hospital, both are from the village of Qafezezi and their whereabouts are unknown. The authorities have spread the word that Vaiti is lost and that an officer found a man's head and arm in the wood of Balushi village.

3. On September 1951 on my return from Korca, on Qari mountain, I found many packages containing the National Committee for Free Albania newspaper Shiqiperia, at once I picked ten of them up and when I arrived in the village I distributed among my friends upon whom I relied. These newspapers were dropped by airplane.

### III. Against the Resistance

1. The men against the resistance movement in the district of Kolonja are those mentioned above. As much as the detachments are concerned there are none.

2. The Sigurimi informers are Skender Ismaili, Secretary of the Organizata Baze of Helmes; Axhem Bajrami, the mail man; Tefik Sabri, Secretary of the Council; Vangj Miti, Secretary of Qafeze Village Council; Xhafer Qinami local citizen.

All Party members are armed and at night time mount sentry in suspected places.

### IV. Sigurimi Forces

1. In Kolonja the Sigurimi Commander is First Captain Arif Selenica and Chief of Police, Lt. Tasi Marko from Korca, (ex-director of Korca prison and Vlocishti camp). The Sigurimi forces in this district are approximately 30 to 40 persons.

### V. The Army Forces

1. Although I have no knowledge on the army I have had the occasion to discuss with my brother-in-law, Ilmi Baki, from Kozel Village, who was a soldier in reserve until March of the current year, told me that in Korca there is an army division of 30,000 (writers note: this figure is undoubtedly wrong) soldiers. Hilmi also told me that the army at Korca was making fortifications on the mountains of Morava and Bobshtica.

### VI. Communications

1. As far as I know and from talks with Josif Kicen, ex-postman and telegraph employee at Kolonja, all the suspected letters from within as well as those coming from without are controlled by the State Sigurimi organs.

2. All packages arriving from outside Albania are controlled

3. The conversations by phone are permitted but the conversation is taped by the State agents. This procedure is also applied to the telegrams.

4. At Korca I talked with Nuci Mborja who told me that the radios of suspected persons are confiscated and only Communists can listen to broadcasts from abroad.

## VII. Travel

1. In Albania there are no private cars; travelling is very difficult and the people have to wait weeks to travel from one place to the other. The Kulaks and the suspected men (the Prekun) usually find all sorts of obstacles when they have to travel. The documents for travelling are only the army-booklet and the identity document.

2. The identity documents were issued (given) in 1948 and are valuable until an order for their annulment by the government.

3. I have heard nothing about the delivery of new identity documents.

## VIII. The Way of Living

1. In Albania only the lek is in circulation, issued in 1949. No change has been made in the monetary system.

2. All the dressing goods and foodstuffs, without any exception are rationed.

3. It is not easy for the people to find rationed goods, while the Communists obtain them easily as they have access to the cooperatives and State's shops.

4. There are a few farmers who are obliged by their needs to sell their cereals on the black market; but the authorities, informed by their agents, take notes and when they draw the tax plan they charge them with heavier taxes. There is black market, but only by the State in special shops.

In Qafexeni village and at Erseka the State's cooperative sells goods according to the norms applied, i.e., it gives to the concerned not the goods he asks for, but other things and in different sizes, that are of no use to him.

5. All clothing and feedstuff is not to be found.

6. In Albania there is lack of medicines, but the most important needs are the Calcium Sandones, Quinine Ampullae, Vitamins, Calcium Gluconate, aspirins, etc.

## IX. The Collectivization

1. In the district of Kolonja there are no agriculture cooperatives. In March of this year the village of Selenica decided unwillingly to form an agricultural cooperative; in turn the government promised to give them the seeds, but time passed and nothing was done, therefore the farmers did as they had in the past. Such cases have happened in Korca and Dvoran.

2. This year's harvest is predicted to be poor because of lack of rain. The same thing can be said for the Korca district.

#### X. The Escape Route

1. On April 16, 1952 at 12 o'clock I left my home in the village of Helmes, and walking along the Koseli River stopped in the woods of this village until 9 p.m., afterwards walked in the direction of the River Has of Shtika village coming on Qafa e Kasanit Kubele of Gramos, crossed the border line nearby at 12 o'clock midnight, walked down on River Gramos and arrived at the Greek burned village Janotops, where, at 8 o'clock in the morning I turned myself over to the Greek army authorities. The army authorities of the boundary accompanied me up to Ma-naq, where I remained three days, then they took me to Kolloqith. Here I stayed 10 days and from here moved to Kostur where I remained a week and last they transferred me to Salenika. In Salenika I was interrogated by the Americans and two weeks later arrived in Lavrion on the date above signed.

#### Particular Note

The booklets (Triskat) of Front membership are always needed for those who are taken in the service of the State.

Lavrion, June 2, 1952.

Attach. #2 to 1831-CAGWU

MEMORANDUM

9 August 1952

Subject: Information Given to the QKDIMPLE Committee by Ibrahim Rushani from Korce

To:

From:

(Ibrahim Rushani from Korce has previously been interrogated by the QKDIMPLE Committee but has submitted this additional information. Ibrahim Rushani is suspected by the LGFLAKES of being an Albanian agent. He is under LGFLAKE surveillance.)

The Professional Committee (Central Committee of the Professional Unions?) of Albania, in accordance with the Constitution, fixed the rights and duties of the workers as follows:

It has been established that the workers should work eight hours a day (but in reality they work 10 or more hours under the pretext of so called voluntary work without receiving any reward). On Sundays all do voluntary work until 2 P.M. plus the time lost attending daily meetings which have become very annoying and unbearable. The workers who do not attend these meetings are being "unmasked" and in the end they are classified as "enemies" of the regime.

The workers are divided in three categories, which are based on wages: I — 81 Leks; II — 95 Leks; III — 111 Leks. These categories apply to workers performing physical work.

A daily norm has been established for the workers of the above-said categories; but these norms are so high that the greater part of the workers are not in a condition to fulfill them; the result being a wage reduction. As an example, the local building program in Korce where many workers, because of the high norms, are earning only 50 Leks a day.

One of the reasons the norms are not filled is the lack of sufficient food. A workman of the above-said categories receives the following monthly rations:

1. 800 grams of bread daily.
2. 1.500 grams of macaroni of the worst quality (monthly)
3. 700 grams of "salle" (some kind of grease?) (monthly)
4. 4.500 grams of rice or beans (monthly)

5. 750 grams of marmalade (monthly)
6. 500 grams of sugar (monthly)
7. 400 grams of "gjize" ( a sort of salted butter-milk curd) (monthly)

Often sunflower oil is substituted for "Salle". It is impossible to get foodstuffs on the black market or in the Special State shops where the prices are very high. For example, one kilogram of sugar costs 250 Leks. One kilogram of cheese 400 Leks. These prices make it impossible for the workers to purchase foodstuffs on the State black market.

The workers are clad in rags and go barefooted.

The Constitution, which we mentioned above, also refers to the housing problem. The workers of most projects live in horse-stables, straw-huts, and tin can covered barracks. The Communist leaders and their families live in the best palaces of the principal cities of Albania.

Even the workers' insurance is not handled fairly. Just claims are not settled although every worker contributes 3% of his wage for insurance. Kristo Vasili, a mason from Korca who had been a member of the insurance syndicate for the last seven years, became ill due to heavy work and of the insufficient food. He entered the Korca hospital where he remained for 20 days. When he left the hospital, he presented himself to the accounting office of the local building undertaking where he had been working and asked for his wages for the 20 days. He was told that those who do not work have no right to be paid and that any further discussion on this matter was useless.

In May 1951 (at the brick and lime-mortar manufactory of Korca) many workers lost the right to work because they had once been in business, were farmers or had owned property. As an example we may mention the following: The worker, Nesti Gjini from Korca, was fined because he had owned three mules which he used for the transportation of goods and thus earned his living.

The figures presented by the Communists, in regard to the realization of various projects are completely false because the workers never fulfill the assigned norms.

When Ibrahim Rushani was an employee of a local building undertaking he spoke to the workers about the importance of fulfilling their norms. Vangjel Vangjeli, a Party candidate, asked: "Comrade Ibrahim, you, according to the orders received from above, insist on the realization of the plan, but, please tell us, how can you fulfill the State plan without first filling up the stomach? Can't you see that we can not fulfill the norms? Would you say that we do not want to work? No, but we want also to eat and to work 8 hours according to the Constitution and not 10 hours and that with such high norms."

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It is true that the women are allowed to work by the Communist regime, but the responsible Communist officials try to offend their honor. For example, the responsible official for the Korea Trade Division, Raqi Katro, threatens all the girls and women by dismissing them or advancing them, according to his own pleasure. The responsible official of the Labour Division of the Korea Executive Committee, Qani Nevrusi, does not appoint a girl or a woman without having particular interest, and owing to this the said office has become a center of immorality.

Workers by the thousand are lying in the hospitals of Albania; the majority of them are sick with tuberculosis.

Lavrion, 12/6/1952.



Attach. #3 to 1831-CAGWU

MEMORANDUM

12 August 1952

Subject: Additional Information Given to the QKDimple Committee - BQFIEND

To : [ ]

From : [ ]

Following are general statements made by various refugees to the QKDimple Committee:

1. Safet Nasarko, from the village of Helmes in the Kolonje district, states that in the month of June of last year Baba Ilmi Shemberdhenj was sentenced to 15 years but is now dead because of ill treatment. He was one of the pillars of nationalism among the Bektashi clergymen of the Elbasan district. He distinguished himself for his anti-Communist feelings both during the war and after the Communists came into power.

2. Qani Pepellashi, an Albanian emigre presently in the Lavrion camp, received a letter from Mrs. Mynevere Orhani who is living in America in which she enclosed a letter received from her father, Mehmet Rapo, from the village of Helmes of the Kolonje district. The latter wrote his daughter the following exact words: "Wale, I am not well economically, we are in want of bread." In another sentence he writes: "I do not want much, just half a dollar a day from you; no more because otherwise you would find your father younger than when you left."

Mehmet Rapo is a nationalist who was in the ill-famed camp of Vloehisht and also spent a few years in the Korea jail. His family has more than 20 members.

3. Myftar Godo states that in 1951 the Ministry of Justice, because of lack of staff, summoned to Tirana, Anastas Karane, a solicitor from Berat who was then employed at the Valona court of justice and offered him a post in the ministry. The latter at first owing to fear accepted but on his way to the house of his father-in-law, Dhimiter Cilica, where he was staying while in Tirana he suddenly became very thoughtful. As he was walking along he found a broken bottle and drove it into his head at a spot where he had previously been operated on. The passers by who saw him on the ground covered with blood called for the police and he was rushed to the civil hospital. Before dying he said to the doctors and to the Sigurimi authorities who were present that he had committed suicide because he wanted to avoid entering the office which the Ministry of Justice had proposed to him as he believed such a charge would have disgraced him and that although he wished to live to bring up his children he could not betray his own countrymen for Stalin and his Quislings.

4. In the Fieri Executive Committee offices, one of the employees said to his colleagues: "The commander has just received a telegram from Stalin in which he inquires as to how they are getting along with socialism and whether they had possibilities of attaining the goal quickly". Enver answered him: "We have made good progress in this direction because a pregnant woman, while waiting in a queue in front of a Fieri baker's shop, was injured by the crowd who were trying to enter the shop and had to be rushed to the hospital. There after giving birth to a dead child she died." Upon receiving this telegram, Stalin wired to Enver: "In this manner

manner you cannot attain socialism, you need many more dead and killed people and only then you may attain socialism".

5. In 1951 Liri Belishova went to Fieri to give a speech in connection with the People's Courts. When the project directors heard that nobody was going to attend her speech they informed the workers and the employees that they would be fired unless they attended the meeting. The school children were taken to the meeting by force.

At the above mentioned meeting an employee said to a colleague: "Why are you not ashamed of allowing your children to go around wearing wooden shoes?" "You are wrong" answers the other "In order to attain socialism, according to the orders of the Party and of Stalin, I ought to take them off, even the wooden shoes." The majority of the school children in all the towns of Albania go around wearing wooden shoes. The children of the Communists leaders are well dressed and go to school by car.

Attach. #4 to 1831-CAGWU

MEMORANDUM

12 August 1952

**Subject:** Information given to The QKDimple Committee by Ibrahim Rushani on Recruiting and Treatment of Soldiers - BOFIEND

To : [ ]

From : [ ]

As reference on Ibrahim Rushani, please see attachment of #2 of this dispatch.

Ibrahim Rushani from Korce, a former sergeant of the Coastal Artillery Brigade at Durasse, gives the following information in connection with the recruiting and treatment of soldiers in Albania:

1. All the Albanian citizens who reach the age of 20 are called under arms without any consideration as to their health or the fact that they leave their family without any male members to care for them. When they are called under arms they report to the recruiting offices of the various districts; there they remain three days and later are sent to different units in accordance with the plans of the Organisation-Mobilization Division of the Ministry of Defense. The young men remain about ten days with these temporary units and during this period they receive just a little bread and nobody cares about their accommodations. It is this period that the commanders make a selection according to the recommendations they have received. The faithful elements remain in the various instruction centers, the others are assigned to the smaller dependent units. The following are preferred at the instruction centers:

- a. Those who are Party members or Party candidates.
- b. Those who have or have had some family member in the Army or have collaborated with the National Liberation Movement.
- c. Those who issue from the poor class or have had some schooling but this condition does not make much difference.

The sons of the families which once had been rich, those who have been against the Communist Party are purposely being sent to the far off units and in the inaccessible places where they cannot meet relatives. Their correspondence opened for censorship and they are constantly watched by the Party organization of their unit.

Before leaving for these units, the soldiers receive their uniforms, even here a difference is made, the faithful get new uniforms while the sons of the Kulaks or merchants get old uniforms.

The Party (basic) organizations keep special records of all the suspected men and through their spying net they watch their behavior and the discontent which they may be showing. In every unit more than 35% of the soldiers are in the suspected category, there are also those who because of fear say nothing but who are completely discontented. Hundreds of men fall in the latter category.

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On August 15, 1950 the command of the Coastal Artillery Brigade in Durazzo sent 22 men to the labor battalion. Ibrahim Rushani states that he accompanied these soldiers and that on the way he had the opportunity to talk with them. They opened their hearts to him and expressed their discontent. Particularly Pandi Khoxhi from Korce, who said he knew Ibrahim Rushani and therefore would speak freely. He said that the Sigurimi of the brigade had asked the group to collaborate with them in order to spy upon our companions but they had refused and therefore must suffer but they considered it an honor. The Coastal Brigade send 7 or 8 men to the labor battalion for punishment every month.

In July of 1950 a soldier from the Fieri district called Sadik, because of discontent against the regime set fire to the Sazan woods so that the munition dumps which are located in the woods would explode. The fire was immediately put out and the responsible soldier arrested and put in jail where he is still waiting to be court martialed.

In November of 1949, within the Sazan group, a small group of soldiers formed a circle; they use to write on the walls slogans against Enver and the Party. These elements were organizing themselves with the purpose of eliminating the staff of the Sazan group and then escaping to Italy. They were detected and arrested, the initiator of this action was Sergeant Prenk Ndue Gjergji from the Scutari Mountains, he was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment and the others were sentenced from 7 to 22 years.

In the Army the treatment is not the same for all, particularly some Communist doctors do not bother at all about those soldiers who are not Party members. For example, a sergeant became very ill but Dr Bilbili, the brigade's doctor did not take any interest in the case and the poor man died. The doctor used to visit the families of the officers and to make private visits. This doctor enjoyed the Party's confidence and therefore did not care very much about his duty; at the same time, being a Communist, he was devoid of any human feeling.

The families of the soldiers who have nobody who is able to help them are not given any aid. For example, the soldier Rexhep Haruni, from Fieri village, who was serving with the coastal brigade in Durazzo left at home 6 members of his family in complete distress. His wife wrote him that of the two oxen they had she was obliged to sell one to fulfill the taxes which she was supposed to meet in the same measure as when her husband was at home, the other oxen she had to sell to feed the children. Such cases happen by the hundreds and the thousands in Albania.

Besides the moral and physical sufferings of the soldiers they are discharged without clothing and must walk home almost unclothed and barefooted. In the winter of 1950 a few soldiers from Elbasan were discharged in Leskovik, while walking home, on the Qare mountains near Kolonje, two of them were torn to pieces by the wolves and another died of exposure.

## II. The political Education of the Soldiers

The soldiers must regularly attend the daily political courses which are being held in every unit. During these courses the Anglo-American policy and foreign activities are being offended. At these courses the soldiers very often ask questions as to why the western countries allow the Communist parties. The Commissars answer that this is so, not because of freedom but because the western powers see this as an opportunity for them selves and nothing else.

## SECURITY INFORMATION

Attachment #5 to 1831-GAGW

MEMORANDUM

13 August 1952

**Subject:** Biographic Information on Captain Come Pashko Vodice - given by Skender Dume - BGFRIEND

**To :** ( )

**From :** ( )

Following is biographic information, submitted by Skender Dume, on Captain Come Pashko Vodice and his associates:

Come Pashko Vodice is from the town of Vodice, sub prefecture of Kolonja, the son of Kozmo Pashko, nephew of Archbishop Paisi Vodice, first cousin of Vice Minister Josif Pashkos, born in the town of Vodice; he is 42 years old.

The above mentioned has completed only four years of elementary school in the town of his birth. He has been a ruffian in Erseke and spent some time with Cale Pashkos, the shoemaker, and also sometime with the militeer, Jorgji Nicos, in the town Shtike of Kolonja.

In his hometown he is considered, by all the villagers, as a bad element and very immoral. One characteristic of this person is habitual stealing. He was caught hundreds of times stealing chickens and clothes from the homes of the villagers. The Tendameri authorities had him under surveillance at all times. They also had him on their list of vagabonds.

During the Italian occupation he and his friend Jorgji Nicos worked with the corporal of the guard of finance in Erseke which had something to do with the war destruction problem after the Italo-Greece war. They took many bribes from the villagers, lying to them, making them believe that after the reconstruction they would be repaid, by the Italians. The store of Vodice and Nicos was the headquarters for all the corporals' verbal declarations.

His cousin, Josif Pashkos, who has endeavored to improve conditions in this area for the Communist Party, has never had any success, because during the war he never fired one shot against the occupiers.

After the State was in the hands of the communist clique, Come Vodice was named Chief of Interior of the Executive Committee in Kolonja, he held the grade of Sgt.-Major. He held this position until 1948 when he was transferred to Berat as a person of Koci Koxe.

In 1945 he was chosen as an attorney at a military court in Kolonja. At his own request 55 people in Kolonja and Leskovik were sentenced to death and 150 were sentenced to various prison terms. During the court session, on the orders of Josif Pashkos, he prevented many people from appearing as defense witnesses. As in the case of Neim Shashon, a 70 year old man, the witnesses were sent to jail because they did not give the proper evidence.

With the support of his agents, lawyer Serefin Kristo from Rehove, Cale Pashko from Vodice and Jani Shalesi from the town of Shales, he took hundreds of

... of gold pounds as bribes from the families of those in court with the promise that they would be saved from death or jail. He lied but kept the money.

It is impossible to forget the wrong which he did to a member of a business family. He took 375 gold pounds to save the life of the business man but instead he convicted the man and had him executed, plus the money he took the dead man's watch which he carried and still carries.

After executions Vodice ordered that the dead should not be buried deep, this disgrace happened to many patriots such as Qani Tarje, Capt. Qemal Durin, 20 year old Lille Risa Gostivisht, and many others, their heads and arms have been found by dogs and drag in the streets of Kolenja. A young girl found the arm of her father which the dogs had dug up, she asked the authorities if she could bury it where the rest of the body was buried but Capt. Vodice refused permission.

In 1949 Vodice was transferred to Kolenja again and carried out his duties until February 1951, from Kolenja he went to Moscow. After a year of studying in Moscow he returned to Albania and is now serving with the Ministry of Interior.

Aside from the three agents mentioned above, this person enlarged his spy ring by adding Shasho Kodragin, Biti Hasane Selenicer and Ishafer Hasim dhe and Abash Sule from the town of Qanam. He used these agents in such a manner that they damaged the honorable people and the patriots of the district.

All local authorities were under surveillance by him and any named job in their branch could not be done if he did not like it. As a believer in Josif Pashkos, Vodice was sent to Kolenja to control the movements of the people and to crush the Nationalists. The bribes he accepted he shared with Josif Pashkos and Archbishop Paisi Vodice who is his uncle.

Lavrion 27/6/952