CONTROL/
US OFFICIALS ONLY

CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT [redacted] 50X1-HUM

CD NO. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Albania

SUBJECT Economic - Industry, metallurgy, power, production [redacted]

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 7 Nov 1952 50X1-HUM

NO. OF PAGES 14

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

[redacted] 50X1-HUM

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION ON ALBANIA

[redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] organizational [redacted] information on the Ministry of Industry and limited information on the extractive industries of Albania and the electric power supply of Tirana. The bulk of the report is devoted to a description and sketches of the Enver Hoxha Machine Works, giving details on organization, production, equipment, security, manpower, raw material, power supply, etc.

[redacted] 50X1-HUM

Ministry of Industry

The Albanian Ministry of Industry (Ministerija e Industris) has three general administrations called "dege" (branches): Dega Mekanika -- the general administration for the machine industry; Dega Elektrika -- the general administration for the electrical industry; and Dega Ushqimore -- the general administration for the food industry.

The highest officers of the Ministry of Industry are the minister and three deputy ministers, who are to be distinguished from the heads of the three branches mentioned above.

CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION									
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI											

50X1-HUM

The Minister of Industry is Hadi Carcani

50X1-HUM

He is a member of the Central Committee of the Albanian Communist Party. He became minister in March or April 1951. Previously, he was the private secretary to Enver Hoxha. He belongs to the governing body of the Communist Party but is a "dark horse." In fact, he was not known in political circles until he was appointed minister. Even his position in the Central Committee was little known.

50X1-HUM

One of his deputy ministers is named Xhafer (lnu).

The head of the Dega Mekanika is Medi Axhemi

50X1-HUM

Until 20 January or 20 February 1951, the head of the Dega Elektrika was Engineer Xhepa (lnu). He is now in prison serving a sentence connected with his changes of political opinion.

50X1-HUM

Mining Industries

1. Chromium

No data is known on extraction of chromium in Puke-Drenove in the present stage of exploitation. Sixty percent more ore is said to be mined now than before the war. The percentage of pure chromium is high. The raw ore, exported mainly to Czechoslovakia, constitutes one of the main assets in the Albanian economic and commercial balance sheet.

2. Iron

The type of iron-ore deposits in Drenove (Korce)-Puke is not known. Exploitation has not begun but is included in the 1951 - 1955 industrialization plan. The ore will be processed in the country.

3. Bitumen

Exact information on bitumen in Selenice is unavailable. It is known, however, that almost the whole Albanian output is exported to the USSR and Satellites and that the quality is excellent. Refineries and processing plants are being enlarged. The furnaces are being built by the Enver Hoxha Machine Works.

Electric Power Supply of Tirana

The present sources of energy for the city of Tirana are:

1. The Lenin Hydroelectric Station (at Selite) -- One 2,500-kilowatt turbine is operating; the second 2,500-kilowatt turbine will be put in operation before the end of 1952, making a total of 5,000 kilowatts.

2. The Stalin Thermoelectric Station (in the Stalin Textile Enterprise) -- This station will have two steam turbines with a total capacity of 5,000 kilowatts in operation in March or April 1952.

3. Two Old Thermoelectric Stations -- The smaller of the two, which formerly belonged to the dissolved Italo-Albanian company, Sesa, is being dismantled. It no longer produces electric power, but will be used as a transformer installation. The larger is still in operation, but will be dismantled as soon as the Stalin Thermoelectric Station and the second turbine at Selite are put in operation (about the end of 1952).

By the beginning of 1953, the new Stalin and Lenin electric power plants will have a total capacity of 10,000 kilowatts, which is considered sufficient for domestic consumption, as well as for the consumption of existing plants, and for the plants to be built in the Tirana area under the Five-Year Industrialization Plan. Present consumption, including that of the Stalin Textile Enterprise, is about 3,000 kilowatts.

Materials salvaged from the two old thermoelectric stations mentioned above will be used to enlarge existing stations in other cities. It is planned to finish work on some of these stations at unspecified localities during 1953.

Enver Hoxha Machine Works

1. General Information

The works is located about 1,500 meters southwest of Skanderbeg Square, on the Ndroq-Durres road, in Tirana (see Sketch No 1 for location and Sketch No 2 for the installations of the works). The works is the largest and, in fact, the only works of this type in Albania. It is subordinate to the Dega Mekanika of the Ministry of Industry.

Officially, the works is called the Uzina Enver Hoxha, Ndermarrja Shtetnore (Enver Hoxha Works, State Enterprise) but usually simply by the designation of Enver Works.

The Enver Works in its present form was opened on 8 November 1948 by Minister Tuk Jakova. The Enver Works was built on the foundations for a large machine works laid by the Fiat Company in 1946. Building was suspended during the war but resumed in 1946, with the Albanian government in charge, according to the original Italian plans. Only one fourth of the total unit is finished, but completion is expected by the end of the 1951 - 1955 plan. The second quarter of the Enver Works, beside the present unit, should be finished by 1952.

At a conference held on 6 November 1951, Fiqeret Shehu, secretary of the Workers Party for the environs of Tirana and the wife of Mehmet Shehu, stated that, under the Five-Year Plan, a blast furnace for steel production was to be installed. The furnace would use Albanian iron ores for which geological and mineralogical surveys and drilling were in progress.

The Enver Works is guarded by a police detail of seven men and a chief. The police are in uniform and armed with Italian rifles and revolvers. Although they belong to the police force, they are administratively under the Enver Works. For guard duty, they are responsible to both the Enver Works' manager and the chief of the Tirana police.

The Enver Works covers an area of about 160,000 square meters, forming a square with sides about 400 meters long. The north side runs along the Tirana-Ndroq-Durres road. It is fenced in by a brick wall about 80 centimeters

high, surmounted by a 2.5-meter wire mesh. The west and south sides have only a wire net fence, 2.5 meters in height. The east side adjoins the army commissariat of Tirana and is separated from it by a brick wall 1.5 meters high.

The Enver Works employs about 500-550 persons, both men and women. The technical and administrative staff accounts for about 30 of this number, the specialists for a dozen or so, and the remainder are ordinary workers. As far as possible, the government employs Italian specialists. Because of the shortage of competent Albanian technicians, Soviet and Czechoslovak engineers have been brought to Tirana on one- or 2-year contracts.

2. Managing and Technical-Administrative Staffs

Manager Artion Spartak is a native of southern Albania.

The manager's staff consists of a secretary and a typist.

The assistant manager is Ferid Luka. Among other duties, he provides the raw materials requested by the Office of Projects and Planning. He is personally responsible for political activities in the office. He is the head of the political office, with the duties of a political commissar.

The technical manager staff consists of two persons. The manager of the technical branch is the chief engineer for the whole establishment. This post is now vacant. Until October 1951, it was held by Ivan Sallov, a Soviet engineer, who returned to the USSR on the expiration of his 2-year contract. Under him comes a metallurgical engineer for management of the foundry. This post is also vacant. Until 10 or 15 December 1951, it was held by a Soviet engineer who returned to the USSR at the expiration of his one-year contract.

A Czech from the Skoda firm at Prague was engaged as metallurgical engineer in summer 1951 on a one-year contract. He will leave on expiration of the contract.

The planning office consists of a chief and four employees. The chief is Dimitri Ridulli, choir master in the Orthodox Church at Tirana, and not a Communist.

In accordance with the directives of the Ministry of Industry, the planning office draws up an annual production plan with the assistance of the chief engineer. This plan is divided into monthly plans, sent to the production office, and thence to the proper units. It is then subdivided into fortnightly and weekly plans and then issued to units and individuals in the form of daily norms.

The administrative office consists of a chief, four employees (including one woman), and a cashier. It is in charge of the administrative side of personnel work and also of management expenses.

50X1-HUM

The production office consists of a chief and eight employees, including clerks and technicians. It is divided into technical, technological, and planning offices.

The head of the production office is Koce Caci a native of the Permet region.

50X1-HUM

One of Caci's sisters, Lefteria Caci, is the head of the union office at the Enver Works (internal section of the federated unions). Caci has a secretary for his own use.

The technical office consists of a director and two designers. The director, Zydi Juma, a non-Communist, is an industrial expert. One designer is an expert, the other is still a boy. The office makes the drawings and gives figures and technical measurements for the plans drawn up by the planning office.

50X1-HUM

The duties of the technological office are to study the plans drawn by the technical office and to indicate the methods of procedure, materials required, and time of execution.

The planning office has a head and a clerk. The head is Lore Biduci, who is not a Communist. He attended but did not finish courses at the Italian technical schools in Tirana. The office is in charge of receiving orders and drawing up contracts either for the ministries, with private individuals, or with other nationalized industries.

The personnel office has just one man, the head. He borrows the typist and secretary of the administrative office when needed.

The shipping office head is a woman, a party member. She has one clerk. The office receives the finished products and sends them to the consignees.

The testing office head is Riza Bermena, about 30, a Moslem, party member, and a native of Tirana. There are five examiners, one a woman. The office is equipped with an appliance for testing tensile strength and hardness, as well as having various precision instruments.

The head of the warehouses is a party member. There are four porters. Administratively, this organization is attached to the administrative office, otherwise it is responsible to the assistant manager. All units of the Enver Works obtain necessary supplies here. Equipment includes a stationary, 3-ton electric hoist.

The union office is directed by Lefteria Caci, assisted by an elected commission of workers in the Enver Works. She was appointed by the directors of the central office of the Albanian federated unions and is paid a regular salary by the directors' board. The office has none of the functions of unions under a free government. Its duties are administrative and executive: workers qualifications, moral and physical assistance, sanitary inspections, medical supplies, sports, educational courses, annual vacations for workers, choice of deserving workers to be sent to vacation resorts, and treatment for the needy who are outstanding in political matters and production.

The political office of the Enver Works, directs and controls all political manifestations of the staff and workers. It is headed by Ferid Luka, assisted by Artion Spartak, Koco Strakoco, Khelal Cytesa, Lefteria Caci, and a foundry worker.

3. Industrial Shops

The turners' shop is equipped with 74 lathes, mostly horizontal (25 of them are in excellent condition, and the rest are old, in some cases, out of commission), 12 turret lathes, half of them out of condition for service; 2 vertical lathes; 2 screw-cutting machines; 5 circular saws of various types; and 4 horizontal frame saws.

The large saws can process pieces up to 1,000 millimeters in diameter; the medium lathes, pieces with a diameter of 150-300; and the small lathes, pieces with a maximum diameter of 150 millimeters.

Except for a few old and seldom-used machines, the lathes turn out a good quality and a good quantity of work.

The personnel consists of a foreman, two assistants, and about 200 men, making two men for each machine in operation.

The foreman is Khelal Cytesa, 29 or 30 years old, a native of Korcane, a Moslem, enrolled in the Communist Party, and a member of the political office of the Enver Works. His duties are political and administrative. He has little technical ability.

His assistants are Ali Kraja, 26 or 27, a native of Shkoder (Scutari), a Moslem, and a fanatical Communist; and Dmitri Anxhari of Tirana, 21 or 22, a member of the Communist Youth organization.

There are two 8-hour shifts, each under one of the assistant foremen.

The workers are divided into ten brigades, which are assigned to various jobs, such as making aluminum pistons, screws, journals, and axles and gears for various motor vehicles and industrial purposes. The workers are not sufficiently trained, and hence, although they have adequate equipment, there is a high percentage of rejects.

The milling, planing, and grinding shop is divided into four sections for milling, planing, grinding, and filing, respectively. The milling section works mainly on gears. It is equipped with 16 milling cutters, including German, Soviet, and Italian makes. Eight of them are old. One vertical milling cutter is especially mentioned as being of good quality.

The grinding section grinds gears, axles, transmission shafts, holes, pistons, etc. It is equipped with 11 grinders, including four of US make. Four are old and not much, if any, use. Three of the grinders are vertical, with magnetic plates.

50X1-HUM

The planing section is equipped with two old planing machines, one with a 1.5-meter, the other with a 3-meter bench.

The filing section has one Soviet file with a 60-centimeter cutting edge, a German file with a 30-centimeter cutting edge, and two old-type German files.

There are 20 workmen employed under a foreman, Kilija Margariti, a non-Communist.

50X1-HUM

The adjusting unit consists of a head and about 30 workers. The head is Dmitri Ciro, a non-Communist

50X1-HUM

The equipment includes three radial drilling machines, with arms of different lengths and drills for various sizes of holes; three pillar drills, two for 20-millimeter holes (diameter) and one for 30-centimeter holes; one combination shearing and pressing machine for cutting cold metal up to 10 millimeters in thickness and 30 millimeters in diameter; three presses for cold stamping (only two are in operation; the useful pressure developed is said to be about 100-120 kilograms per square centimeter), used only for small work; and five work benches, with six vises per bench.

The unit also has nine emery wheels and seven tool-grinding machines installed in other sections.

There is only one 8-hour shift. The number of workers is variable because of the number of apprentices who learn the trade and are then transferred elsewhere in the Enver Works or to other establishments.

The forge unit consists of a foreman and 25 or 30 workers. The foreman is Nikola Bonci, 50 or 55, a White Russian who has been in Albania for more than 20 years and is an Albanian citizen. He attended Russian industrial schools and worked in French industrial firms. He speaks Russian, Italian, French, and Albanian.

There are two 8-hour work shifts. The section has the following equipment: four old-type hammers and one recent Soviet hammer, all but one operated by motors, with different heads and strokes; three German reverbatory furnaces, inside capacity 60 square centimeters, maximum 1,200 degrees centigrade; one naphtha case-hardening furnace, also used for tempering; two horizontal presses, expected to be in operation next March; one cold strip mill for maximum thickness of 5 millimeters, useful cutting edge about 150 centimeters; one circular saw for sheet metal up to 300 millimeters in thickness; one shearing machine for sheet metal with a maximum thickness of 10 millimeters; one pillar drill for holes up to 30 centimeters in diameter; one adjusting bench with 6 vises; five forges, 1.20 square meters each, with one electrically operated blower for all five; two electric steel-tempering furnaces, not yet in use because the pyrometers, ordered from the USSR, have not arrived; and two hand-operated cranes.

The foundry unit consists of a foreman and about 120 workers, including ten women. The foreman is Vangel Peristeri

50X1-HUM

There are two 8-hour work shifts in the foundry unit. Its equipment includes the following: three cupola-type furnaces of different capacities (one German, two Italian); two earth crushers for the stamping machines; one mechanical sieve for earth; two presses (one hydraulic) to compress earth for molds, in course of installation; one air compressor, in course of assembly, to clean fused pieces; four coke-burning furnaces for crucibles to melt aluminum and bronze, capacity about 100 kilograms; two electrical overhead cranes, serving the cupola furnaces (the newer crane will also serve another furnace soon to be installed); two hand-operated cranes to serve the four above-mentioned crucibles; and one electric hoist, 1.5-ton capacity, outside, for loading cupola furnaces.

The template unit consists of a foreman and 13 workers (one a woman). The foreman is Temin (lnu)

There is only one 8-hour work shift. The templates are made of wood. The unit's equipment includes the following: two lathes for wood; one band saw; one combination machine with a circular saw and a milling cutter for wood; and four work benches.

The electrical unit consists of a foreman and six workers. It services and repairs all installations and electric motors in the Enver Works but does not manufacture any electrical goods. The foreman is Nike Laci, 25 or 30, a native of Korce. He was such an active Communist during the Italian occupation that he was given a prison sentence by the Italian Tribunal at Tirana. He was expelled from the Albanian Communist Party as a dissident early in 1949. Formerly, he was an electrician at the telephone and telegraph exchange in Tirana. During the Communist regime, but before his expulsion, he became a telecommunications inspector in the telecommunications section of the Ministry of Industry (this section was later made independent and became the present Ministry of Telecommunications). He was a lieutenant in the Albanian Army of Liberation and a second lieutenant in the Italian Engineer Corps, serving in Italian units stationed in Albania. He is intelligent and capable, as well as a good technical electrician. He knows radio engineering and radio telegraphy and is also a good radio telegrapher.

The overhaul unit consists of a foreman and about 20 workers. It overhauls and services all works machinery. As the workers in this section are often transferred from one section to another, the number of workers is variable. The foreman, Koce Strakoco, is a member of the Communist Party. He speaks Italian. He was formerly manager of the Enver Works but was replaced by Artion Spartak.

4. Production

The data given below refers to the various units and brigades noted. Unless otherwise stated, the figures refer to the monthly average for 1951.

a. Turners' Shop

(1) The aluminum piston brigade manufactured 400 motor vehicle pistons with a diameter of 60-120 millimeters. Types of cars for which pistons are made include Fiat 1100 and jeep types; Fiat 634; OM, 60-120 horsepower; Praha; 3-ton ZIS; 4-ton Studebaker; 5-6 ton Tatra; 3-ton Berlet, Renault, and Ford; Chevrolet; and 100-horsepower (?) caterpillar tractors.

(2) The bolt and nut brigade manufactured 3,000 bolts and nuts with a length of 50-1,000 millimeters for wooden or iron construction work.

(3) The journal brigade manufactured about 2,000 journals mostly for automobile engines, of various lengths and various alloys. The alloys are produced at the Enver Works.

(4) The gear and axle brigade manufactures mostly spare parts for gear boxes of the cars listed above. Production is restricted to toothed, worm, and bevel gears, axles, and axle shafts (not including differentials and their parts). The average piece production for gears of different types is 200; and of axles and axle-shafts, 400.

(5) The miscellaneous production brigade manufactures pulleys, axles for industrial uses, transmission shafts, wheels for plows, axles, wheels and bearings for Decauville cars, and piston pins for industrial motors. The brigade also makes the wheels and bearings for the Valona-Selenice line, which transports bitumen to the embarcation port. Exact production figures are impossible to determine, since production of so many small items varies considerably, but the average production of this unit is about 20 percent of the whole turners' shop.

(6) The industrial production brigade manufactures Tosi-type diesel engine fuel pumps for the Kucove oil fields. Two such pumps were made in 1952 and four more are called for in the 1952 plan. It also makes pistons for Soviet CTZ /STZ?/ 80-horsepower farm tractors, 112 millimeters in diameter and 135-140 millimeters in length. About 30 pistons are produced each month. Cast-iron pistons for diesel engines used in electric power stations or industry are also made. They are 200-400 millimeters in diameter and 250-1,000 millimeters in length. The monthly average output is 15 pistons. Cast-iron walls for the above pistons are made at a rate of about 15 per month. Pistons and walls are made especially for the following types of diesel engines in use in Albania: Tosi types H, G.4, L, Q.2, and Q.1 (of the Tosi Lumber Establishment). Pistons and walls are also made for both the German and Soviet Mann engines (German and Soviet factories in East Germany) and engines of the following manufacture: Deutsch, Deutschgewerk (factory at Kiel), Graz, San Giorgio (factory at Genoa), Modak (Krupp Works), Bikey /Buick?/ (US, supplied by UNRRA), and Kirov (new Soviet type).

(7) The brigade for making piston rings for motor vehicle pistons manufactures rings for the pistons produced by the aluminum piston brigade. Usually, there are 12 rings for each finished piston; the monthly average is 4,800 rings.

(8) The brigade for making rings for industrial uses manufactures rings for pistons made by the industrial production section. Usually there are 40 rings for each finished piston. Since the average production of pistons is 45 per month, the piston rings for industrial diesel engines would average 1,800.

(9) The turret lathe brigade manufactures pins for aluminum pistons for the engines and motors listed above. A total of 1,200 pieces were produced; [illegible] for tractor treads, bushings for leaf springs and supports for [illegible] were also made by this brigade at the rate of 600 pieces; and further, bo[illegible] and nuts for plows. Diameter of bolts, 9.5-15.6; length, 35-37 millimeters; and 5,000 in all.

(10) The special section was inaugurated in 1948 by an Italian, [illegible] Mario Massarini, [illegible] research and experiment on the Bosch-type of pump chamber for fuel pumps of t[illegible] and tractors, making use of used materials. Massarini obtained satisfactory results, considering the scarcity of such devices in Albania and the need for mechanization. But these pump chambers were never produced systematically. It seems that the special section, now engaged in ordinary mechanical production, will resume the original research plan. It will be directed by a foreign specialist or by an Albanian trained in the USSR or in Czechoslovakia.

b. Milling, Planing and Grinding Shop

This shop finishes the pieces produced by the turners' shop and the adjusting unit. Its output is limited by the output of these two units.

c. Adjusting Unit

It assembles plows with a single share, drawn by animals. The parts are made by the forge unit and the lathe shop. The plows are copied from a US model supplied by UNRRA. The plow share is about 25 centimeters in height and about 50 centimeters in length. About 600 plows are finished a month. The unit also finishes the products of other shops.

d. Forge Unit

Axles, gears, farm utensils (hatchets, hammers, hoes, pick axes, etc.), and other simple tools and machinery are forged by this unit. In all, it produces about 20 quintals of small pieces per month. A special branch of the forge unit makes all the metal parts of plows. The monthly production covers the metal parts for 600 plows.

e. Foundry Unit

(1) Cast iron -- Forty to sixty quintals a month (virgin iron) are produced. Something is done every 3 days, alternating the furnaces. The castings are divided into large and small pieces. Small pieces include rings, pistons and walls for diesels, and various types of castings. The large pieces are mainly furnaces for copper ores. Only four of these furnaces were cast in 1951 for the Albanian copper industry (Krubig mines). Furnaces for smelting bituminous minerals for the Albanian industries at Selenice are also cast. An average of four a month was produced in 1951 and the same number is expected under the 1952 production plan.

(2) Aluminum -- The unit furnishes the aluminum pieces for processing by the aluminum piston brigade of the turners' shop. The monthly quantity is equal to the number of finished pistons plus 10 percent of rejects due to defects in fusing.

(3) Bronze -- The unit supplies pieces for the journal box brigade of the turners' shop. The number of pieces is equal to the number of finished pieces plus 10 percent of rejects due to defects in fusing.

Various other articles of bronze and aluminum are also fused. In general, the bronze items amount to about 30 percent of the total number of journals, and the aluminum pieces amount to 20 percent of the total production of aluminum pistons. Some of the products in bronze and aluminum are finished in other units of the Enver Works, while still others are delivered to other national industries in a rough state.

The output of the Enver Works in forging and smelting, as well as in processing and finishing, suffers greatly from the lack of training and the offhand methods of the specialized workers. Rejects in smelting and processing average 25 percent of the total output. At certain periods and in certain branches, it even reaches 50 percent (the source cannot give exact data). Even finished products which have been tested and declared perfect develop defects when used and need frequent retouching and remaking.

The entire production of the Enver Works is for domestic use. It is not possible to distinguish between products for civilian and military use, because, besides the products delivered to nationalized industries, there are the direct orders from the Ministries of Industry and Transportation, which might be intended for military purposes without the knowledge of the Enver Works.

The Albanian military services have their own small workshops for servicing and for minor repairs. It is rare that they apply directly to the Enver Works, because the USSR supplies the armed forces with spare parts for weapons and motor parts made in the USSR. Only once in 1951 did the Enver Works make the shaft of the back pair of cog wheels for a Soviet-built tank. And on this occasion, the work was done according to plan and under the direction of a Soviet military inspector.

5. Power Sources

The machinery of the entire Enver Works is electrically operated. The establishment does not have its own electric power plant. The current is supplied by the municipal network of Tirana. The three-phase current enters the establishment with a power of 5,200 watts. It is reduced in two transformer installations with a total of five transformers. The equipment of the two installations is composed of the following: two transformers of 100 kilowatts each; one transformer of 100 kilowatts; a switchboard, measuring instruments, and low-voltage, hand-operated switches (the current is reduced in three phases of 380 volts for the motors of machinery, plus one neutral phase of 220 volts for illumination); two transformers of 50 kilowatts each; and switches, valves, and meters (the second installation supplies current only for the motors of machinery in the foundry and forge units).

6. Raw Materials

Almost all the raw materials used in the Enver Works are supplied by the USSR. Only a small part comes from Czechoslovakia.

The USSR supplies the establishment with coke; aluminum in ingots; bronze, drawn or in ingots; virgin cast iron; chrome-nickel steel; carbon steel; hexagonal steel for bolts and nuts; high-speed steel; and "widio" steel /perhaps error for Widia?/. From trademarks and invoices, it has been possible to find the following markings stamped on the raw metal materials supplied to the Enver Works by Soviet enterprises:

K.Y. 8 A -- a special vanadium steel for fuel pumps

40 -- a tempered steel, supplied in large quantities for ordinary use

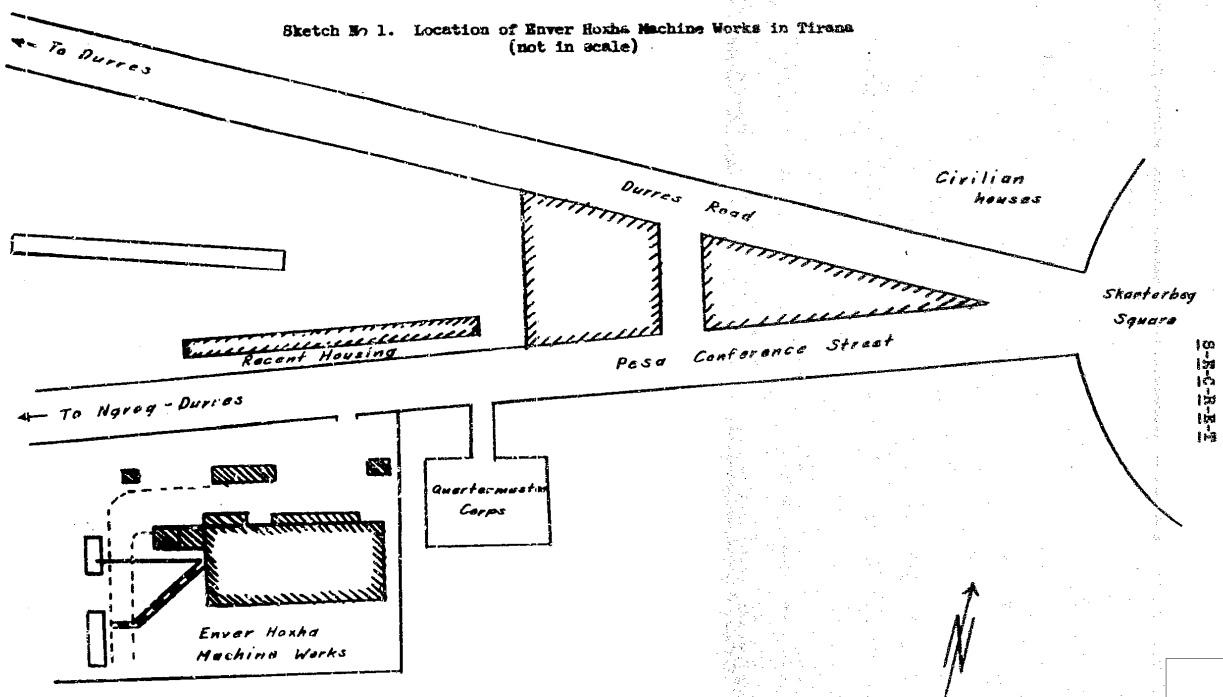
5 -- a soft steel with a high carbon content, not suitable for hardening in water

80 -- tempered steel

C.25 -- chrome-nickel steel for motor vehicle valves

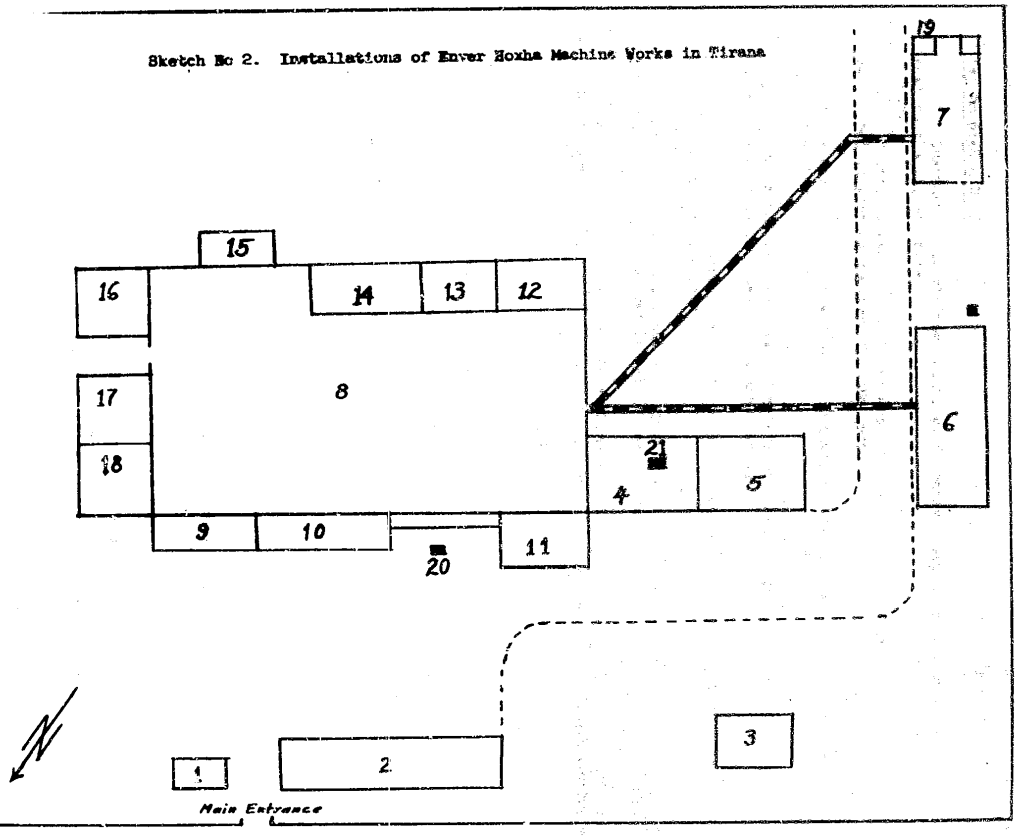
/Appended sketches follow./

Sketch No 1. Location of Enver Hoxha Machine Works in Tirana
(not in scale)



50X1-HUM

Sketch No 2. Installations of Enver Hoxha Machine Works in Tirana



50X1-HUM

Key to Sketch No 2

1. Guardhouse, sheet-iron building, formerly a depot for distribution of fuel to the police force.

2. Wooden barracks, 8 by 20 meters. Storage for old materials, not in use. Used in part as quarters for the guard.

3. Wooden barrack on a masonry foundation, Italian Palini type. Recreation center for the workers.

4. Square masonry building, 20 meters on sides. One story, used for storing all metal material used in the Enver Works.

5. Masonry building, 5 x 6 meters, one story, laboratory and storerooms for the wooden template unit.

6. Masonry building, about 40 x 12 meters; inside, there are two 6-meter bays and an additional elevation for offices. The foundry is located here.

7. Masonry building, about 20 x 10 meters (two 5-meter bays); forge unit.

8. Main building of Enver Works. Masonry construction, 45 x 40 or 42, height about 10 meters. Running lengthwise along the roof are six rows of upright skylights, with the glass turned toward the south. The inside is divided into six bays for the various units.

9. Annex to the main building; electricians' unit.

10. Annex to the main building; storerooms and distribution offices for processed products.

11. Additional story for offices of the management and technical-administrative offices.

12. Partitioned section inside the building; machine overhaul unit.

13. Similar to 11; special unit (research and applications).

14. Tool storeroom.

15. Annex to main building for the planned installation of a general central heating unit for the works and for compressed air generators.

16. Annex to main building; men's dressing room.

17. Annex to main building; women's dressing room.

18. Main transformer installation (kiosk) with three transformers, 100 and 200 kilowatts.

19. Secondary transformer kiosk for the foundry and forge units, with two 50-kilowatt transformers.

20. Six-ton stationary electric crane.

21. Stationary electric crane in storeroom for materials.

22. A 1.5-ton electric crane traveling lengthwise along the building for loading the foundry cupola furnaces.

- E N D -