

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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S-E-C-R-E-T

FEB 13 1959

COUNTRY Albania

SUBJECT

REPORT

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. Army Corps Headquarters in Perist
2. Infantry Brigade in Gjinokaster
3. Training of officers, N.C.O.'s, and other personnel
4. Border Guard Units
 - a. Border Guard Battalion in Gjorgucet
 1. Border Post of Sopik
 2. Border Post of Radat
 3. Border Post of Kakovi
 4. Border Post of Katune
 5. Border Post of Llongo
 6. Border Post of Sotire
 7. Telecommunications of the Battalion
 8. Mine fields in the area of the Battalion
 9. Code Signals of the border posts
 - b. Border Guard Battalion in Konispol
 - c. Company of candidate N.C.O.'s of the Sarande Brigade
 - d. Training center of the Border Army of Tepelene and Perrenjas
 - e. Pursuit Battalion of Tepelene
5. Training for the border pursuit and police units and recruiting service for the Border Guard Army

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The report also contains information of the following:

1. Morale in the Army. morale in the Albanian Army in general is very low because of the poor living conditions and that in case of war only Party members will follow their officers.
2. Propaganda. Indoctrination lectures are given twice a week.

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3. Youth organization in the Border Army. Membership in the Youth organization of the Border Army is not compulsory. Members are given membership cards which distinguishes them from Kulaks and which can be used after the men are discharged. 55
4. Description of the uniforms and insignia. 56
5. Salaries of Border Army personnel. 58) 25X1
Privates receive 180 leks per month, P.F.C.'s and Corporals, 220 leks, Sergeants, 240 leks, and Master Sergeants, 280 leks.
6. Description of the barracks of the 185th Border Guard Battalion of Gjorgucat. 59
7. Soviet Military Missions in Albania. There are Soviet officers in every army unit. Their duty is to control and direct training and handle the military budget. 61 25X1
the Albanian enlisted men who are not Party members prefer the Albanian officers, whereas the Party members prefer the Soviet officers. The Albanian population, however, is unfriendly toward the Soviet officers because they blame the Soviets for all their misfortunes. 25X1
8. Courts of justice in Albania. 64
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12. Dismissal of two peasants from the Blinisht Communist Party because of the peasants' refusal to join the agricultural cooperative of the village. 67
13. Membership in the Democratic Front organization in Blinisht. 67
14. Internal security measures. 69
15. Description of a new mechanism for projecting flares, which was installed in December 1957 in the border area from Sotire to Sopik. 71
16. Bilisht agricultural cooperative. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are members of the cooperative. In spite of efforts on the part of the state to increase production of agricultural products, production is lower than before the cooperative was formed. 75 25X1
17. Training in chemical warfare. there are no chemical warfare units in the Border Guard Army. anti-mustard gas uniforms given to the Gjorgucat battalion for use in training personnel in the battalion. 77 25X1

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5.- ITINERARY OF ESCAPE (continued).

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At about 18.00 hrs of March 4, 1958 informant together with a N.C.O. (a rank between a Sgt. and a Corporal) Gjon KARTHI and private Ili SHEJTA, went out of the post to the slopes of summit 281 (435-212) to lie in ambush until 22.00 hrs. This special assignment was ordered by the agent of his Battalion Captain Resul (1nu) who had come that morning there, because at that place there was a pathway leading from Greece to Albania.

According to orders of the commander of his platoon informant was assigned leader of this mission. Under the circumstances, in order to facilitate his escape, at about 20.00 hrs. he ordered the N.C.O. to go down to a ravine about 100 meters away, with the pretext that he had heard a noise coming from that side. After a while he ordered the private also to go further down on the other side so that they might have an absolute control over the sector. The N.C.O. didn't know that area at all because he was recently assigned to the Border Post. At this moment he found the right occasion to run toward the border line which he crossed from point (DK 44-22) at about 21.00 hrs. of March 4, 1958.

About half an hour later he arrived at place (DK 449-208) where he stopped for a rest. At this moment he heard two shots coming from the point he had ran away. He continued his way again after about 2 hours rest and followed south-east direction leaving to his right river DRIN and village N.KATUNA (DK 47-17), and to his left villages HRISODULI (DK 45-21), MAVROPULON (DK 47-19) and NAVROHON (DK 485-185) arriving finally in village KTISMATA (DK 48-16) at about 09.00 hrs. of March 5, 1958.

Although he had seen the villages he passed by, he didn't get in

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CHAPTER 1.

ARMED FORCES.

A R M Y .

ATTACHMENT

1.- ORDER OF BATTLE.

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a). Army Corps. of PERMET

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Inside the city of PERMET (exact place unknown) there is an Army Corps. headquarters. This Army Corps has 3 Brigades of regular army (place stationed unknown).

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they are stationed in and around PERMET.

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civilians and soldiers are of the opinion that most of the Albanian Army is stationed in PERMET. Recently a fourth Brigade was activated from recruits subordinate to the same Army Corps.

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b). Infantry Regiment of ELBASAN

An Infantry Regiment is stationed in ELBASAN

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c) Unknown Unit (probably Brigade) in SHKODER [REDACTED]

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There is an unknown Unit (probably infantry brigade) stationing in SHKODER (exact place unknown).

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d) Infantry Brigade in GJIROKASTER [REDACTED]

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In the city of GJIROKASTER (exact place unknown) stations an Infantry Brigade. [REDACTED]

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Probably one of the Battalions of this Brigade stations in DELVINE.

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e) Unknown Artillery Unit (probably Battery) in SHENGJIN [REDACTED]

There is an unknown Artillery (probably) Battery Unit stationing in SHENGJIN which is subordinate to the Artiller Regiment of VLORR/.

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f) Motorized Unit in DURRES [REDACTED]

In DURRES [REDACTED] stations a Motorized Unit.

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2.- TRAINING.

a) Education of staff officers.

1). Education of regular officers.

In TIRANA there is a school for regular officers called "United Military School ENVER HOXHA" (SHKOLLE E BASKUAR ENVER HOXHA) or ENVER'S officers Academy. To this school go cadets of all but Border Army services.

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2) Training of Reserve N.C.O.s

There are training centers for reserve N.C.O.s in every Brigade.

The number of reserve N.C.O.s to undergo training is determined by the command of the Brigade according to its needs.

Training period for Infantry N.C.O.s is 12 months.

b) Training of qualified personnel.

School for qualified personnel in ELBASAN.

There is a special school in ELBASAN for auto and motor-cycle drivers, radio-technicians, signal men etc.

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CHAPTER 2.

FORCES OF MINISTRY OF INTERIOR & PARAMILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

BORDER GUARD ARMY.

1.- Order of Battle.

The Albanian Border Army is not under the Ministry of National Defense as its regular army, but under the Ministry of Interior. 25X1

Besides the other departments [redacted] of the Ministry of Interior there is also the command of the Border Army commander of which is Major General Teki KOLLONECI. Minister of Interior is Border Army Lt. General Kadri HASBIU.

All the Border Army Units of the country are directly under the command of the Border Army of the Ministry of Interior. These are :

- I) First Border Army Brigade [redacted] stationed in KURCE. 25X1
- II) Second " " " " " SARANDE.
- III) Third " " " " " KUKES.

- IV) Independent Coastal Defense Battalion [redacted], stationed in DURRES. 25X1

Besides the above stated units there is another one of Coastal Defense stationed in VLORE, [redacted]

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2.- Order of Battle of the Border Army Units.

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a) Second Border Army Brigade of SARANDE. I) Location:

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The headquarters of the Second Border Army Brigade are sheltered since its activation (date unknown) within the city of SARANDE, in an old house, 2-story, of about 15X7X8 m. dimension, built of stones and covered with cement plates. This house is located on the east side of the road which leads from the south part of the city to HIMARE, right opposite the [redacted] church and about 100 m. east of the [redacted] Consulate of SARANDE.

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II) Equipment of the Brigade.

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The Units of this Brigade are equipped with :

- Machine-guns, Soviet make, type "MAXIM" M 1940 , 7,62, water-cooled, number unknown.
- Machine-guns, Soviet make, type "GORUYANOV" M 1943, 7,62 mm. number unknown.
- Light machine-guns, Soviet make, type "MAXIM" DP "DEGTVAREV" 7,62 mm. "the same as those in page 34 of the booklet "MATERIAL IN THE HANDS OF OR POSSIBLY AVAILABLE TO THE COMMUNISTS FORCES IN THE FAR EAST" [redacted] they are of M 1940. Number unknown.
- Submachine guns(automatic), Soviet make, type PPSH 1941, 7,62 mm. Number unknown.
- Rifles, Soviet make, type "MOSSIN NAGANT", M 1938, 7,62 mm. Number unknown.
- Pistols, Soviet make, type "TOK AREV", M 1933, 7,62 mm. Number unknown.

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III) Transportation means.

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The transportation equipment of the Brigade is :

- One sedan car, probably Czechoslovakian make, used by the commander of the Brigade and by the chief of staff.
- 3 Jeeps used by the staff officers.
- 4 trucks, Soviet make, type GAZ MOLOTOV, and 2 two-wheeled.
- 10 horses used by the staff officers.

Each Battalion of the Brigade has its own transportation means.

IV) Strength of the Brigade.

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[redacted] the strength of only the Battalion [redacted]

[redacted] which is about 44 officers and 340 enlisted men.

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[redacted] the other two Battalions of the Brigade are of the same strength [redacted]

V) Training - Mission of the Brigade.

Nor the Brigade neither its Units have training centers, because their strength is scattered in various border posts.

The mission of the Brigade is to guard sectors of the border line and coastal area, i.e. from the mountainous peninsula of KARABURUN up to the summit of NEMCKE (DK 553-352) ridge. Two Border Guard Battalions and one Coastal Defense Battalion are assigned for this job.

VI) Organization of the Brigade.

- Headquarters [redacted]

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- Border Guard Battalion stationed in JORGUCAT (DK 368-211) [redacted]

- Location.

The command of the Battalion is sheltered in the barracks within [redacted]

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JORGUCAT [redacted]

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- Location (continued).

The barracks are located about 150 meters south-east of the city, and about 100 meters west of the road leading from KAKAVI (DK 453-179) to GJIROKASTER.

- Equipment.

The Battalion is equipped with :

14 machine-guns, Soviet make, type MAXIM M 1910, 7,62 mm. out of which 10 are given to 10 border posts, one to the headquarters of the Battalion and three in the ammunition depot of the Battalion. One machine gun, Soviet make, type GORYUNOV M 1943, 7,62 mm. in the post of KAKAVI.

22 Light machine guns, Soviet make, type MAXIM DP DESTYVAREV, 7,62 mm. M 1940. i.e. two in each one of the ten posts of the Battalion, two in the headquarters of the Battalion and about 7 in the ammunition depot of the Battalion.

About 200 sub-machine guns, Soviet make, type PPSH 1941, 7,62 mm. in the hands of the men of the Battalion and further 30 in the ammunition depot.

Rifles (number unknown), Soviet make, "MOSSIN NAGANT" M 1938, 7,62 mm. but estimates them to be about 150.

- Machine guns type MAXIM, 14 in all out of which 11 were in the hands of the men guarding the depot.

* One machine gun type GORYUNOV.

- Light machine guns type PP DESTYVAREV, 29 in all, out of which 22 were in the hands of the men of the Battalion and 7 in the

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- Equipment (continued)

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- Sub-machine guns, about 230 in all, in the hands of the men and in the depot. [redacted] the sub-machine guns in the hands of the men are more than the rifles. [redacted]

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- Rifles, about 368 in the hands of the men and in the depot.

The rifles which are in the depot are Soviet make, type "MOSSIN NAGANT" M 1891/30, about 100 in all.

Transportation means.

The Battalion is equipped with the following means of transportation not included in those of the Brigade :

One JEEP.

One truck Type GAS MOLOTOV.

Five horses

23 mules, out of which 10 are used by the Battalion and the 13 by the posts, one or two for each post, according to its needs.

Strength of the Battalion.

About 44 officers and 340 enlisted men.

Training - Mission.

The few privates serving in the head quarters and the men of the posts get 2-hours training and political indoctrination every day from their officers, i.e. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday they get a 3-hour training in :

- Internal duties in the post.
- Control of the area from the observation post.
- Training with full armament.
- Patrol and ambushes.
- Control of identity cards of inhabitants of the border area. [redacted]

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Training - Mission (continued).

- Platoon manoeuvres during battle time.
- Use of the rifle and sub-machine gun.
- Rank and file.

On Tuesdays and Fridays the deputy commander of the post is giving 2-hour political indoctrination lectures and dealing with subjects such as :

- Mission of the Border Army, duties and obligations.
 - Works accomplished by the Albanian A.P.
 - Party activity.
 - Relation of the A.C.P. with the C.P. of the Soviet Union.
 - Comparison of the Albanian Army with the Armies of other countries.
- (The Albanian army is far better because it is guided by the Soviet Union and knows the cause he will be fighting for, while the other armies [redacted] doesn't know).

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Besides the political indoctrination they are also trained how to keep up with training.

Mission.

The mission of the Battalion with its 10 posts is to guard the border sector from point (DK 406-072) to (DK 553-352).

Organization of the Battalion.

The Battalion of JORGUCAT is organized as follows :

- Headquarters.

Strength: 22 officers and 3 regular N.C.O.s.

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Commander- Chief of Staff : Lt. Col. Qerim GRINECI-[redacted]

Commissar: Captain B! Shykry SHEHU- replacing the commander when absent.

Chief of Staff: Captain A! Meta MERSINI.

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- Operations' Office.

In charge of this office is operations officer ~~1st~~ Captain BI Nezhat PULLIANG and his assistant is Lt. Veli VELLIAJ.

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- Office of the secretary of the Party.

Secretary of the local C.P. of the battalion of JORGUCAT was Lt. Ryan. They had a common office together with the commissar of the battalion, but was not receiving orders from him. He was acting independently.

- Youth organization office.

In charge of the youth organization of this battalion was Lt. Veis DACI, with assistant Lt. Haki MEHMETI.

- Decode Office.

Code officer was Lt. Nusret PEBESHI. He had no assistant and was working in a private office.

- Signal Office.

Signal officer of the battalion was Lt. Medi MEZANI, with assistant the regular M/Sgt. A! Khafer LAZRA.

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Rear Echelon Office.

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In charge of this office was Lt. Hristo PAPO, with assistant Lt. Thimo GJONI.

Admin. Office.

Lt. Qemal QATA was the treasurer of the battalion and was working in the same office with the rear echelon officer.

MILITARY Doctor's Office.

Doctor of the battalion was Lt. Abdul METUSI having as nurse an enlisted man.

Secretariat of the battalion.

Secretary was the reserve subaltern officer Sgt. Nuretin BRAKA.

Ammunition Depot.

In charge of the depot was Lt. Hysen HODA.

Clothing & foot wear Depot.

In charge was the regular M/Sgt. Al Shehit MEMAIKA.

Reserves Platoon of the Battalion.

To this platoon belonged men of various professions, such as: Shoe makers, barbers, secretaries, telephone operators, guards of the battalion etc.

The battalion was using the men of this platoon according to its immediate needs to the various border posts or else where.

Commander is : Captain B! Qamil CERCIZI, and his assistant was Lt. Haidi STANAR who recently was assigned to the post of PIQERAS (DK 05-30) of the coastal defense battalion of HEMARE.

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The strength of this platoon is : One officer , one N.C.O. and 19 men.

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Organization of the platoon is : Sgt. who happens to be secretary of the battalion, 1 taylor, 1 barber, 4 telephone operators, 1 nurse, 1 post man, 6 mule-drivers, 4 day guards of the barracks, all of them privates.

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Reserves Platoon of the Battalion (continued).

Equipment. One Soviet make machine gun, type "MAXIM" M.1910, 7,62mm.

Two Soviet make ^{guns} machine/type "MAXIM" DP "DEGTUAREV" 7,62 mm.

Ten sub-machine guns, Soviet make, type PPSH 1941, 7,62 mm.

The platoon commander, besides his pistol, also has a sub-machine gun.

Eleven rifles, Soviet make, type "MOSSIN NAGANT" M.1938, 7,62 mm.

Ammunition.

20 bands of 250 cartridges each, which makes 5000 cartridges for machine guns.

564 cartridges for light machine guns.

1000 " " sub-machine guns

660 " " for rifles.

* Border posts of the Battalion.

The border posts of the battalion are under its direct orders and not under the orders of a Coy.

Their organization varies according to the area they are located.

There are 10 border posts in all, the 11th one was abolished in 1956 and was located in place about (DK 432-198).

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Post of SOPIK (DK 503-378)

Location. In place about (DK 509-375). It is a small house built of stones and covered with stone plates. (dimensions unknown).

Organization & Strength.

Commander of the post : Lt. (name unknown)

Deputy Commander : Lt. (name unknown).

One N.C.O and 4 Sgt.s in the observation posts.

One corporal who has a mule and is in charge of the transportation of food, carry the mail, transportation of water, wood etc.

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Reserves Platoon of the Battalion (continued).

Organization & Strength (continued)

One cook

Three machine gun, type MAXIM, operators.

Two light machine gun operators.

And about 28 enlisted men.

Equipment of the post.

1 type "MAXIM" machine gun.

2 " DP "D.G.TYUAREV" light machine guns.

Sub-machine guns, type PPSH M 1941 (number unknown).

2 Very pistols carried by the officers.

2 pistols, type TT M 1933 "TOKAREV" "

Hand grenades, type : OFFENSIVE RG-42, carried by privates and N.C.O.s

" " , " DEFENSIVE F-1 , " " " " "

Ammunition.

5000 cartridges for machine guns.

564 " " light machine guns.

100 " " sub-machine guns.

60 " " each rifle.

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Observation Posts.

There is a permanent observation post about 200 meters far from the 22nd pyramid, which since August 1957 has been installed into a block-house specially built for this purpose. Its location is (DK 424-252).

Its strength is ^{men,} ten/who are changed every ten days.

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Supplies go therefrom the border post.

Further daily observation posts are being installed in places determined by

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Observation Posts (continued)

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by the commander of the border post, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening. (number unknown).

Mission.

Control the sector from place (DK 412-272) to (DK 432-239) with patrols, ambushes, observation posts, and with a dog which they dispose.

Training.

See "Training of battalion."

Telecommunication.

The border post is directly connected by telephone with the battalion.

Border Post of RADAT (DK 432-227) -

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Location.

It is located in place (DK 4314-2247) which is below and close to village RADAT, in a stone-built house covered with stone plates. Approx. dimensions are 25x6x5. meters.

Description of the house.

- Commander's office and bed room of duty officer of the post.
- Mess room.
- Privates' bed room.
- " arms storing room.
- Room where the commander gives his orders to patrols ambushes, etc.
- Library.
- Front line ammunition depot.
- Clothing and foot wear depot.
- Food depot.
- Flower depot.
- Cook room.
- Bakery.

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Border Post of RADAT (continued)

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Note. [redacted] all the border posts [redacted] are of

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simialr construction and dimesions, with the exception of that of

SOTIRE which is sheltered in a house belonging to a civilian.

Strength of the post.

2 Officers . - 3 N.C.O.s and 24 privates.

From January 13, 1958 the strength of this post was re-inforced with further 9 privates belonging to the reserves platoon of the battalion and to other border posts.

Organization.

Commander of the post : Lt. Bajram NEVRUZ.

Deputy Commander : Lt. Tahvil CORBA.

One Sgt, and 2 subaltern officers , used as heads of platoons, ambushes etc.

3 Corporals, one of them used as mule or horse driver.

3 Machine gun operators (privates).

2 Light machine gun operators (privates)

One cook, and 15 privates.

Equipment.

1 Machine gun, type MAXIM.

2 Light machine guns, type DEGTYVAREV.

16 Sub-machine guns, type PPSH M.1941, -two of them belonging to the officers.

13 Rifles, type MOSSIN NAGANT M.1938.

2 Very pistols , [redacted] the other Russian make.

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2 Pistols, type TT M. 1938, TOKAREV.

54 Hand grenades out of which 27 are DEFENSIVE F-1 and 27 OFFENSIVE RG-42.

Ammunition.

5000 machine gun cartridges. - 564 Sub-machine cartridges.

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100 sub-machine gun cartridges and 60 cartridges for each rifle

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Border Post of RADAT (continued)

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Note. To the armament and ammunition of this post the armament and ammunition of the 9 privates sent there to re-inforce the post must also be added. i.e. 8 sub-machine guns with 800 cartridges, 1 rifle with 60 cartridges 9 OFFENSIVE and 9 DEFENSIVE hand grenades.

Front Line Ammunitions.

3 ammunition chests of 1000 cartridges each. These cartridges are good for machine guns, light machine guns and rifles as well.

1 ammunition chest for sub-machine guns, number of cartridges unknown.

Hand grenades, OFFENSIVE & DEFENSIVE, number unknown.

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Day Observation posts.

This border post has no permanent observation posts, but only 2 day observation posts located, the first one in place (DK 430-233) in a small stone-built house covered with tree branches. Over these branches ground and green grass has been placed. From the window, which has the form of a cross, of this small house, border line can be watched with field glasses. Right in front of the small house a well camouflaged machine gun nest has been dugged out. It does not exceed the surface of the ground and there is no machine gun in it, used only in emergency cases, by the observation post. Its strength is 2 men armed with rifle and a sub-machine gun. These two men leave the border post at 04.30 hrs. in the morning and follow the way which goes from village RADAT to PESHKEPE. As soon as they cross the ravine north of RADAT they follow the way going toward the territory. After climbing up the ravine they come across the old Albanian border post "ZOG" from where they go up the slope of height 687 (RADATI), opposite the territory (KSIROVALTOS). The strength of the observation post is replaced at about 13.00 hrs. by other 2 men who remain there until late in the evening.

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Border Post of RADAT (continued)

The second day Observation post is located in height 281 (DK 435-213), and is of same construction and strength as the previous one, with the only difference that the 2 men are both equipped with binoculars.

The itinerary of going to the observation post and coming back again is the same every day. ie. They follow a path way which goes up to height 291 (DK 425-220) and then down through the valley between the two heights 291 and 281 and up again to height 281, from its west slope.

The change of men is done in the same hours as ⁱⁿ the previous one.

Instructions given to the men of the observation posts.

Instructions are given by the duty officer of the border post, and these are:

- Security measures for going and coming to the observation post.
- Noiseless installation of the observation post.
- No use of light during the installation.
- They should not move around in the observation post. 25X1
- Careful watch, especially of the [] border area. 25X1
- " " of [] patrols, other soldiers or civilians. 25X1
- Watch if the [] patrols are watching with binoculars into Albanian territory.

After their mission is over they come back to the border post and give a detail report to the officer in charge of every single movement they had watched in the [] or Albanian territory. 25X1

Patrols.

The border posts do not send out patrols along the border line, but only in the interior and in the villages under their jurisdiction.

Should there be some, however, sent along the border line, these must be characterized as day observation posts, with the difference they are not always assigned to go to the same position, but to different ones according to the judgment of the officer in charge, with a view to covering the ~~open~~ distances left between the observation posts described in the pr []

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Border post of RADAT (continued)

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Patrols (continued).

These patrols take all the necessary security measures, chose the right position which offers a wide field of observation, good cover and camouflage. Usually the border post of RADAT was sending out such patrols to position about (DK 439-225). In exceptional cases 2 patrols were sent out, or probably 3. Their strength was 3 men armed with rifles, sub-machineguns and a pair of binoculars. They were leaving at 05.00 hrs. and coming back at about 19.30. Their itinerary was to follow the way leading from village RADAT to the church (DK 442-221) until to a certain point, and then through a wooded area north of the road, they were going to the position pre-designated by the commander of the border post.

Instructions given were the same as those given to the men of the observation posts, stated in the previous paragraph.

Night patrols.

The border post in question sends out every night, from 19.00 hrs. to 01.00 hrs. night patrols for the control of the area under its jurisdiction.

Their number depends on orders received from the battalion, and on the conditions presented. Usually, however, 5 night patrols are sent out.

One is sent to about place (DK 428-225) patrolling along river DRIN.

One in place about (DK 414-220) patrolling along the border line at about 500 meters far from it.

One in place about (DK 437-225) patrolling again along the border line, but at about 250 meters distance.

One in place about (DK 430-237) patrolling along the border line, also at about 250 meters from it.

And the fifth one is sent to place about (DK 422-234) and controls the road leading from the border to villa

25X1

25X1

SECRET

SECRET

25.

25X1

Night patrols (continued)

The strength of these night patrols varies from 2 to 3 enlisted men. They go from the border post at 19.00 hrs. and come back again at 01.00 hrs. Often some of them are replaced at 01.00 hrs. depending on the circumstances. With a view to avoiding their presence to be understood these patrols move all the time, take all the necessary security precautions, avoid all sort of fuss etc. They stop for a while to different points and watch. The sector of their control is determined by the commander of the border post.

Ambushes.

Three ambushes of 3 men each are set every night from 18.00 hrs. to 22.00 hrs. in positions like (DK 435-212), (DK 437-218), (DK 419-223).

These positions have been determined by the commander of the battalion, who visited the border post in question on January 13, 1958 accompanied by Captain B! Resul RESULI [REDACTED] of the battalion. 25X1

The commander of the battalion addressing the 9 men assigned to set the ambushes told them that they should pay special attention to the a/m positions, because as he said, he had information that from those places persons [REDACTED] were getting into Albania. He further told them that in case they see someone getting into Albania to fire immediately against him, at his feet. 25X1

From January 13, 1958 [REDACTED] the commander of the border post sets ambushes in the a/m positions. 25X1

These 9 men were added to the strength of the border post and their only duty was to set the ambushes described above. 25X1

Working hours of the officers of the border post.

Regular working hours for the officers, during the day, do not exist. One of them, however, should be in the [REDACTED]

SECRET

25X1

SECRET

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25X1

Working hours of the officers of the border post (continued)

There is Sgt. on duty in the border post who is charge of the change of the guard etc. He also got a 12 hour service. He takes up at 12.00 hrs. until 24.00 hrs.

3 sentries serve in the post at 4-hours shifts for 24 hours.

The two day-observation posts have 2 men each.

In the permanent observation post there are also 2 men.

Night observation posts.

From the 2 officers of the night-observation post only one stays in the post for the night. He is replaced by the other the next night.

When the officer is not on duty he goes to sleep with his family down in village RADAT.

One Sgt. on duty.

3 sentries serve in shift of 4 hours.

Night patrols.

2 men for each one of the 5 night patrols.

Ambushes.

3 men for each one of the three ambushes.

Mission of the border post.

Control of the border area from place (DK 432-239) to (DK 435-204)

Training.

See paragraph "Training of the battalion"

Telecommunication.

The border post is directly connected by telephone with the switch-board of the battalion.

25X1

SECRET

SECRET

page 27.

Border Post of KAKAVI (DK 454-178) -

25X1

Location.

It is located in place about (DK 452-184), in a house built of stones and covered with tiles. Dimensions are 32x7x5 meters. Adjacent to this house there is another small one, in which there is a generator supplying electricity to the borderpost.

Strength.

2 officers.

40 N.C.O.s and enlisted men.

Organization.

Unknown.

Equipment.

Unable to determine exact equipment, but knows that besides the one or two, type MAXIM, machine guns the border post in question has also another machine gun, Soviet make, type GARYUNOV M.1943, 7,62 mm.

Permanent Observation Posts.

One in place (DK 432-138), with a strength of about 10 men, who stay day and night in the observation post.

And further two installed between KAKAVI and KATUNE (DK 465-158), exact position unknown, each one having a strength of 4 to 5 men.

Day-Observation Posts.

One in place (DK 438-192), with a strength of about 4 men.

Mission.

Control of the border sector from point (DK 435-204) to (DK 562-165).

Training.

See paragraph "Training of Battalion".

SECRET

25X1

SECRET

page 28.

Border Post of KAKAVI (continued)

Day-Observation Posts (continued)

25X1

The border post of KAKAVI is equipped with a switchboard connecting the telephones of the observation posts. It has also a telephone connected to the switchboard of the battalion and to that of the border post of LLONGO.

BORDER POST OF KATUNE (DK 465-158) -

25X1

Location.

North and very close to the deserted village KATUNE ,at place about (DK 465-158),in a stone built house covered with stone plates. Its approx. dimensions are 5x6x5 meters.

Description of the house.

Office room of the commander and bed room of the duty officer, about 2x2x3 m.

Mess room, about 6x2x3 m.

Bed room for privates, about 10x6x3 m.

A room of about 2x2x3 m. where the commander is giving instructions to the patrol and ambushes groups.

Library, about 6x2x3 m.

Ammunition depot, about 6x3x3 m.

Clothing & foot wear depot, about 2x2x3 m.

Food depot , about 2x4x3 m.

Flower depot , about 3x2x3 m.

Cook room , about 6x4x3 m.

Bakery, about 2x3x3 m.

25X1

Note . During August 1957, [redacted] from material of the destroyed houses of the deserted village KATUNE, a barrack was built at about 4 meters on the west side of the border post. This may shelter about 30 privates.

SECRET

25X1

SECRET

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25X1

Border Post of KATUNE (continued)

Strength.

2 Officers.

3 N.C.O.s

23 privates.

Organization.

Commander of the post : Lt. Zuedin MULLARI.

Deputy commander : Lt. Shuko RANIZEZ.

3 Sgt.s

4 Corporals, out of which one is a horse-driver for the only one horse of the post.

5 machine gun operators.

2 light machine gun operators.

1 cook.

11 privates.

Equipment.

1 machine gun, type MAXIM.

2 light machine guns, type DP #DEGTUAREV".

16 sub-machine guns, type PPSH M.1941, out of which 2 are used by the officers.

12 rifles, type "MOSSIN NAGANT" M. 1938.

26 DEFENSIVE F-1 and 26 OFFENSIVE RG-42 hand grenades, used by the privates and N.C.O.s .

Ammunition.

5000 machine gun cartridges.

564 light machine gun cartridges.

100 sub-machine gun cartridges.

60 cartridges for each rifle.

25X1

SECRET

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Border Post of KATUNE (continued).

25X1

Front line ammunition.

4 chests of 2000 cartridges each, for machine guns, light machine guns and rifles.
For sub-machine guns there are 3 chests containing 1500 cartridges each.
4 chests of 20 hand grenades each. There is another one containing 30
hand grenades which is in the observation post of the border post.
One chest containing about 200 flares.

Permanent Observation Posts.

There are 2 permanent observation posts the strength of which stays there
day and night.

The one is next to pyramid # 33, at place (DK 466-16), in a small stone-
built house covered with stone plates. Its dimensions are 2x2x2 m.

During the day there are 2 men in this post, and during the night 3.
Those of the night go there at 19.00 hrs. and stay until 03.00 of the
next day, then they are changed by other two men who stay until 13.00 hrs.
who again are changed by other two who stay until 19.00 hrs.

Those who stay during the day they are equipped with one pair of binoculars.

There is also a telephone connected with the border post.

The men are equipped with rifles and sub-machine guns.

The second is close to pyramid # 36, at place (DK 473-148), in a small
stone built house covered with cement plates, of dimensions 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 m.

The strength of this observation post during the day is 2 men and 4 during
the night. Their tour of service is 24 hours, i.e. at 18.00 hrs. every day
2 men go up to re-inforce the strength consisting already of 2 men, and
stay with them until 06.00 hrs. of the next day. Then the first 2 go and
other 2 men come again.

25X1

This observation post is equipped with a pair of binoculars, a telephone
apparatus connected with the border post. one machine gun DP "DEGTYUREV".

SECRET

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SECRET

25X1

Permanent Observation Posts (continued)

sub-machine guns and rifles.

The machine is installed within the observation post, which has three openings facing the territory and one facing the Albanian territory.

25X1

Instructions given to the men of this observation post are the same as those mentioned for the post of RADAT.

Day-observation posts.

The border post in question does not install day-observation posts, but only in exceptional cases.

Night patrols.

4 night patrols of 2 men each.

All, but one of three men which is sent toward village LLONGO, are sent every night to different places according to the judgment of the commander of the post. Usually they are sent out to control path ways, ravines, cross roads, natural sources etc. Rough directions of their movements are : Area of KATUNE and SHENKOLL (DK 458-166) time of patrol 18.00 to 01.00 hrs. - Area west of the border post along the KSERJE river, from 21.00 to 02.00 hrs. - Area of the monastery of PANAI (DK 472-140), from 18.00 hrs. to 01.00 hrs. - Area from the monastery of PANAI to south of village LLONGO, 1500 meters into the wooded area, from 18.00 to 02.00 hrs. Ambushes are not set, but only in exceptional cases or when ordered by the battalion.

Duty officer of the post.

There is no duty officer during the day, but one out of the two officers of the post must be always there.

Duty N.C.O. of the post.

There is a Sgt. on duty who takes up from 12.00 to 24.00 hrs.

25X1

SECRET

SECRET

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25X1

Sentries.

There is no sentry during the day because in front of the village there is an observation post which controls the area of the border post.

Night service.

There is a duty officer during the night in the border post, replaced by the other the next night.

There is also a Sgt. in charge of the change of the sentry etc.

There are 3 sentries who guard the post during the night in shifts of 4 hrs.

Night patrols.

Three patrols of 2 men each, and one of 3 men. 9 men in all.

Mission.

Control of the border area from point (DK 462-165) to (DK 484-127).

Training.

See paragraph "Traning of Battalion",

Telecommunication.

This border post is equipped with switchboard connecting its two observation posts and also the telephone of the commander.

Telephone communications with the battalion are done through the switchboard of the border post of LLONGO.

BORDER POST OF LLONGO (DK 472-108) -

25X1

Location.

Located in place about (DK 472-094), in a small house built of stones and covered with stone plates.

Strength.

Estimated to 34 privates and M.C.O.s , and 2 officers.

25X1

25X1

SECRET

SECRET

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Border Post of LLONGO (continued).

25X1

Organization.

Organization unknown.

Commander is : Lt. Nevruz HASANAI.

Equipment.

25X1

[REDACTED] the equipment is the same as that of the other border posts, with the exception of that of KAKAVI.

Ammunition.

Type and quantities unknown.

Telecommunication.

There is a switchboard in this post connecting the border posts of SOTIRE, KOSOVICE, LLONGO KATUNE, and KAKAVI with the switchboard of the battalion.

The border post of KAKAVI is connected directly with the battalion.

This border post has two lines, in case one is destroyed by the enemy the other one might be used to communicate with the battalion.

BORDER POST OF KOSOVICE (DK 452-082) -

25X1

BORDER POST OF SOTIRE. (DK 452-081) -

Location.

Located about place (DK 452-084) in a leased 2-story house, built of stones and covered with tiles.

25X1

Note.

25X1

All the border posts have been built by the State, with the exception of that of SOTIRE,

25X1

All are of same construction and dimensions, with the exception of that

SECRET

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25X1

Note (continued)

of KAKAVI which is larger and its roof is covered with European tiles. Number and type of equipment is also the same in all border posts, but that of KAKAVI which has more machine guns and light machine guns. The strength is almost the same, with the exception of that of KAKAVI, which, after the killing of one of its men [REDACTED]

25X1

[REDACTED] has increased its strength and equipment.

25X1

Telecommunications: Inter-communications of the Battalion.

The Battalion is equipped with a Soviet make (type unknown) Radio set, to communicate with the Brigade of SARANDE.

It is also connected with the Brigade directly by telephone.

The inter-telecommunications of the Battalion are;

Telephone line from the command of the battalion to the border post of APSAS, in which a small switchboard has been installed, connecting the border posts of SOPIKE and CATISTE with the Battalion.

SOPIKE has also a direct line with the battalion.

Direct line of the post of RADAT with the command of the Battalion.

Direct line of the border post of KAKAVI with the Battalion, and also a second line through the switchboard of the post of LLONGO.

Telephone line from the post of KAKAVI to the post of LLONGO (this is an extra line of the post of KAKAVI).

A line from the command of the Battalion to the post of LLONGO, in which a small switchboard has been installed, connecting the posts of SOTIRE, KOSOVICH, KATUNE and KAKAVI.

All the border posts are connected by telephone with their observation posts.

25X1

SECRET

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SECRET

25X1

ORGANIZED POSITIONS OF THE BATTALION.

Besides the barbed wire fence all around the barracks of the Battalion there are no other organized positions. The border posts of the Battalion, however, have to certain extent, organized positions.

Border Post of SOPIKE.

At about 25 meters distance all around the house of the post, a meter and a half deep trench has been digged. Another trench goes from this round trench as far as 3 meters close to the entrance of the post. There are no machine gun nests or barbed wire fences around the post. The same organized positions exist also in the border posts of : APSAS, PESHKEPI, LLONGO and KATUNE.

The post of KATUNE only has three machine gun nests in front of the trench, connected with it. They are slightly over the level of the ground and are covered with tree branches.

The post of CATISTE has got a half trench and the other half is surrounded by a stone wall.

The post of SOTIRE, which is sheltered in a private house, is surrounded by a stone wall.

The post of KAKAVI has a trench from the side of village KAKAVI, and from the side facing the [redacted] territory, has two rows of sand bags 2 meters high. In between the sand bags openings for machine guns and other arms have been made.

25X1

Mine fields in the area of the Battalion.

No mines have been placed in any of the places under the jurisdiction of the Battalion or of the border posts.

25X1

[redacted] there are mine fields laid [redacted]

in the past, in the following areas.

25X1

Anti-Tank Mine field in the area of the post of KAKAVI.

SECRET

SECRET

In the woods in the area of the post of KAKAVI, behind [redacted]

25X1

SECRET

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A.T. Mine fields in the area of the post of KAKAVI. (continued).

MILLOHE (DK 432-198) there is an old anti-tank mine field [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This still exists there, although some of the mines have been picked up. The mined area starts from river DRIN and goes down south behind the a/m. old border post. Circulation of civilians has been forbidden in this area by the command of the Battalion. Only one path way is free.

Mine field in the area of the post of PESHKEPI.

There is another mine field [REDACTED] in the past (exact position unknown), approximately located next to pyramid "23" in the slopes of height "856". At this place a man and a woman and their mule were killed in 1955.

Mine field in the area of the posts of SOFIKE & APSAS.

25X1

On both sides of the affluent to river SUHE, which springs from the area of DHERM, close to the [REDACTED] bridge (DK 596-358) there is an old [REDACTED] mine field.

25X1

In 1950-1951 a soldier of the post of APSAS was killed from a mine in this area, probably on his way to steal raisins from a vine existing in that area.

Code of Signals of the border Posts of the Battalion.

The code of signals of the border posts of the battalion as well as that of the SARAEDE brigade to which the battalion is subordinate, are the same in all occasions.

It is renewed every three months by the command of the Border Guard Service of the ministry of interior.

25X1

25X1

SECRET

SECRET

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SECRET

Code of Signals of the Posts of the Battalion (continued).

When does the three-month period of the renewal of the code starts and when does it end, unknown. The code of signals during the day is the same as that during the night.

Entry of a person from Albania

When the men of a patrol or of an ambushe etc. get hold of a person escaping from Albania they inform the border post about the arrest, in case they are equipped with a very pistol, by shooting a green flare and one rifle-shot. In case the men are not equipped with a very pistol then the signal is three rifle-shots.

Entry of a person into Albania.

In case of an arrest of a person coming into Albania, the men of the patrol or ambushe, if they have a very pistol, they fire a red flare and one rifle-shot. And in case they don't have a very pistol they fire two rifle-shots.

Person circulating in forbidden area.

If they get hold of a person moving in the forbidden zone, the border post is informed by three rifle-shots.

Challenge to those of Albanian patrols etc.

When men of an Albanian patrol or bserveation post etc. are being provoked with gun-shots, insults etc. this event is reported by them immediately to the border post by three red flares. In case the men of the patrol etc. are not equipped with very pistols they throw, toward the Albanian territory two hand grenades.

Note.

Usually the signals are not thrown fight from the spot of the arrest, but approximately 200 meters away from it.

SECRET

SECRET

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25X1

Inspection of the Battalion by top ranking officers.

Major General Teqi KOLLONECI, commander of the Border Guard Service of the ministry of interior, accompanied by his adjutant Lt. (name unknown), Col. Baki STARIA, commander of the SARANDE Brigade, and two Russian officers in uniform; one of them, Col., military adviser in ^{the} Border Guard Service of the ministry of interior, and the other, Major, adviser in the second brigade of SARANDE, visited on the 6th of December 1957 the commander of the Battalion [REDACTED]

25X1

[REDACTED] They all stayed in the command of the Battalion until noon of the same day, and then left for the border post of SOPIKE accompanied by the commander of the Battalion and with a guard of 4 men, i.e. a Sgt. Ahmet DOKU, Corporal Shaqir HOKHA, private Mut PJEM, [REDACTED]

25X1

After they arrived in the border post of SOPIKE, Major General Teqi KOLLONECI had private talk with the officers of the post, and later he talked ~~him~~ to the privates who were present at that moment there, in the presence of the other 4 guards referred to above.

He asked them if they had any complaints in general, and then told them that the equipment of the border guard army will be replaced by latest type Soviet make light armament much more accurate.

They passed the night in this post and the next day, December 7, 1957, they went to the border post of APSAS (DK 480-322). Here also, Major General Teqi KOLLONECI, addressing the enlisted men of the post, repeated the same speech he made in SOPIKE.

25X1

The same day they visited the post of CATISTE (DK 438-312) where they passed the night. [REDACTED]

SECRET

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SECRET

25X1

Inspection of the Battalion by top ranking officers.(continued).

The next day, December 8, 1957, they went to the border post of RADAT (DK 432-227), where again the Major General repeated the same speech. During their stay here all the a/m. officers went out to hunting of (wild pig) and wandered up to the border

25X1

25X1

After hunting was over they went to the head-quarters of the Battalion where all the officers were gathered as well as the commanders of all the border posts.

25X1

In March 4, 1958, Lt. General Kadri HASBIU, minister of interior, Major general Teqi KOLLONECE, Col. Baki STARIA and probably two Russian military advisers, visited again the Battalion. It is believed that they went there to investigate the conditions under which the murder of a civilian from village LLONGO, by men of the border post existing there took place.

Replacement of old equipment.

The border guard army, until 1954, was equipped with

armament.

25X1

During the same year it was replaced with Russia.

In April 1957, they started replacing the Russian type "MOSSIN NAGANT" M. 1891/30, 7,62 mm. long barrel rifles, with short barrel rifles of same type M. 1944.

25X1

Commander of the Battalion.

the Battalion

of JORGUCAT, commander of the Battalion was Major Qani KALA, who in May 1957 was transferred probably in SHKODER. He was replaced by Lt. Col. Qerim GJINECI, who came from the SARANDE brigade where he was serving in the operations office.

25X1

SECRET

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[REDACTED] 25X1
Border guard Battalion stationed in KONISPOL (DJ 30-90) [REDACTED] 25X1

The above Battalion is stationed within the town of KONISPOL (exact location of the building of its head-quarters unknown).

[REDACTED] 25X1
its organization, strength and equipment are almost similar to that of the Battalion of JORGUCAT.

The mission of this Battalion is to guard sectors of the border area and of the sea coast from point (DK 406-072) to point (DK 132-014).

Border Posts under the SARANDE Brigade.

The Brigade has under its direct command 3 to 4 border posts (strength, organization etc. unknown) along the sea. These posts have under their control the area from point (DK 132-014) to (DK 074-182). 25X1

Coastal Defense Battalion stationed in HIMARE (DK 920-422) [REDACTED]

It is stationed within the town of HIMARE, Exact location and further details in this connection unknown.

Coy. of Candidate N.C.O.s of the SARANDE Brigade [REDACTED] 25X1

This Coy. is stationed in the west end of the port of SARANDE, about 150 m. from the coast road, in two houses built by the brigade, of stones and covered with stone plates. Its dimensions are 20x7x6 m. and 40x7x6 m. consecutively.

Strength of the Coy.

[REDACTED] the strength 25X1
of the Coy. was :

Commander : Captain A! Vasili SHTIKA.

Deputy Commander and commissar : Lt. Selim CALI.

Training office of the Coy. : Captain B! Ibrahim HISA.

First Platoon commander : Lt. Mula LAZERI.

Second Platoon Commander: Lt. Vangel VAJA.

Third platoon commander : Lt. Selim TAPILAJ. [REDACTED] 25X1

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[REDACTED] 25X1
Strength of the Coy. (continued)

14 in all training N.C.O.s , i/e. 5 in the first platoon - 5 in the second platoon- 3 in the third platoon and one secretary of the platoon.

The above mentioned officers do not belong to the strength of the Brigade, but are assigned to this Coy. directly from the command of the Border Guard Service of the ministry of interior, (probably from the officers Academy of TIRANA).

The training N.C.O.s belong to the strength of the brigade and are especially selected for this Coy.

The strength of candidate N.C.O.s under training is 100 men. The number of the other candidates varies according to the needs of the Brigade.

For further info. see paragraph "Training of Officers".

Brigade's engineers platoon [REDACTED] 25X1

This platoon is sheltered in one of the houses of the candidate N.C.O.s. Its strength was 2 Lt.s and 23 enlisted men .

Its mission was construction and maintenance of the barracks and border posts of the Brigade. 25X1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SECRET

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SECRET

25X1

Info. Concerning the 1st Brigade of ~~XXXXXX~~, the 2nd Brigade of KUKES

Coastal Defense Battalions of DURES and VLORE unknown.

25X1

~~XXXXXX~~ an Artillery Regiment ~~XXXXXX~~ is stationed in VLORE, the artillery guns of which have been installed along the sea coast from SARANDE up to SHENGJIN.

25X1

~~XXXXXX~~
This regiment belongs to the Albanian regular army and not to the border guard army which does not dispose heavy armament and artillery.

25X1

Training Center of the Border Army of TEPELENE.

25X1

This training center is located on the north-east part of TEPELENE, in place about (DK 168-616), north of the point of confluence of rivers DRIN and VIJOSE, close to the bridge connecting the road going from TEPELENE to KELCYRE.

25X1

It is sheltered in 6 buildings of stone and covered with tiles which have been constructed since the ~~XXXXXX~~ Occupation of the country.

This is open only once a year for a period of three months only, just enough for the training of border guard draftees.

After training is over the draftees are assigned exclusively to the units of the SARANDE Brigade under the command and admin. of which is this training center.

The officers and N.C.O.s who train the draftees of this Center come from the units of the SARANDE brigade, and who go back to their units after training is over.

The strength in charge of the guard and maintenance of the training center is about 12 men commanded by a Sgt.

During the 3-month period of training this center is organized into a training battalion, as follows:

25X1

SECRET

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25X1

Organization of the Training Battalion.

Headquarters.

Commander of the Battalion : (Usually a Captain B1)

Deputy Commander & Commissar: (" " " A1)

Officer of the training office: (" " " B1)

" " " Party " : (" " " B1).

25X1

Training Coy.s.

The above Battalion has 6 training Coy.s, each Coy. 4 platoons and each platoon has 4 sections.

Besides the 6 mentioned Coy.s there is also a Police Coy. in this training center, trained exclusively for police duties. Its strength is about 200 men selected from the 6 mentioned Coy.s.

25X1

The strength of the Battalion together with Police Coy., during the training period from August 26, 1955 to December 9, 1955 was approximately 900 draftees.

Commander of the training center, [REDACTED] was :

Captain B1 Dervish LOI, [REDACTED]. He was transferred here from the [REDACTED] of Independent Coastal Defense Battalion DURRES, where he was chief of staff.

He went back to his position when the training period of 1955 was over.

25X1

Training Center of the Border Army of PIRENJIAS

25X1

This training center is north-east of village PIRENJIAS, and about 200 meters from the road KORCE - LIBRAZHD.

25X1

The village of PIRENJIAS is divided into two parts, one a 1000 meters from the other. The part south-west of the other is the largest one and is crossed by the road KORCE - LIBRAZHD.

SECRET

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25X1

Training Center of the Border Guard Army of PRRENJAS (continued)

The training center is, therefore, located in place about (DL 611-470), which is approximately 400 meters from the first part of the village and approx. 1000 meters from the second.

The training center has 4 barracks, two of which are large and can shelter 500 men each, and two smaller ones, built of stones and covered with tar paper, since the time of the [redacted] occupation. 25X1

It is open once a year for a 3-month period like the training center of TEPELENE. Exceptionally the the training center of PRRENJAS, during 1956 and early in 1957 was open for 2 training periods.

During the first regular training period, which lasted from September 1, 1956 to December 1, 1956 the draftees of the class of 1937 were trained, and during the second, which lasted from December 6, 1956 to February 6, 1957, border army enlisted men of various classes, previously exempted, were trained. 25X1

[redacted]

After training is over the men are assigned exclusively to the units of the KORCE brigade and to the brigade of KUKES under the command and admin. of which is this center respectively.

The officers assigned for the training come from the brigades of KORCE and KUKES. And the N.C.O.s come from units of the brigade of KORCE and SARANDE. They come to the training center 15 days ahead of the arrival of the draftees, and after training is over they go back to their units. During the 3-month training period the training center of PRRENJAS is organized into a training battalion, as follows :

SECRET

25X1

SECRET

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25X1

Training Center of the Border Guard Army of PEREMJAS (continued)

Headquarters.

25X1

Commander of the battalion : (usually Major) [REDACTED]

commander was:

Major Myfit BEGA.

25X1

Deputy commander and commissar : (usually a Captain B1)

Training office officer: (usually a Major or a Captain A1) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was Captain A1 Pertev PELLUMBI, promoted early in [REDACTED] to a Major.

Party office officer : (usually a Captain A1) Captain A1 Qico QAFZIU.

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25X1

Training Coy.s.

The battalion had 5 Coy.s of a bigger strength than those of the T.Center of TEPELENE. Each Coy. had 5 platoons of 4 sections each.

The strength of the battalion during the training period (December 6, 1956 to February 6, 1957) was approximately 1250 enlisted men.

25X1

PURSUE ARMY.

The pursue army is under the command of the border guard army of the ministry of interior, under the direct command of which are also its independent units.

25X1

The men of these units are exclusively selected from the training center of the border army of ^{PE}TELENE. In 1955 about 200 men were selected, ~~and~~ who had the same training as that of the men of the border guard battalion.

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[REDACTED] besides the pursue battalion stationed in TEPELENE there is no other such unit in the whole country.

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25X1

Pursue Battalion of TEPELENE

It is stationed about 300 meters west of the town of TEPELENE in two barracks made of stones and local bricks and covered with tiles. Dimensions unknown.

Organization of the Battalion.

Headquarters unknown. It has probably 3 Coy.s of probably 3 platoons each.

Strength.

25X1

its strength should not exceed 500 men in all.

Mission.

Pursue of paratroopers, agents, saboteurs etc.

Arrest or extermination of agents saboteurs active within the country.

" " " of guerrilla groups , defaulters etc.

Extinguish big fires(this battalion helped to put out the big fire in the oil wells of PATOS).

Pursue and arrest of persons entering from border countries into Albania.

In 1956 commander of this battalion was a one-armed Major (name unknown).

During war time no such units exist.

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25X1

Unit	Town or Village	Date
1st Border Army Brigade	KORCE	March 1958.
2nd " " "	SARANDE	" "
3rd " " "	KUKES	" "
Border Army Battalion	JORGUCAT	" "
" " "	KOZISPOL	25X1 " "
Coastal Defense "	DURRES	" "
Pursue Battalion	TEPELENE	May 1956
Border Army Training Ceht.	TEPELENE	March 1958
" " " "	PRENJAS	SEPT. 1957
Coastal Defense Artillery Reg. VLO		1957.

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25X1

TRAINING.

TRAINING OF ENLISTED MEN.

Every year between the 20th and 25th of August draftees for the border army from all the parts of Albania present themselves in the only training centers of TEPELENE and PRRENJAS. Only in 1957 they were presented in the 1st of August.

Training period is 3 months and after that they are assigned to the various units of the border army.

Those trained in the T.center of TEPELENE are exclusively assigned to the brigade of SARANDE. And those trained in the T.C. of PRRENJAS to the brigades of KORCE and KUKES.

As soon as the draftees present themselves to the training centers they first take a bath, cut their hair and put on their uniforms, and week later they start training in :

Rank and file,

Exercises without armament,

Presentation of arms.

Then starts the regular training, which ^{is} 8 hours per day and program of which is issued every 15 days. On Sundays they rest or clean their armament.

Other subjects taught to the draftees are: Exercises with and without armament, dismantel and assemble as well as learning the names of the various parts of the equipment, such as rifles, machine guns, light machine guns, sub-machine guns and hand grehades. How to use a compass and determine direction. Camouflage. How to act when assigned in the border service - there is a special booklet titled "Border Service Training Booklet" which is considered to be "Tp Secret" and which deals with rules and regulations of border army men, sentry duties, observation posts, patrols and how to set ambushes etc.

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Training of enlisted men (continued)

25X1

Use of rifles, light machine and sub-machine guns.

Use of hand grenades.

Position in battle.

Shooting exercises, with rifle, sub-machine gun and light machine gun.

Political indoctrination (every Tuesday and Thursday for 2 hours).

Small scale manoeuvres with the participation of sections, platoons and Coy.s

Defense measures against atomic and chemical warfare.

25X1

[redacted] out of the 6 Coy.s of the training center of TEPELENE the 5 of them carry rifles and the 6th machine guns. These are trained with type "MAXIM" machine guns [redacted]

25X1

[redacted] and are then assigned as machine gun operators in the border post of the SARANDE brigade.

25X1

Training of Pursue Army men.

The enlisted men of the pursue army undergo the same training as that of the border army men.

Training of privates supposed to be assigned to the Police force.

These men are trained together with the border army and pursue army men in the training center of TEPELENE. After 2 months training in the various Coy.s of the center, following a personal order of the ministry of interior, they form the 7th Coy. of the training center and are trained for further one month in Police duties only. After this is over they are assigned as policemen to the various town or villages.

25X1

[redacted] besides the 5 Coy.s of rifle-men and one Coy. of machine-gun men, another Coy. for the training of mortar operators was formed. The mortar operators trained in this Coy. were assigned to the battalions of the SARANDE brigade.

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Training of enlisted men (continued)

25X1

25X1

Training of border army regular officers.

In the city of TIRANA there is a border army school called "Officers Academy" of the Ministry of Interior, TIRANA

25X1

this depends

on the needs of the Border Guard Army.

Students may register to this school every two years. Preference is given to privates who have served or ~~was~~ serving as privates, reserve or regular N.C.O.s in the border army.

Candidate students should have the following qualifications:

- Be graduates of "Unike" 7-year school.
- Be members of the party, or children of members of the party.
- Be children of persons awarded for party activity
- Come from a family whose members have a background of party or partizan activity
- Be children of mutilated in the guerrilla warfare.
- Those who have shown good conduct during their service in the border army.

First are selected those who ^{have} all the above qualifications, then come those who are partly qualified, and then the number is completed from the other candidates.

The duration of studies is 2 years. The very good students graduate with the rank of a Lt. and the others with the rank of a Second Lt. of the border army. They are assigned to the border guard units, and others to the reconnaissance or counter-reconnaissance units of battalions and brigades. The later ones, attend special courses in the school for a certain time.

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25X1

Training of border army regular officers (continued)

25X1

Very few among the border army officers are selected and sent to the Soviet Union for further training.

Training of reserve N.C.O.s.

There is a training school for reserve N.C.O.s in every brigade, which is open once a year.

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One of these schools is that of the SARANDE brigade, [REDACTED], and it is located within the city of SARANDE, about 300 meters north of the command of the brigade, and 500 meters from the sea in the east. It consists of two buildings covered with stone plates. They have been built by the brigade in the recent years.

This school is organized into a Coy. as follows:

Commander of the Coy. : Captain B! Vasil CIKA.

Deputy Commander & Commissar : Lt. Selim CALLI.

Training officer : Captain B! Ibrahim HYSHA.

Secretariat of the Coy.

1st Platoon of Border Unit candidate N.C.O.s

This has 4 sections, usually of 10 men each.

Besides the above strength it has also 5 training N.C.O.s, i.e.

1 chief of sections and one assistant platoon commander.

2nd Platoon of Border Army Candidate N.C.O.s

The strength and organization of this is the same as that of the 1st Platoon.

3rd Platoon of Candidate N.C.O.s of machine gun (MAXIM) operators.

The strength of this is smaller than the that of the two previous ones.

It has 2 sections of usually 10 men each and 3 training N.C.O.s, i.e.

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2 chief of sections and one assistant platoon commander.

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25X1

3rd Platoon of Candidate N.C.O.s of Machine Gun (MAXIM) operators.(continued).

The number of candidate N.C.O.s depends on the needs of the brigade and does not exceed 100 men. This school is open once a year, from January 1st to August 15th every year.

Candidate N.C.O.s are selected by the SARADDE brigade, according to its needs, from the training center of TEPELENE, after each training period.

They should have the following qualifications :

- Relatively good education.
- Discipline.
- Good training.
- Intelligence and understanding.
- Good health condition and well built.

Members or sons of members of the Party having the above qualifications are preferred.

After the period of education to this school, which is about 8 months, is over the candidate N.C.O.s are sent back to the T.C. of TEPELENE for practical training, and 10 days later they are named, according to the grade they obtained in school, Corporals, Sgt.s or M/Sgt.s, and are immediately assigned to the border guard Coy.s and to Coy.s of machine gun operators as training officers of the training center. After their job is finished here they go to the command of the brigade which assigns them to its various battalions, according to its needs.

The teaching staff of the school in question is composed of officers, who are always the same for each training period, with the exception of those who happen to be transferred of course, and of N.C.O.s, who are replaced every year.

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[REDACTED] 25X1

Lt. Selim CALLI (Political indoctrination officer)

Lt. Mue LAZRI.

Lt. Selim TAFILAI.

Lt. Vangel BAJA.

25X1

[REDACTED] all the a/m officers ,but Lt. Selim TAFILAI,who was transfered and replaced by Lt. Siora AZIZI, were serving in the above school.

25X1

RECRUITING SERVICE.

Border Guard Army.

The draftees of the barder army, 10 days before they are recruited, they pass an examination before a committee. This committee is composed of one doctor, two representatives of the party, one officer of the branch of internal affairs, one officer of the recruiting service of the border army. This committee is usually established in the recruiting office of each Reeth 10 days before the recruitment. The examination of recruits is finished in one day. They first pass a physical examination (health condition, weight, height etc.), then their biographic data is examined, i.e. if they or their parents are members of the party, if they have relatives abroad, if they have served the party in some way or other, etc. and further other questions are asked [REDACTED]

25X1

Results, whether they are fit or unfit for service because of health, or family protectors etc. are announced the same day, and the necessary postponement is granted, or exemption.

Ten days after this examination those considered fit present themselves to the recruiting office of the Reeth and are picked up by an officer of the border army, to which the Reeth is subordinate.

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25X1

Recruiting Service -Border Army (continued).

This officers takes immediately to the training center of the border army, where they put on their uniforms.

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[redacted] the number of recruits each class of the border army can give, [redacted] from the 25 men of the class of 1936 presented in the recruiting office of the Rreth of LESH (CM 88-26) all were considered fit for service.

Draftees are recruited when they are 19, and are called up, for the border guard army, usually on the 25th of August, where the tour of service is 36 months. The same tour of service is also for the N.C.O.s of all services, as well as for the drivers, while for infantry men is only 24 months.

To-day in Albania the classes of 1936 - 1937 - and 1938 are serving in the border guard army.

25X1

MORALE OF THE ALBANIAN ARMY.

All officers, low and top ranking, exercise a big authority on the Albanian enlisted men. This authority, however, is not due to discipline and faith on the part of the soldiers, or to what is being said to them by the officers, but to fear, because they know what they are going to suffer in case of ^{break} disobedience. Should a war ~~break~~ out [redacted] only the men belonging to the party will follow their officers with faith and enthusiasm, the rest will do the contrary as soon as the occasion presents itself.

The morale of the Albanian army in general is very low, mainly because of the miserable life they live, the very poor food etc.. They are tired of every thing and can no longer stand the communist regime for which they are spending all their efforts.

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PROPAGANDA - POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION.

In the border army political indoctrination lectures are given twice a week, by military speakers specially trained for this job.

Subjects dealt with in such lectures are : About the army, the party, the enemies, the allies, friendship and relations with Soviet Russia etc.

25X1

Youth Organization in the Border Army.

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Membership in the Youth Organization of the border army is not compulsory, and recently showed no interest, considering that 4 or 5 privates of the border post of RADAT (DK 432-297) [redacted] were not members of the organization.

Every border post has its own youth organization. Meetings of the organization are held once a month, and subjects of lectures dealt with are : Purpose and service of the border army in general etc.

Speaker in the border post of RADAT is private Abdi CENTI, and speaker in the battalion is Sgt. Vangel ZECI.

Monthly fee is 2 Lek, and every member is provided with a membership card which distinguishes him from a Kulak, and which he might use after being discharged.

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ARMY.

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Uniforms and basic items for personnel.

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ARMY (continued).

25X1

Uniforms of border army officers.

A jacket and a pair of trousers , dark khaki color of Russian cloth., is the winter uniform. The Summer uniform is the same ,but of light khaki color.

They also have an official uniform for parades etc. of same color, but with long trousers, simiale to those of the [REDACTED] officers, because they don't wear top boots with this uniform.

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The color of the hat is the same as that of the Winter uniform,with a green band around.

For foot wear they use top boots.

Uniforms of border army enlisted men.

Winter. Trousers and a jacket closed up to the neck.

The cloth used for uniformas is no more Russian, since about a year an Albanian made black cloth is used.

Some priavtes of the old classes still wear the old uniforms,which is of Russian made dark khaki color, like that of the officers.

Summer. Local made of light khaki color similar to that of the officers.

The same uniform is worn when on duty and on leave.

They also have ^a shower proof for camoufla~~ge~~ which has the color of the ground and of yellow leaves.

During winter time the border army privates wear over their uniforms another uniform which is filled with cotton, to keep themselves warm in very cold weathers. Their head is also covered.

They use rubber top boots, to avoid noise, when they set ambushes.

Similar to the uniform of the border army men is also the uniform of the

Sigurini.

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25X1

Insignia of border army men.

The privates of the border army have a green small piece of cloth of a quadrilateral form, on the lapel of their jackets, and a green rib around the epaulets and along the trousers.

The officers have the same insignia with the privates, and a very narrow green strip around the end of their sleeves, of their jacket, top coat, belt, and along the trousers. And a green band around the hat.

Rank insignia of border army men.

Corporal : Perpendicular white band on the epaulet .

Sgt. : 2 perpendicular white bands " " "

M/Sgt. : One larger perpendicular white band on the epaulet.

Warrant Officer : One white band similar to that of the M/Sgt. and a smaller one perpendicular to the first, in the form of the letter "T".

Second Lt. : One star on a narrow green strip horizontally placed on the golden epaulet.

Lt. : The same as that of the Second Lt., but with 2 stars.

Captain B! : The same as the above, but with 3 stars in the form of a triangle.

Captain A! : The same as the above, but with 4 stars.

Major. : 2 green narrow strips and one star.

25X1

Lt. Col. : The same as the Major, but with 2 stars.

Col. : The same as the above, but with 3 stars in the form of a triangle.

Brigadier. All gold epaulet.

Major General : The same as the Brigadier, but with one star larger than that of the above officers.

Lt. General : The same as the above two, but with 2 stars along the epaulet, similar to the Lt. General of the Greek army.

General : The same as the Lt. General, but with 3 stars along the epaulet.

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Rank insignia of border army men.

All the top ranking officers of the Albanian army, from the rank of Brigadier and up, have a red band around their hats. This is true for all top ranking officers of all services of the Albanian army.

Clothing and foot wear items given during recruitment.

2 shirts .

2 pair of drawers.

1 jacket, 1 pair of trousers and 1 top coat, all second hand, used in training.

1 pair of boots.

2 belts.

2 towels

1 rug-sack.

Blankets, 4. Sheets, 2.

1 hat.

2 pieces of cloth used for socks.

1 water flask, 1 aluminum plate and 1 spoon.

After training is over the jacket, trousers and top coat are replaced with new ones, during the winter. A pair of top boots and a winter head - cover is also given to them.

When they are assigned to the border posts they get rubber top boots and a uniform filled with cotton.

Salary of border army enlisted men and officers.

Private. 180 Lek per month.

P.F.C. 220 " " "

Corporal. 220 " " "

Sgt. 240 " " "

W/Sgt. 260 " " "

Salary of Second Lt. and up unknown.

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MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

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Barracks of the 185th Border Guard Battalion of JORGUCAT.

Located approximately 150 meters south-east of village JORGUCAT, and about 150 meters west of the road leading from KAKAVI (DK 453-179) to GJIROKASTER. The barracks were built [REDACTED] during the occupation.

Description.

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Right at the entrance of the camp of the barracks there is a building of 10x5x3 meters, which is the kitchen and mess of the battalion. About 30 meters south of this # 1 building there is building # 2, which is of 15x7x6 meters, and is divided into 3 compartments : enlisted men's dormitory, clothing and foot wear depot and library.

About 6 meters east of building # 2 is building # 3 of same construction and dimensions as # 2, used as food and ammunition depot. At about 80 meters north-east of # 3 is building # 4 of 10x7x3 meters, divided into 5 compartments used respectively as officers dormitory, mess, duty officer's office, detention cells, and a place where the generator producing electricity for all the barracks is installed. About 30 meters south of building # 4 there is a house # 5 belonging to a North Epirot, to-day in U.S.A., of 10x6x5 meters, used as lodgings for the families of the officers.

All the above described buildings are stone buildings and covered with stone plates.

25X1

East of building # 3 at about 100 meters distance there is a 2-story building # 6 of 10x7x7 meters, made of stones and covered with European tiles and is whitewashed in the outside. Here are the offices of the command of the battalion. At about 300 meters from building # 6 to the east, is the animal shed, which is built of stones and bricks and covered with stone plates and tiles the approximate dimensions of which are 20x8x7 meters. This is # 7 and is divided into two parts, the one used for the mules and horses of the battalion and the other for the sheep and goats for the needs of the battalion in meat food.

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Description of buildings (continued).

25X1

At about 10 meters north-west of # 7 is building # 8, stone built covered with local tiles and of about 12x6x4 m. dimensions. In this building is the equipment of the signal battalion.

South-west of building # 1, at about 20 meters distance, are the ruins of a building destroyed during the [redacted] occupation. 25X1

The main entrance to the barracks is on the north side of the camp, between buildings # 1 and 4, facing the road KAKAVI - GJIROKASTER.

On the east side of the camp, towards building # 6, there is a smaller gate communicating with buildings # 7 and 8 which are outside the camp. Soldiers usually go out through this gate.

Security of the Barracks.

Buildings # 1,2,3,4,5 and 6 are surrounded with barbed wire fence; buildings # 7 and 8 are not.

3 sentry privates guard, day and night, the headquarters of the battalion. They are changed every 2 hours .

The other 5 main buildings are guarded only during the night, by three men who are also changed every 2 hours.

Further three men patrol every night around the barracks, which are slightly lighted until 10 o'clock in the night.

Electricity and water supply.

The barracks are lighted by electricity produced by a generator installed in building # 4. And water is supplied by a fountain built in the center of the camp. The water is conducted to this fountain from a nearby mountain (name unknown) with pipes. During Summer, however, that this fountain is dry, water is supplied to the barracks with water tanks from village 25X1

CRAPSH (DK 36-23)

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CHAPTER 3.

SOVIET ARMY & MILITARY MISSIONS.

1.- Soviet Headquarters.

In the city of TIRANA there is a Soviet office.

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2.- Soviet military missions in Army Units.

25X1

There are Russian officers in all units, from regiment and up, of the Albanian Army. The rank of these Russian officers is from Major up to Col.

In each regiment and brigade there is always a Russian officer, and may be more than one in the latter. Number of Russian officers in the Divisions and Army Corps unknown.

The mission of these officers is to control and direct training, watch the progress done in the Army, and handle the military budget.

Their relations with the Albanian officers were only official, and they should not fraternize with them.

The Albanian enlist men, but the communists, like the Albanian officers.

The communist enlisted men like the Russian officers.

25X1

Assistant Minister "

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[REDACTED] 25X1
Soviet Military Missions in Army Units (continued)

The attitude of the Albanian population, however, is anything but friendly toward the Russian officers, and this because they believe that all their misfortune, and especially during the recent years, is due to them.

The Russian officers usually stay in Albania for a period of three years, but can go to Russia in case of absolute need, and come back again. 25X1

[REDACTED]
Technical Advisers sent by satellite countries in Albania.

All the technical personnel of the "STALIN" Textile Factory in TIRANA consists of RUSSIAN specialists, and only the workers are ALBANIANS. There are also Russian technical advisers in the hydroelectric plant which is under construction next to river BISTRIC in DELVINE.

Russian technicians and engineers are also in the oil wells of PATOS (OK 85-99), many of whom burned during the big fire in this oil well, in Spring 1957.

CHAPTER 5.

INTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATION.

STATE ORGANIZATION & ADMIN.

A.- Supreme Admin. of the State.

The regime of Albania is communist called "People's Democracy of Albania".

President is Enver HODHA, who also is secretary general of the A.C.P.

President of the cabinet is Mehmet SHEN.

Vice-president : Gogo MUSHI.

Minister of Interior : Nedri HASPIU (general).

Minister of People's Defense: Beqir BALLUKU.

Assistant Minister " " : Petrit DUME (Chief of the Army General Staff) 25X1

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Supreme Admin. of State (continued).

25X1

Minister of Education : Manush LEFTIU (he replaced Ruzh ALIA.)

Minister of Communications: Tonin JAKOVA (he is also director of the political bureau of the Party).

Minister of Youth : Tod LUDOMJA (he is also 1st secretary of the central committee of the Youth Organization).

Minister of Exterior : Behar SHTYLLA.

Chairman of the People's Parliament of Albania is Mahxi LLESHTI

He knows the above from personal observation and from various discussions he had with friends.

2.- Administrative Division of Albania.

The country was divided into the following QARK s

-GJIROKASTER.

-SHKODER.

-VLORE.

-KUKES.

-PRISHTINE.

-TIRANA.

-ELBASAN.

About middle of February 1958, an announcement was published in the paper "ZERI I POPULLIT" saying that the above QARK s were changed into RRETH s. This was done with a view to lessening red tape, and help people complete their formalities with the state easier.

These RRETH s today are directly under the Ministry of Interior. Number of RRETH s unknown.

The LOKALITET s (local C.P.) still exist.

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25X1

3.- JUSTICE.

The following courts of justice exist in ALBANIA.

- a) The court of REETH s , judging all sort of cases.
- b) High court of justice of TIRANA, judging all cases, and those which cannot be judged by the court of the REETH s
- c) Court-martial , judging espionage cases and all other cases dealing with the internal and external security of the State.

The Albanian population believes that there is no equality of justice.

Discrimination is done to the members of the Party.

Enlisted men are judged, for small thefts etc., by their officers and punished by the Unit, they belong to. For more serious cases, however, they are forwarded to the court-martial.

4.- EDUCATION.

In Albania there are Public schools, Unike (7-year school), Gymnasiums, High schools, Polytechnic school and the newly built and not yet finished University

The TIRANA school of Agriculture, the Commercial School of TIRANA and other engineers schools.

Pedagogic schools exist in TIRANA, SHKODER, GJIROKASTER and ELBASAN. From Unike (7-year school) and up the study of the Russian language is obligatory.

Public school education is compulsory.

Besides the regular basic educational program, the students undergo a psychologic pressure.

Entrance examinations are required for the University.

Scholarship is granted only to children of persons who have offered their services to the Party. Scholarships for further studies abroad are also granted to honor students, but ~~55000~~ children of good Party members.

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page 18.

Education (continued).

25X1

Only scientists are sent to Russia for further studies.

the following 4-year Public Schools:

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- In the village of ELINISHT with about 100 students.

25X1

- In village TRASHAN, with about 70 students.

5.- RELIGION.

25X1

The approximately 60,000 inhabitants of the area of SHKODER, village ELINISHT is, are Catholics. The exercise of religious duties is theoretically free. It is forbidden, however, for Party members to go to the church. a psychological pressure is exercised upon the population to an extent that only old people are church goers.

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a) Village ELINISHT.

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There is a Catholic church in this village.

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Priest is Mehil TRASHAN, from TRASHAN.

25X1

The ^{ga} congregation during Sundays consisted of old men and women only, the party forces the villagers to work in the cooperative during Sundays.

one of the reasons cooperative was organized in the village was to detach the villagers from church.

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During big holidays, however, the congregation increases considerably. To-day ^a priest coming from the church St. Mary of TRASHAN officiates in the church of the village.

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25X1

b) Village TRASHAN.

There is a Catholic church in the above village called St. Mary.
The priest (name unknown) who officiates in this village officiates
also in BLENISHT.

25X1

SOCIAL WELFARE.Epidemic diseases.

During the recent years a flu has spread out through the whole of
Albania, and especially in the area of SHKODER, where the population
suffers every Winter. No deaths are reported.

The State has taken no measures, whatsoever, against this flu.

25X1

PARTY ACTIVITY.1.- Organization & Admin. of the C.P.a) C.P. of village BLENISHT (DM 15-58).

25X1

Secretary : Gjon BIBA, [REDACTED] civil servant and chief of cooperative.

Members : Noc Prek BIBA, [REDACTED] " " " accountant " " 25X1

Gjon Pjeteri, [REDACTED] " " " brigadier " "

Mark Jak SIAMAI, [REDACTED] farmer. 25X1

Gac Lazer GJAKO [REDACTED] nurse.

Mue Det PALOK [REDACTED] farmer.

b) C.P. of village TRASHAN (CM 21-37).

25X1

Secretary : Mikol Mark PALI, [REDACTED] farmer. 25X1

Members : Shkurt Mark PALI [REDACTED] " and secretary of cooperative. SECRET

Mark Preg NOI [REDACTED] " and chief of cooperative.

Dod Preg NOI [REDACTED] " and agitator of the Youth Organ.

Mark Jak DRICA [REDACTED] " and chairman of the People's
Mue Jak DRICA [REDACTED] " Council of TRASHAN.

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2.- Dismissal of Party Members.

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[redacted]
[redacted] the following were dismissed from the C.P.

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- Prek Gjin PJETER, [redacted] farmer, member of the C.P. of TRASHAN, and chairman of the People's Council of the village, because he refused to join the cooperative. 25X1
- Filip Engel ZEF, [redacted] farmer, member of the C.P. of ELINISHT, the Party refused membership to the cooperative of village, to his brothers Qin, [redacted] and Zef, [redacted] who were not members of the Party. 25X1

25X1

3.- Youth and Woman's Organization - Democratic Front.

25X1

There is a Youth Organization in village ELINISHT, membership to which is compulsory from the age of 14 to 26. Since August 1955, however, membership is no longer compulsory, and cannot state if the number of members has decreased since then.

[redacted]
Monthly fee, for the boys is 10 Lek and for the girls 2 Lek. 25X1

25X1

Lectures were given to the boys and girls regarding work done in cooperatives, methods to improve production etc.

The Woman's Organization is not active at all. The members very rarely go to the meetings. Membership is voluntary and it starts when the woman is 25.

[redacted] chief of the Organization was Shuge Gjergj PRIDI, [redacted] who was not a member of the C.P., and her relatives are marked as Kulaks. [redacted] 25X1

25X1

[redacted] she was appointed to that position because of her education. 25X1
Membership to the Democratic Front Organization starts from the age of 25 and the monthly fee is 3 Lek. 25X1

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page *W*.

Democratic Front organization (cont) [REDACTED]

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Chief of the organization [REDACTED]

Pol Stefan DRECH, [REDACTED] farmer, and is not a communist.

[REDACTED] all these organizations have somewhat weakened.

MORALE.

1.- Propaganda.

The Party and the Government are organizing political indoctrination meetings and are trying to create the impression to the people that the cooperatives and all other efforts of the Party are aiming at the welfare of the people.

25X1

The same sort of propaganda is being pursued by the Party through the press. Often this propaganda refers also to the relations of Albania

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2.- Morale of the People.

The morale of the people is very low because of the economic misery.

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[REDACTED]

There are, however, certain hopes for liberation of all Albanian,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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25X1

Morale of the People (continued).

3. Moral Status.

Preference is shown for party members and especially for those who have been active in some way or other for the party, when various administrative positions are involved.

In the court of justice when communist members are accused the judge is doing everything possible to declare them not guilty.

INTERNAL SECURITY.

Security Measures according to areas.

a) Restrictions in the movement of the population.

The inhabitants of villages near the border area are free to move 24 hours a day. Those of villages within the border area are allowed to move around only from sun rise to sun set.

b) Permits for movement.

The identity cards of the villagers within the border area are stamped with the letter "A", and that of those near the border area with the letter "B".

Villagers from zone "A" wishing to go to a village of the same zone they should first obtain a permit from the people's council of the village, which is granted after cumbersome formalities, i.e. they have to make an application stating the name of the village they wish to go, the purpose and for how long they wish to stay, as well as the house or the family they are going to visit. Should the chairman of the people's council considers the statements made as non dangerous he grants the permit.

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Permits for movement (continued)

25X1

The villager or applicant who has obtained [redacted] it must have it checked by the post upon his arrival to the village he asked to go. Movement of villagers from zone "A" to villages outside their zone is done by showing only their identity card.

Villagers from zone "B" wishing to move to villages within their zone or in zone "A" should also obtain a special permit, and for this they have to undergo the same formalities as described above.

For movements from zone "B" to villages outside zones "B" & "A", no permit is required, presentation of their identity cards only is enough. People living outside the above mentioned two zones and wishing to visit one of the villages located within zone "A" or "B" they have first to apply to the people's council of their village and verify the reasons of their trip, and on basis of this verification the Sigurimi of the area they belong to grants the permit.

After the permit is granted the applicant, before moving to the village he asked to visit, he must first go to the Border Guard Battalion of the area the village belongs to, and have the permit checked.

Rules and regulations of the border posts and how these are kept.

Written rules and regulations are hanged on the wall of each border post. These deal with all border posts throughout Albania and are signed by the Minister of Interior Kadri HASBETU.

Besides the articles referring to the duties of enlisted men, these rules and regulations refer also to the methods for controlling the movement of civilians from one zone to the other, to the control of permits and identity cards.

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[redacted] the rules and regulations of the border posts in zone "A" are strictly kept, as far as issue of permits and with due control are [redacted].

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25X1

Border Post Rules and Regulations (continued)

But cannot state the same thing for zone "B". [redacted] often
Border Army privates go to the area of zone "B" when necessary, as,
for instance, when a person presents himself to this area and the
People's Council or the Local S.P. has doubts about him.

25X1

Search in the border posts.

People coming to the border posts for the control of their permits
are searched only if the post thinks it is necessary, or if the person
is suspected. Otherwise there is no rule for searches.

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e) Special Border Security measures.

About December 1957, in the zone for which the Border Battalion of
JORGUCAT is responsible, i.e. from the post of SOTIRE (DK 452-081)
to that of SOPIKE (DK 503-378) and to probable escape passes, special
security mechanism have been installed, consisting of a metal pipe
sticked in the probable pass ways of each post, on top of which a very
thin wire is fastened running 200 meters to the left side of the pipe
and 200 meters to the right. It is a Russian made mechanism for projecting
flares.

Description of the pipe.

It is a metal pipe of about one meter long, 3 or 3½ cm. in diameter,
and open in its both ends. A few centimeters over the end, the pipe
is cut half to its diameter deep, and from that cutting a security
needle pops out. Besides this metal pipe there is also a 40 centimeters
long wooden stick of similar diameter, and on top of which there is
a steel needle. This stick is the base of the pipe.

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In one end, inside the pipe there is a [redacted] kept by the security
needle,

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Description of the pipe (continued).

25X1

needle from where the ends of the two thin wires are fastened.

The cartridge placed into this pipe is a red or green flare similar to the ones used for the Russian make very pistols of the army.

This metal pipe is installed, according to the judgement of the commander of the post, in probable pass ways. And according to the nature of the ground it is stucked about 15-20 meters right or left of the pass way. First a hole, 35-40 centimeters deep, is digged, and the wooden stick is placed into it, in a way that the end with the steel needle on it stands a little bit out of the hole. Then the metal pipe is fixed over this base, taking special care that the part of the pipe with the security needle popping out of the cutting comes to the top. And finally the two thin wires are fastened on both sides of the security needle, and the other two ends of the wires are fastened to the branch of a tree, wooden pole etc. These wires stand about 80 to 90 centimeters over the level of the ground. After this is all over the flare is put into the pipe supported by the security needle.

How the Mechanism Operates

When one of the wires is pressed or pulled in some way or other it draws toward its direction the security needle, which thus turning releases the flare, which passing through the ring falls down the pipe and explodes when the cap of the flare strikes against the steel needle. The flare blows up to 300 meters thus signaling the entry or exit of a person from that point to the border post.

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[redacted] such mechanisms are also being installed by the Battalion of KUNSPOL.

[redacted] 4 mechanisms of this kind were sent to the command of the Battalion of JORUCAT in December 1957.

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25X1

How the mechanism operates (continued)

The mechanisms sent to the Battalion of JORGUCAT are for locating and signaling the crossing of a person from the border line. They are of Czechoslovakian make, and look like radio sets. In the front part of these sets there is a bell, a bulb and a panel, and on top of the set there are two small red aeriols.

These sets operate as follows: Very fine wires are fastened to the two aeriols which ran out over 60 to 70 cm. from the ground

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When a person comes into contact with one of these wires, immediately the bell of the set rings and the red bulb is lighted. The man operating the set turns on a switch and a number appears on the panel determining the point where the person touched the wire.

This set functions with dry cells.

Early in January 1958, Lt. Medi MEZANI of the Signal office of the battalion gathered all the commanders of the border posts and taught them how the set was operating.

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shortly all the border posts of the battalion as well as the border guard battalions will be equipped with such sets.

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Armed Villagers.

a) Village BLUESH (CM 25-58).

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- Sjon JANK, [REDACTED]
- Nee NEE PRIMA [REDACTED]
- Sjon Lacer PISTRI [REDACTED]
- Mush Det LALONA [REDACTED]

25X1

25X1

All the above are armed with [REDACTED] rifles and are members of C.P.

- Nee Kol KOOI, [REDACTED], farmer.
- Panyeg Sjon LESH [REDACTED] "
- Sef Mush MARTON [REDACTED] "
- Nee Qin TOA [REDACTED] "

25X1

These are the favored members of the party because they pay their taxes regularly, have no relation with Bulaks and their conduct in general is good.

b) Village TRASHAN (CM 91-37).

The following are party members and carry rifles.

- Shhurt Mark PALL, [REDACTED]
- Nikol Mark PALL, [REDACTED]
- Mark Poon NOT, [REDACTED]
- Mark Sjon PRIMA, [REDACTED]

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CHAPTER 6.

ECONOMIC SITUATION.

1.- Village ELINISHT.

Farming.

almost

all the 115 families have got their own lands.

The number of stremmas per family is from 3 up to 90.

Chief crops are : Wheat , corn , vegetables. Number of cultivated stremma

per crop unknown. Average wheat production per stremma is 80 oka -

in good weather conditions this often goes up to 150 oka - Corn is

about 100 oka per stremma.

2.- Stock-farming.

150 sheep.

60 cows.

6 donkeys.

30 horses.

3.- Cooperative.

In village ELINISHT cooperative was imposed in 1956, and to-day 3/4 of the inhabitants are members of the cooperative. Membership is not compulsory,

a psychologic pressure is exercised upon the population.

The state in its efforts for an increased and better production disposes chemical fertilizers , tractors etc. Despite these efforts, however, production is lower than what it used to be before cooperative was imposed.

The government is storing quantities of wheat and corn, but which , unfortunately, decay in silos or depots without being distributed to the population .

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CHAPTER 7.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

Important Technical Installations.

a) Hydroelectric Plant of MATI.

The works for the installation of the hydroelectric plant of MATI were over late in December 1957, and it started operating since that time. The output of this hydroelectric plant is estimated to 20000 Watt.

25X1

b) Hydroelectric Plant of ~~BOUJOUR~~ BISTRICE

On the river BISTRICE which runs near DELVINE, works for the installation of a hydroelectric plant have started. Its output is estimated also to 20000 Watt.

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CHAPTER 9.

GEOGRAPHIC SITUATION.

Info. on Towns and Villages.

a) Village ELIHSHT. (D K 15-58).

Since 1947 or 1948 this village has been divided into 2 parts, the one called ELIHSHT and the other PIRAJ.

Its inhabitants are estimated to about 400, all Catholic, and its houses to about 110 - 115. Water is supplied to the village by artesian wells, and kerosene lamps are used for lighting.

b) Village TRASHAN (CH 21-37)

This village has about 90 houses and approximately 700 inhabitants all Catholic. Water comes from natural sources, and kerosene lamps are used for lighting.

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CHAPTER 10.

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CHEMICAL WARFARE.

In the Border Guard Army.

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1.- The recruits of the border army during their training period in the Training Center, they are also trained in Chemical warfare.

Subjects taught about chemical war are very limited. A general knowledge and ways of protection from the chemical war is given.



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2.- There are no special Chemical war centers or units in the border guard army.



4.- Early in January 1958, the SARANDE brigade dispatched to the battalion of JORGUCAT 7 to 8 anti-mustard gas overalls, of Russian make, to be used for the training of officers and privates of the battalion. Training officer was appointed Lt. Veli BELA, assistant to the operations officer of the battalion, but who had never received any special training in chemical warfare.

25X1

Description of the anti-mustard overal or uniform.

- a) Gas mask, similar to the one shown in page 310 of the booklet "MATERIAL IN THE HANDS OF OR POSSIBLY AVAILABLE TO THE COMMUNIST FORCES IN THE FAR EAST"
- b) Uniform, similar to that in page 294 of the booklet mentioned above, with the exception that the one in question did not have buttons on the front side.



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Description of the anti-mustard overall or uniform (continued)

25X1

- c) One normal size pair of anti-mustard gas gloves.
- d) One pair of anti-mustard gas boots.

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