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ENGLISH/FRENCH

COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION CONCERNING GREEK FRONTIER INCIDENTS

**Communications and Memoranda Submitted to the Secretary-General
on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Albania**

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1. Memorandum Enclosed with Letter from Colonel Tuk Jakova, Minister of State of the People's Republic of Albania addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council's Committee on the Admission of New Members, dated 14 August 1946

GREEK PROVOCATIONS

1. On 20 January 1945. Greek soldiers with several officers fired many times against the Village of Mardhanje.
2. 29 March 1945. Greek soldiers fired at our patrol at the Perati Bridge.
3. 1 April 1945. At 9 o'clock in the morning, Greek forces spread in battle formation from the village of Dermadhe and firing with machine guns advanced to the frontier. In the evening, six Greek soldiers penetrated 300 meters inside our frontier while discharging their firearms.
4. 15 April 1945. At 16 o'clock, two armed Greeks drew close to Perati and fired three times at our squad commandant. No damage reported.
5. 22 April 1945. Many shots were heard inside our border near Kakavia.
6. 15 April 1945. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, four persons dressed in uniforms of the Italian army fired at our patrol in Perati from the Banja place. Our forces did not return the fire.
7. 26 April 1945. Twelve Greek soldiers entered our border and fired inside our border on the side of Njanjari.
8. 29 April 1945. Several Greeks clashed at night with our patrol with which they exchanged shots.
9. 29 April 1945. Five Greek soldiers tried to cross our border but clashed with our patrol, fired at our patrol and then fled.
10. 1 May 1945. A patrol of the Twentieth Brigade saw two Greeks inside the border, told them to stop, but after they resisted our patrol fired at them.
11. 9 May 1945. A Greek who had come on a mission was captured inside our border.

/12. 26 May 1945.

12. 26 May 1945. At 15 o'clock, three Greeks shot at a shepherd and at a partisan inside our border.
13. 30 May 1945. A squadron of five Greeks entered our border on the Konispoli side at the Village of Mursi. Our patrol forced them to go away, leaving behind a horse and goat.
14. Night of 30-31 May 1945. At 12 o'clock, several Greeks had entered four kilometers inside the frontier to the Platonis of Selo and shot at several partisans who were going from Kakavia to Llango. The Greeks cut off our telephone lines.
15. 5 June 1945. Six hundred meters inside our border, our patrol clashed with a Greek patrol in the Smineci sector of Konispoli. The Greeks threw four bombs and fired many shots. Our patrol did not return the fire.
16. 10 June 1945. A Greek squadron which had brought along a civilian also, coming from Kosturi, entered inside our border and fired at our guards. Our forces did not return the fire.
17. 11 June 1945. At 18 o'clock, a Greek squadron fired eighteen times at our partisans at the village of Vauve of Konispoli. No victims.
18. 12 June 1945. A Greek patrol assaulted our barracks at the village of Perdhikali of Belvina. Our forces were on the alert and thus no accident occurred.
19. 17 June 1945. A Greek patrol, having come in the vicinity of Bilishti, stole a horse and a cow of Banush Osarni of the village of Poncare.
20. 25 June 1945. At 20:30 o'clock, a Greek ship entered the Albanian waters near the village of Eksamila on the Qefallo cape, between Saranda and Lukova, and put under its control an Albanian fishing boat.
21. 6 July 1945. At 21 o'clock, two Greek ships entered our waters in the direction of Cape Qefallo near Saranda. They signalled with lights, fired with machine guns against our seacoast and fired two gun shells in the air. Near Eksamilos, the Greek ships took a boat of Xhemal Sadik and Hysen Idrizi of Konispol, whom they took to Corfu.

/22. 9 July 1945.

22. 9 July 1945. At 22 o'clock, a number of armed Greeks crossed our border in the direction of Perdhikali on the side of Konispol, firing at our frontier patrol. Our patrol did not return the fire.
23. 12 July 1945. Greek soldiers of the frontier, placed two stone landmarks inside our border. Our patrol, by order of the Command, took them back where they had been at first.
24. 13 July 1945. Twenty Greek soldiers again placed the stone landmarks inside our border. Our guards called to them to avoid such an action, but the Greek forces took positions and opened fire. The Greeks left as soon as our border patrol received aid.
25. At the end of August, 1945. Greek border soldiers seized inside their border two women from Dhuvajeni and from Torikati who had gone over to sell merchandise, and closeted them in a hut and there raped them.
26. 2 September 1945. At 18 o'clock, a Greek tanker approached our seacoast near Eksamilo, Saranda, and fired with machine guns. At 18:30 o'clock, a Greek ship, having sailed from Corfu, put under control our waters in Saranda. Our batteries did not go into action.
27. 5 September 1945. Two American newspaper men, the correspondent of the Associated Press, Mr. S. Chakalis, and the correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, Mr. Leigh White, accompanied by three Albanian newspaper men, happened to be at the Greco Albanian border, 500 meters from the patrol post of Kakavia. At 12 o'clock noon, they saw a Greek soldier who was threatening with his rifle an Albanian woman inside the Albanian border. Farther up, seven more Greeks were intimidating the woman in Greek while she was screaming. They took her with them to their patrol post inside their border. Mr. Chakalis, who knew Greek, went over to them and asked them as to why they took over to their side by the use of force, that woman who lived in the Albanian village, Ajinikolla. They answered that Ajinikolla belonged to Greece and they wanted to obtain certain information from her.

/28. 14 September 1945.

28. 14 September 1945. At 22 o'clock, a Greek squadron fired with an automatic firearm more than three times against the Albanian village of Koshovica.
29. 15 September 1945. At 13 o'clock, three Greek soldiers fired eight times at our patrol at the place of Kamara.
30. 15 September 1945. Several Greek patrol soldiers accompanied by certain civilians entered the Albanian border and destroyed a small barrack near Sopik.
31. 18 September 1945. A group of Greek soldiers entered inside the Albanian border at Mount Sopiku and fired with mortars and heavy machine guns.
32. 19 September 1945. A Greek squadron fired at our patrol at Perdhikal of Konispoli, entered the village and forcibly took with them the families of Vangjel Daci and Mici Drazhita.
33. 21 September 1945. The Greek soldiers fired at our border with heavy mortars on the side of Konispoli.
34. 22 September 1945. Three armed Greeks, together with a guide, entered the village of Zhepa of Permeti and there looted a home of 500 napoleons.
35. 24 September 1945. A Greek soldier fired at our guards at the border near Pogeni.
36. 10 October 1945. Seven Greek gendarmes led by a sergeant crossed the Albanian border at Mount Kakrikambi, threatened the shepherds and took half of the flock. On this same day, a Greek patrol forcibly took a pair of oxen belonging to Ali Menkulasi on the side of Korcha, between the village of Pahcora and Verdova.
37. 10 October 1945. Two Greek boats coming from Corfu drew close to our shores, 30 meters, at Sherkoll of Konispol, threw a quantity of explosives and went away. Our forces did not fire at them.
38. 11 October 1945. At 12 o'clock noon, two squads of Greek gendarmes surrounded the village of Ajonikolla of Dropulli and fired at the homes.

/The villagers

The villagers resisted until they received aid from the command post of Kakavia.

39. 11 October 1945. At 13 o'clock, a squad of Greek gendarmes crossed the Albanian border at Qaf' Likojanit. The Greeks kidnapped the peasant Ferhat Hysen of Varvasi and took two horses and a mule.

40. 27 October 1945. In the morning, Greek soldiers at Kakavia fired more than ten times by machine gun at our guards there. Our forces did not respond.

41. 27 October 1945. Greek soldiers entered 200 meters inside our border in an attempt to capture Vasil Kaleri of Sopik, Livohova.

42. 31 October 1945. Greek soldiers crossed the Albanian border near Kakavia in an attempt to capture two Albanian soldiers. Shots were exchanged.

43. 7 November 1945. At the Likojani Pass, Konispoli, a Greek gendarme patrol entered 200 meters inside our border in an attempt to capture the shepherd Hajro Kore, who fired at them.

44. 7 November 1945. Two Greek soldiers seized the cattle of Vasil Jorgaqi of Sopiku, inside the Albanian border and near the village of Spoik, in Libohova. When our patrol arrived at the scene of the seizure, the Greek soldiers fired at them from across the border.

45. 19 November 1945. Inside the Albanian frontier, in the approaches of Konispol, a group of Greek soldiers shot at Vlach Bamjali, who was wounded and later died of the wounds.

46. 8 December 1945. Several Greek soldiers entered the Albanian border to a depth of one kilometer on the side of Kushovica and there forcibly took several sheep of the shepherd.

GREEK PROVOCATIONS, 1946

1. 3 February 1946. Greek soldiers have provoked our patrol at the Fanjare plains.
2. 13 February 1946. Greek soldiers again resorted to provocations near Konispoli.
3. 1 March 1946. Greek soldiers abducted and tortured Kaliopi Ziko near the village of Opsathe of Perati. They stabbed her several times. She is the mother of the Albanian patriot Thanas Ziko and was actively engaged in the anti-fascist movement as a member of the Albanian Democratic Front. The Greek soldiers sought information from her about the number of soldiers in Ghinokastra (Argyrocastro), in Libohova and Pogoni, about places where there were war materials and about the number of forces of the Albanian Army. As they left the scene of their abduction, the Greek soldiers fired three times at our command post at Voshtina.
4. 15 March 1946. Other Greek provocations at the Qafa e Botes in Konispol. The following day, again they resorted to provocations.
5. 16 March 1946. Greek forces again provoked at the village of Lefteri, Leskoviku.
6. 4 March 1946. Again the Greek forces made other provocations at the village of Keshovica.
7. 17 March 1946. Greek provocations repeated at Keshovica of Dropulli. Once more that day, they resorted to other provocations.
8. 24 April 1946. Greek soldiers attacked at the Qafa Kozha (Kozha Pass).
9. 27 June 1946. Greek forces made provocations in the Berica section.
10. 4 July 1946. Greek soldiers provoked at the Bossanik district, of Kakavia.
11. 5 July 1946. Greek soldiers made an attack at Radso.
12. 12 July 1946. Greek soldiers fired at the border stone landmarks Nos. 43 and 44.

/13. 12 July 1946.

13. 12 July 1946. Greek forces assaulted the border stone landmark No. 79 at Stilla, Konispol.
14. 16 July 1946. Greek troops made provocations in the Tersenik area.
15. 17 July 1946. Greek soldiers provoke our patrol at the borderline.
16. 20 July 1946. Greek forces made an assault at Tersenik.
17. 25 July 1946. Greek soldiers again made another attack on the border stone landmarks Nos. 43 and 46.
18. 27 July 1946. Greek forces again made another attack against the border stone landmarks Nos. 43 and 44.
19. 1 August 1946. Greek border troops resorted to another provocation at Mouit Klishas, Libohova.
20. 2 August 1946. Greek soldiers made an assault at the village of Vidohova, Korcha.
21. 3 August 1946. Other Greek soldiers made provocations at the village of Bozhigrad of Korcha.
22. 4 August 1946. Greek frontier troops resort to more provocations at the village of Poncare, Korchax.
23. 4 August 1946. Greek soldiers again resort to provocations at the border of Bilishti.
24. 5 August 1946. Greeks made a provocative attack in the Vidhova area, Korcha.

2. Telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the People's Republic of Albania to the
Secretary-General dated 11 September 1946

ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA AND AS THE SPOKESMAN OF THE PROFOUND DESIRE OF THE WHOLE ALBANIAN PEOPLE WHO REMAIN AS EVER ATTACHED TO PEACE AND THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY, I HAVE THE HONOUR TO DRAW THE ATTENTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE SITUATION CREATED ON THE GRAECO-ALBANIAN FRONTIER BY THE CONTINUAL PROVOCATIONS DUE TO THE ACTION OF THE GREEK SOLDIERS. I AM OBLIGED TO DRAW THE ATTENTION OF THE COUNCIL IN PARTICULAR TO THE FACT THAT THESE ARE NOT MERE FRONTIER INCIDENTS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTRIBUTED TO CHANCE BUT ARE MUCH RATHER A SERIES OF SUCCESSIVE PROVOCATIONS CAUSED BY THE DIRECT INITIATIVE OF THE GREEK FRONTIER AUTHORITIES ACTING ON THE ORDERS OF THEIR SUPERIORS. THE INCIDENTS ARE SO GRAVE AND ARE AT TIMES SO EXTENSIVE THAT THEY REQUIRE A LONG PREPARATION ON THE PART OF THE GREEKS OF THE CONSIDERABLE MATERIAL AND IMPORTANT DETACHMENTS WHO MAKE REAL INCURSIONS DELIBERATELY CARRIED OUT BY THE GREEK MILITARY AUTHORITIES INTO ALBANIAN TERRITORY. THESE INCIDENTS WHICH ARE BY NO MEANS CASUAL FOLLOW ONE ANOTHER WITH SUCH REGULARITY THAT THEY DENOTE AGGRESSIVE INTENTIONS ON THE PART OF THE GREEKS, WHICH IN THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE POLICY OF PEACE AND SERIOUSLY ENDANGER TRANQUILLITY IN THE BALKANS. THE GREEK PROVOCATIONS STARTED SHORTLY AFTER THE LIBERATION OF ALBANIA WHEN THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE BEGAN ITS WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY IN PEACE. BUT THIS PEACE WHICH MY COUNTRY VALUES SO MUCH AND FOR WHICH THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE GAVE THE BLOOD OF ITS BEST SONS AT THE SIDE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IS CONTINUALLY TROUBLED BY OUR NEIGHBOURS OF THE SOUTH. THUS IN THE YEAR 1945 NO LESS THAN 59 INCIDENTS WERE CAUSED BY THE GREEKS ON THE GRAECO-ALBANIAN FRONTIER. DURING THE PRESENT YEAR THE REGULARITY OF THE PROVOCATIONS HAS INCREASED, SINCE IN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS THEY AMOUNT ALREADY TO 57, OF WHICH 26 OCCURRED IN THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY ALONE. THE INCURSION CARRIED OUT BY GREEKS ON 7 JULY 1946 IN THE LOCALITY OF RADAT SOUTH OF ARGIROCASTRO

/WAS DELIBERATELY

WAS DELIBERATELY PREPARED BEFOREHAND AND EXECUTED BY FORCES AMOUNTING TO 200 MEN EQUIPPED WITH MACHINEGUNS AND MORTARS. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE SITUATION CREATED BY THE POLICY OF THE PRESENT GREEK GOVERNMENT AND BY THE ACTION OF ITS ORGANS CONSTITUTES A DIRECT THREAT TO PEACE IN THE BALKANS, IN PARTICULAR BETWEEN THE TWO NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES. THE POLICY OF AGITATION OF THE MONARCHIST-FASCIST RULERS OF GREECE AIMS AT PROVOKING AN ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN ALBANIA AND GREECE TO ENABLE THE LATTER TO OCCUPY AND ANNEX SOUTHERN ALBANIA UNDER THE PRETEXT THAT IT IS PART OF THE EPIRUS. IT IS A TYPICAL INSTANCE OF THE POLICY OF AGRESSION SERVING THE TRADITIONAL IMPERIALISM OF THE HELLENIC-MINDED CLASS AND INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND PEACEFUL PEOPLES SUCH AS ALBANIA WHICH HAS SHED SO MUCH BLOOD IN THE WAR AGAINST FASCISM IN ORDER TO PUT AN END FOR GOOD TO THE AGGRESSIVE IMPERIALIST AND FASCIST POLICY OF STATES WHICH, LIKE GREECE TO-DAY AND FASCIST GERMANY AND ITALY IN THE RECENT PAST, INVADED NUMEROUS COUNTRIES AND CAUSED SO MUCH SUFFERING. THE GREEK POLICY OF EXPANSION IN THE BALKANS AND PARTICULARLY IN REGARD TO ALBANIA IS THE VERY NEGATION OF THE SACRIFICES MADE IN THE WAR THAT WAS ONLY RECENTLY ENDED AND OF THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY OF THE PEACEFUL AND DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES. AGAINST THIS SITUATION, FOR WHICH THE GREEK AUTHORITIES ARE ENTIRELY RESPONSIBLE AND WHICH HAS AROUSED PROFOUND INDIGNATION AMONG THE ENTIRE ALBANIAN PEOPLE THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT BELIEVES IT TO BE ITS DUTY TO EXPRESS THROUGH ME ITS MOST ENERGETIC PROTESTS. THE DANGER FROM THE GREEK PROVOCATIONS ON OUR FRONTIER TO THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF MY COUNTRY AND THE BALKANS IN GENERAL HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY POINTED OUT BY THE OFFICIAL DECLARATIONS ON THE PART OF COLONEL-GENERAL ENVER HOXHA, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA. MOREOVER, THE ALBANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY AS WELL AS THE PRESS AND RADIO IN ALBANIA HAVE NOT FAILED ON THEIR PART TO POINT OUT CONTINUALLY TO PUBLIC OPINION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD THE DANGER ARISING FROM THE MACHINATIONS OF THE GREEK AUTHORITIES, PREPARED AND AUTHORIZED BY THE GREEK GOVERNMENT. IN THIS CONNECTION I HAVE

/THE HONOUR

THE HONOUR TO REQUEST THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO HAVE THE GOODNESS TO USE ALL ITS INFLUENCE TO PUT AN END TO THE GREEK PROVOCATIONS BY AVAILING ITSELF OF ALL THE MEANS AT ITS DISPOSAL UNDER THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS. ANY ACTION IN THIS DIRECTION ON THE PART OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD HELP TO DISPEL THE TROUBLED ATMOSPHERE CREATED BY THE GREEKS IN THIS SECTOR OF THE BALKANS AND WOULD CONSTITUTE A FURTHER STEP TOWARD PEACE AND CONCORD BETWEEN THE PEOPLES. THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA WILL FORWARD BY COURIER TO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION THE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE ABOVE-MENTIONED INCIDENTS. ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCE OF MY HIGH CONSIDERATION.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL KOCI XOXE,
THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA, MINISTER OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, a.i.

3. Telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the People's Republic of Albania to the
Secretary-General received on 30 October 1946

Job 10687
Coughlin

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING TO YOU AS WELL AS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS. PROVOCATIONS ENGINEERED BY THE GREEK MONARCHISTS-FASCISTS AND BY THEIR REGULAR BANDS GROW EVER MORE FREQUENT ALONG OUR SOUTHERN FRONTIER. SUCH ARMED PROVOCATIONS HAVE BEGUN SINCE THE LIBERATION OF ALBANIA AND ARE RECURRING WITH INCREASING FREQUENCY. AMONG THE NUMEROUS PROVOCATIONS WE ENLIGHTENED WORLD OPINION FOUR MONTHS AGO ABOUT THE PROVOCATION THAT TOOK PLACE IN THE VILLAGE OF RADAT WHERE REGULAR GREEK FORCES ATTACKED OUR TERRITORY ON 5 AND 7 JUNE THIS YEAR. THE GREEK SOLDIER JORGO JOTAQIS THEN CAPTURED ON OUR TERRITORY HAS BROUGHT TO LIGHT FOR THE ENTIRE WORLD THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PRE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE PROVOCATION ALONG OUR BORDER BY THE GREEK NEO-FASCISTS. BUT THEY WERE NOT CONTENT WITH THIS AND ENGINEERED A FURTHER PROVOCATION ON THE 21ST INST. AT 4:30 P.M. IN THE BORDER DISTRICT OF KONISPOLI, AT PYRAMID NO. 54 CLOSE TO THE VILLAGE OF VERVE, A GREEK PATROL OF TWO MEN ENTERED OUR TERRITORY. TO THE CHALLENGE OF OUR OWN PATROL THEY REPLIED WITH WEAPONS. IMMEDIATELY AFTER HEAVY MACHINE GUNNING STARTED FROM THE GREEK FRONTIER AND LATER A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF GREEK SOLDIERS ENTERED OUR TERRITORY TO A DEPTH OF 200 TO 300 METERS. AFTER THAT ENCOUNTER THE GREEKS HAD TO WITHDRAW LEAVING UPON OUR TERRITORY ONE DEAD SOLDIER AND ANOTHER ONE WHO WAS TAKEN PRISONER BY OUR FORCES, AND WHO IS CALLED JORGE KRISTO JANI FROM THE VILLAGE OF SITARIA IN GREEK POGORIA. JORGE KRISTO JANI BELONGS TO THE 582ND BATTALION AND PUBLICLY STATED THAT THE ATTACK HAD BEEN ORDERED BY THE COMMANDER OF SAID BATTALION AGAINST THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER GUARDS IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THE PROVOCATIONAL ATMOSPHERE AND GIVE THE IMPRESSION THAT THE ALBANIANS WERE INDULGING IN PROVOCATIONS AGAINST GREECE. WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE SITUATION THAT THE GREEK MONARCHISTS-FASCISTS ARE TRYING TO MAINTAIN AT ALL COSTS. WE BEG THE HIGH ORGANIZATION TO INTERVENE AGAINST THESE CRIMINAL ACTIONS THAT CONSTITUTE A /VIOLATION

VIOLATION OF OUR TERRITORY AND ARE DETRIMENTAL TO THE WORK AND THE HONOUR OF OUR PEACEFUL COUNTRY AND PEOPLE. WE STRONGLY PROTEST TO YOU AND TO THE UNITED NATIONS AGAINST THOSE VILE ACTS OF THE GREEK FASCISTS ACTIONS WHICH ARE DESIGNED TO DISTURB THE SITUATION ALONG OUR SOUTHERN BORDER AND CERTAINLY CONSTITUTE A SERIOUS THREAT AGAINST PEACE IN THE BALKANS AND IN THE WORLD. THE PEOPLE OF ALBANIA WHO PLACE THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE IN THE UNITED NATIONS ARE CONVINCED THAT IT WILL BE PREPARED TO TAKE THE NECESSARY ACTION AGAINST THE PROVOCATIVE GREEK FASCISTS AND THAT THEY WILL OPPOSE THEIR AIMS WHICH ARE FLAGRANTLY AT VARIANCE WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JUST AND ENDURING PEACE IN THE WORLD. ON THEIR SIDE, THE ALBANIAN PEOPLE WILL DEFEND WITH THE UTMOST DETERMINATION THE FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY OF THEIR COUNTRY AGAINST ALL THREATS FROM THE OUTSIDE, BEING ASSURED THAT THEY WILL THEREBY BE DEFENDING BOTH THEIR OWN EXISTENCE AND PEACE AND BRINGING THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRENGTHENING OF FRIENDSHIP AMONG PROGRESSIVE AND DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES.

PLEASE ACCEPT, THE EXPRESS OF MY HIGHEST REGARDS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PEOPLE OF ALBANIA AND MINISTER OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, GENERAL-COLONEL ENVER HOXHA.

1. Memorandum Enclosed with Letter from the
Delegate for the People's Republic of Albania
Addressed to the Secretary-General dated
6 December 1946

LIST OF INCIDENTS WHICH OCCURRED ON THE GREEK-ALBANIAN
FRONTIER BETWEEN 10 SEPTEMBER AND 20 NOVEMBER 1946

1. 10 September 1946. Twenty-five Greek soldiers under the command of a captain and a second lieutenant entered Albanian territory to a depth of 500 meters in the frontier sector between pyramids 39 and 40, in the direction of the village of Koshovice.
2. 13 September 1946. At about 6 p.m. in the frontier sector of Radat between pyramids 24 and 25, five Greek soldiers disguised in women's clothing entered Albanian territory. The attack lasted until 7 p.m.
3. 14 September 1946. At 4 a.m. the Greek patrol from the frontier post of Panayos opened fire with machine guns and automatic rifles on the Albanian patrol. The attack lasted until 9 a.m.
4. 21 September 1946. The Albanian frontier patrols, whilst on duty on Albanian territory in the Reza and Permetit sector, were attacked by armed Greeks.
5. 23 September 1946. At 11 a.m. the Albanian patrol at Radat-Gjinokastrë was attacked by Greeks with machine gun fire.
6. 23 September 1946. At 12 noon, in the Greek frontier sector Kostanjau-Gjinokastrë, in the direction of pyramids 37-39, a number of Greek troops were spotted; they opened fire with four machine guns in the direction of Albanian territory. The shooting lasted from noon until the evening.

At 6 p.m. on the same day, at pyramid 37, six Greek soldiers entered Albanian territory to a depth of 20 meters. The Albanian patrol fired on them and they were forced to withdraw.
7. 24 September 1946. At 12:30 a.m., four Greek soldiers crossed a few meters into Albanian territory in the Koshovica (Gjinokastrë) sector, in the

/hope

hope of catching the Albanian patrol unawares.

8. 26 September 1946. Between pyramids 46 and 47 at Zminec (Gjinokastër) the Greeks fired machine gun shots and two mortar shells at the Albanian patrol.

9. 27 September 1946. At 10 a.m., at pyramid 26 at Bosnja (Korça), a Greek patrol fired on the Albanian frontier post.

10. 28 September 1946. At 11 a.m. in the village of Cerje (Korça), at pyramid 12, twenty-one Greek soldiers and two civilians entered Albanian territory to a depth of more than 50 meters.

11. 5 October 1946. At 7 p.m., at a spot called Uguiste between the villages of Janjar and Korod-Konispoli, two Greek civilians entered Albanian territory to a depth of 2 kilometers. They came upon an Albanian soldier who fired on them with an automatic rifle. The two civilians had been noticed on the same day at pyramid 53-54 in the company of three Greek soldiers.

12. 6 October 1946. In the night of 6 to 7 October, some Greek soldiers from the frontier post of Panayos in the Albanian frontier sector of Radat (Gjinokastër) had taken up pyramid 25 and moved it 40 meters inside Albanian territory.

13. 8 October 1946. At 3 p.m. a lorry with fifteen armed civilians arrived at the Greek road-block post of Kakavijs. At 4:30 p.m. a Greek soldier entered a few meters into Albanian territory; the Albanian patrol fired into the air. At that moment the Greek patrol of the frontier post of Panayos, with fifteen armed civilians, came to the soldier's assistance.

14. 8 October 1946. At midnight, an Albanian patrol that had gone to replace the pyramid moved by the Greeks on the previous day, was attacked by armed Greeks and two Greek mortars were fired in the direction of Albanian territory.

15. 9 October 1946. At 7 p.m. at Kakavijs and Ilengo Higher Dropulli

/(Gjinokastër)

(Gjinokstra) between pyramids 34, 35 and 36, about thirty or forty Greek soldiers and civilians took up positions and with rifles and machine guns fired in the direction of the Albanian patrol in the village of Agjinkolla and at Kotuno, towards pyramid 33. The Greeks attacked at pyramid 34 and penetrated 150 meters into Albanian territory.

16. 19 October 1946. At 2 p.m. twenty Greek soldiers arrived at pyramid 39, in the direction of the village of Bracaj; four of them crossed a few meters into Albanian territory, whilst the others took up position. The Albanian soldiers fired on the Greek soldiers who had crossed into Albanian territory and the shooting lasted for one hour.

17. 21 October 1946. At 7:30 a.m. in the frontier sector of Konispoli, at pyramid 54, near the village of Verve, some Greek soldiers crossed into Albanian territory. They were spotted by the Albanian patrol which fired on them. One Greek soldier was killed, and another taken prisoner.

18. 26 October 1946. At 7 a.m. the Albanian patrol at Thekri was attacked by a Greek patrol which had entered Albanian territory to a depth of more than 20 meters in the direction of pyramid 22 between Radat and Thekri.

19. 2 November 1946. At 1:30 p.m., in the Konispoli frontier sector between pyramids 67 and 68, a Greek officer with four soldiers crossed a few meters into Albanian territory and took up position. The Albanian patrol spotted them and called on them to surrender. In reply the Greeks opened fire; during the attack the officer was wounded and was carried away by the soldiers.

20. 13 November 1946. At 6:30 p.m. in the frontier sector of Radat-Libohova, some Greek soldiers crossed a few meters into Albanian territory. The Albanian sector patrol spotted them and ordered them to withdraw beyond the frontier. The Greeks withdrew to their own territory and opened rifle fire on the Albanian patrol which retaliated.

/21. 20 November 1946

21. 20 November 1946. At 8 a.m. in the frontier sector of Perdhikari (Gjinokastrë), near pyramid 50, an Albanian frontier patrol on duty spotted a Greek patrol entering Albanian territory. The Albanian patrol ordered it to stop and withdraw to Greek territory. Once across the frontier the Greeks took up position and opened fire on the Albanian patrol which retaliated. Meanwhile the Greek patrol was reinforced by a few Greek soldiers from Pallambas with one heavy and one light machine gun, who continued to fire on our patrol. After a few minutes the shooting stopped on both sides.
