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UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE BALKANS

Greek-Albanian Frontier

Letter dated 8 September 1950 from the Chairman
of the Special Committee to the Secretary-General

Athens, 8 September 1950

On behalf of the Special Committee, I have the honour to draw your attention to the attached report which was adopted at the 213th meeting of the Special Committee held on 8 September 1950.

You will note that the information contained in this report amplifies statements made in paragraph 62 of chapter III and paragraph 208 of chapter V of the Committee's report to the General Assembly and should be read in conjunction with a previous observation report (A/AC.16/OG.1/43/S-1).* In view of this the Committee felt that it would be appropriate if you would circulate this report to Member States of the United Nations.

(Signed)

P. C. VISSER
Chairman

United Nations Special Committee
on the Balkans



* See C below.

/LIST
A/1423

18p.

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A. CONCLUSIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SPECIAL
REPORT FROM OBSERVATION BASE NO. 1 CONCERNING
THE TESTIMONY OF A GREEK GUERRILLA WHO
HAD SURRENDERED TO THE GREEK
NATIONAL ARMY ON
30 AUGUST 1950*

(Adopted at the 213th meeting of the Special
Committee, held on 8 September 1950)

I. INTRODUCTION

This report is entirely concerned with the testimony of a Greek guerrilla who surrendered to the Greek Army on 30 August 1950, and was interrogated by the United Nations observers on the same day. As has been explained to the rapporteur by the Chief Observer, this testimony was given not in the form of a statement, but as usual in reply to a series of questions put to the witness by the United Nations observers. This interrogation took place before the witness had been interrogated by the Greek authorities.

II. BODY OF THE REPORT**

The United Nations observers report that, according to the witness' statement, he entered Greece from Albania on 26 August 1950 as a member of a band of twenty guerrillas. After killing, for personal reasons, a high-ranking guerrilla leader, who was also a member of the band, on 30th August, he surrendered to the Greek Army. The body of the guerrilla leader was later identified by villagers as that of "Leftaris", formerly the chief of a band of saboteurs who had fled into Albania at the end of 1949.

III. ANNEX A

Annex A gives the testimony of the witness, which may be summarized as follows:

The witness was abducted by Greek guerrillas in 1947. In December 1949, he, with fifteen other guerrillas, crossed into Albania and contacted Albanian frontier guards who disarmed them. He was then sent to a camp at Bourelli in Albania, containing approximately 2,000 unarmed Greek guerrillas guarded by 15 armed Greek guerrillas. After one month, the 2,000 guerrillas embarked at Durazzo on a Polish steamer named ("Kolsivinsko"?) and sailed to Gdynia, Poland. Thence they proceeded to (Zgonzelitz?) formerly a German town, but now in Poland.

Here those above the age of 21 were given military training by Russian officers using tanks and aeroplanes. Those under 21 (by implication including himself) were put to work on collective farms.

* Previously issued in Athens as document A/AC.16/O/G-A/21/Concl.

** See B below.

In the same area there were up to 1,500 Greek children (up to the age of approximately 10 years) living in three big mansions. The witness gathered from correspondence that other camps for Greek children existed in Eastern Germany.

On 15 July 1950, having responded to calls for volunteers to return to Greece, he was told by the guerrilla leader "Vlandas" that he was to return to Greece to carry out a programme of political agitation and to help to reorganize the party in Greece. On 15 July he was sent with 19 others to Warsaw for instruction on the situation in Greece.

On 1 August 1950, the party left for Gdynia whence they sailed by Polish freighter to Durazzo, carrying cases containing uniforms and Russian weapons. In Tirana they were given arms, ammunition and uniforms, the Russian arms having already been changed for German and Italian weapons. After eight days at Tirana they moved to Argyrocastro and then to Psiloteri. There, two of their leaders put on Albanian uniforms and went to the frontier for reconnaissance.

On 26 August, guided by two Albanian officers, they entered Greece by the 11th pyramid and proceeded to Ayios Jannis (R 764910) where they remained until 28 August. The leaders carried three okeas (nearly four kilos) of gold sovereigns. The party also had two wireless sets with which they contacted the guerrilla headquarters each day.

Their orders were very strict not to become involved with the Greek National Army but to carry out political agitation and reorganization of the party in the villages.

On 30 August, they started out for Kalivia Elafotopo (R 9177) and at 0400 hours the witness shot and killed the leader Lefteris and then escaped. He surrendered to the Greek National Army at Kalpaki (R 8576) on 30 August, and on the same day guided the Greek National Army to the body of Lefteris.

The group of 20 were to operate in the area of Epirus and 4 were detailed to enter Ioannina in civilian clothes.

The name of the witness and the names of the other guerrillas who entered Greece with him are given in Annexes B and C* in the safekeeping of the Secretariat.

IV. REMARKS

In the light of the information regarding the transfer of 500 Greek children from Yugoslavia to Poland (based on evidence obtained by the mission of the International Red Cross in Yugoslavia) and contained in the International Red Cross report issued on 20 October 1949, the Secretary-General wrote to the Polish Government on 8 September 1949 suggesting that, if these reports were true, the Polish Government would no doubt wish to comply with the General Assembly's recommendation. The Polish Red Cross orally informed the International Red Cross on 12 October 1949 that there were no Greek children in Poland and,

* Not published.

/furthermore,

furthermore, in a letter of 18 November 1949 to the International Red Cross, stated that the information supplied by the Yugoslav Red Cross was false.

The Secretary-General attempted to obtain official confirmation from the Polish Government of these statements but there is no record of any communication having been received. It is impossible to reconcile the statement of the Polish Red Cross with that of the Yugoslav Red Cross or with the testimony of the witness with which this report is concerned.

The details supplied by the witness agree in many respects with the statements recorded in December 1949 by the United Nations observers (Report A/AC.16/OG.1/43/S-1 of 19 December 1949)* and are confirmed thereby. It had in fact been reported at the time that a unit under the command of Lefteris (who was the victim concerned on 30 August 1950) had sojourned, between August and October 1949, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Greek-Albanian frontier (10 km. northwest of Delvinakion). In that report Witness 1/W/445 stated, inter alia:

"Part of the time the 55 men in the unit were stationed on the frontier itself, and part of the time a short distance inside Albania. Food and ammunition were supplied by Albanian soldiers, always at night....

"On arriving at the camp (Elbasan), the witness was informed by drivers that several thousand partisans had left for Durazzo, apparently taking ship for Poland.... On 15 and 16 October the 103rd, 102nd and 18th Brigades, together with a training group, left the camp and were said to have embarked at Durazzo on large, white Polish ships for a 13-day journey, supposedly to Poland."

With regard to the duration of the voyage mentioned by that witness it might be remarked that witness T/64 stated that his outward voyage from Albania to Poland occupied 11 days and the return voyage 12 days.

V. CONCLUSIONS

As is suggested in the group's remarks and opinions:

1. It would appear from the testimony of the witness that the Greek guerrillas are infiltrating back into Greece to carry out a programme of subversive agitation.
2. The witness confirms the presence of Greek guerrillas and Greek children in Poland.
3. The witness also confirms the presence of training camps for Greek guerrillas in Poland.
4. The evidence is to the effect that Albania and Poland are actively helping Greek guerrillas to re-enter Greece and carry out subversive activities against the Greek Government.

* See C below.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Special Committee recommends, in view of the interest and importance presented by this report and the conclusions to be drawn therefrom concerning the aid afforded to the Greek guerrillas by Polish authorities, contrary to the recommendations of the General Assembly, that the said report and conclusions be particularly brought to the attention of the Secretary-General for transmission to the States Members of the United Nations.

B. SPECIAL REPORT FROM OBSERVATION BASE NO. 1 CONCERNING
THE TESTIMONY OF A GREEK GUERRILLA WHO HAD
SURRENDERED TO THE GREEK NATIONAL ARMY
ON 30 AUGUST 1950*

Maps used: Greece 1:100,000 - Sheets E3 - Leskovik
F3 - Delvinakion

I. BODY OF THE REPORT

This report deals only with the testimony of a Greek guerrilla who had surrendered to the Greek Army on 30 August (the day of interrogation). He states that he crossed, with a band of twenty, into Greece from Albania on 26 August 1950. After killing a notorious and high ranking guerrilla leader (who had entered Greece at the same time) at 0400 hrs. on 30 August, he surrendered to the Greek Army and later led them to the body of the guerrilla leader he had killed.

Villagers have identified the body of the guerrilla leader as that of "Leftoris", formerly the chief of a band of saboteurs, who had operated in the area Ioannina-Konitsa and who had fled into Albania at the end of 1949 after the defeat of the guerrillas in the Grammos area by the Greek Army.

II. GROUP'S REMARKS AND OPINIONS

1. It would appear from the testimony of the witness that the Greek guerrillas have begun infiltrating back into Greece to carry out a programme of political agitation.
2. The witness confirms the presence of Greek guerrillas and abducted Greek children in Poland.
3. The witness also confirms the presence of training camps for Greek guerrillas in Poland.
4. The evidence appears to show that Albania gives definite aid to Greek guerrillas re-entering Greece to carry out subversive activities against the Greek Government.

* Previously issued in Athens as document A/AC.16/O/G-A/21.

ANNEX A

TO SPECIAL REPORT FROM OBSERVATION BASE NO. 1 CONCERNING THE
TESTIMONY OF A GREEK GUERRILLA WHO HAD SURRENDERED TO
THE GREEK NATIONAL ARMY ON 30 AUGUST 1950

Testimony of witness T/64

This witness, a young Greek citizen, was presented by the Greek Liaison Service, but was interrogated by the team before he had been interrogated by the Greek National Army. He appeared to the group to be reliable and intelligent. Before being enrolled in the ranks of the guerrillas he had been at an elementary school (in the region of Pogoni (R 8098)) - the area where he states he entered Greece from Albania on 26 August 1950. He is now a prisoner of the Greek National Army.

In August 1947, the witness was living in Salonika but paid a visit to his village in the Pogoni area (R 8098). Whilst on the road outside the village he was abducted by Greek guerrillas.

He states that in December 1949 he, with a group of 15 others, crossed into Albania after the defeat of the Greek guerrillas by the Greek National Army. They crossed from Greece into Albania via Bosora (Ht. 1472) (R 6792) and contacted Albanian frontier guards who took away their arms. He was then sent to a camp at Bourelli in Albania where there were approximately 2,000 Greek guerrillas collected. They were all unarmed and the camp was enclosed by barbed wire, but it was guarded by fifteen armed Greek guerrillas.

He alleges that he stayed in this camp for one month, during which time the guerrillas were given courses in physical training. The guerrilla commissars also gave political lectures and told them they must be ready to return to Greece.

After one month the 2,000 guerrillas, who were all from the fighting ranks, were loaded into a convoy of military trucks driven by Greeks and taken to Durazzo about 28 December 1949. They were all embarked in a Polish steamer named (Kolsivinsko?). The party included many guerrilla leaders such as "Vlondas", "Lefteris", "Vassiliaris" and "Ghoussias". The ship then sailed to Gdynia in Poland via the straits of Gibraltar - the journey taking eleven days.

From Gdynia they were all embarked in a train and taken to (Zgonzelitz?) (an ex-German town now in Poland). Here those guerrillas above the age of 21 were segregated and dressed in uniforms, and, he states, were taken off and given military training in the forests nearby by Russian officers using tanks and even aeroplanes. He states that he is sure of this fact because he spoke to many of them who had been his friends in hospital afterwards. Those guerrillas under 21 were put to work on collective farms in batches of 30-40 under one Pole and one Greek. For this work they received 350 zlotys each month. They were free to circulate, which is why he was able to visit the hospital at Zgonzelitz. The Greeks under 21 here were given no military training, but received political indoctrination and were given the daily bulletin of the "Greek Democratic Army".

/He states

He states that in the same area there were up to 1500 Greek children living in three big mansions. These children (up to the age of approximately 10 years) were well looked after and attended schools where they were taught in Greek, Russian and Polish, but all the teaching was tainted with political propaganda. One of the teachers was Lefteris, the guerrilla leader, whom the witness later killed in Greece on 30 August 1950.

Although he saw no other children he gathered from correspondence that other camps for Greek children exist in the Russian occupied zone of Germany.

On 15 July 1950, volunteers were called for to return to Greece and the witness volunteered as he wished to escape. He was interviewed in an office by the guerrilla leader Vlandas who told him he was to return to Greece to carry out a programme of political agitation and help reorganize the party in Greece.

He stated that although he did not know how many volunteered to return the majority of Greeks are unhappy in Poland.

On 15 July 1950 he was sent with nineteen others to Warsaw where they were all given instruction on the present situation in Greece - they were told that the time was ripe to reorganize owing to the number of strikes in Greece.

On 1 August the party left by covered lorry for Gdynia where they were embarked in a Polish freighter. They sailed in this ship and reached Durazzo twelve days later. They carried with them cases containing uniforms and Russian weapons. The main cargo consisted of wood for Egypt and two locomotives for Durazzo. They remained hidden whilst passing through the straits of Gibraltar. On disembarkation they were taken to a house in Tirana where they were issued arms, ammunition and uniforms. The Russian arms had already been changed for German and Italian weapons.

The party stayed eight days at Tirana and then moved to Argyrocastro where they remained hidden in a wood where they stayed five days before moving to the area of Psiloteri (R 8299). There two of the leaders of the party dressed up in Albanian uniforms and went to the frontier to do a reconnaissance - he watched this.

On 26 August, guided by two Albanian officers, they entered Greece by the Ithi pyrimid. The two Albanian officers entered a few metres into Greece. After entering Greece they passed between the villages of Meropi (R 745930) and Kato Meropi (R 778915) and reached Ayios Jannis (R 764910) where they remained until 28 August. Each member of the party carried a pack of 25 oke of food and the leaders also carried three oke of gold sovereigns. The party also had two wireless sets with which they contacted the guerrilla headquarters each day.

The group orders were very strict not to become involved with the Greek National Army but to carry out political agitation and reorganization of the party in the villages. Should a member be wounded whilst defending himself he was to be killed rather than fall into the hands of the Greek National Army.

On 28 August the party moved to Roupsia (R 828860) and on the night of the 29/30 August they started out for Kalivia Elafotopo (R 9177).

At 0400 hours the witness shot and killed the guerrilla leader Lefteris and then escaped. Whilst escaping he was fired upon by the other members of the group. He stated that he killed Lefteris for personal reasons.

The group of twenty, he alleges, were to operate in the area of Epirus, and four were detailed to enter Ioannina in civilian clothes.

The witness surrendered to the Greek National Army at Kalpaki (R 8576) on 30 August 1950 and the same day guided the Greek National Army to the body of Lefteris.

All the members of this party were supplied with wrist watches and compasses.

He did not see any other guerrillas in Albania, but understands that "Yalis" of Greeks in civilian clothes exist in all towns. Witness had received no education since being abducted.

C. FIRST SPECIAL REPORT OF OBSERVATION GROUP NO. 1
FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 DECEMBER 1949*

(JANNINA)

Maps consulted: Greece: Scale 1:100,000 Sheets H2 - PAXOI
Z2 - KERKIRA

I. BODY OF THE REPORT

A team belonging to the Group proceeded to Corfu on 12 December 1949 in order to interrogate three guerrillas who had been captured by the Greek Army some days before. Statements made by the three witnesses revealed:

1. The presence in Albania, at the Boureli and Elbasan camps, of several thousands of Greek guerrillas. Witness 1/W/447 assessed their number as being, at the beginning of October, about 20,000. It would appear that transfers to a foreign country had taken place but this had not been confirmed.
2. The despatch to Greece, with the knowledge and assistance of the Albanian authorities, of small groups of selected personnel equipped with weapons and means of transport. The alleged mission of these groups was to gather military, political and economic information and also to organize communist propaganda and social agitation centres.

II. GROUP'S OPINION

The group considers that interrogation of witness 1/W/447 by the members of Sub-Committee 1 might well be of genuine importance.

* Previously issued in Athens as document A/AC.16/SC.1/CG.1/43/S-1.

ANNEX A

TO THE FIRST SPECIAL REPORT OF OBSERVATION GROUP NO. 1
FOR THE PERIOD 1-31 DECEMBER 1949

Statements of witnesses

1/W/445

1. Aged 30; business employee; bachelor; elementary school education. At present in prison awaiting court-martial. Presented by the Greek Liaison Service, the witness answered questions willingly and without hesitation.
2. The witness left Corfu by sea on 15 September 1947 to rejoin the partisans in Albania. He returned to Greece on 10 January 1948 to be enrolled in the Ypsilanti Brigade as a wireless operator.
3. In August 1949, he belonged to the unit commanded by Leftoris which remained from August to October 1949 in the immediate vicinity of the Greek-Albanian frontier, northwest of Bosovo (10 km. northwest of Delvinakion). Part of the time the 55 men in the unit were stationed on the frontier itself, and part of the time a short distance inside Albania. Food and ammunition were supplied by Albanian soldiers, always at night....
4. The witness was present at an incident on the Greek-Albanian frontier during September (incident referred to in report OG.1/40).
5. On 7 October, he was sent with 6 companions into the interior of Albania, arriving on 11 October at Elbasan, where there were 4,000 Greek partisans, including 1,500 women and 400 children between the ages of 13 and 17, guarded by Albanian soldiers and housed in tents. Only some 40 partisans were armed and policed the camp. In addition to the 4,000 partisans, 400 Greek army prisoners were held at Elbasan.
6. On arriving at the camp, the witness was informed by drivers that several thousand partisans had left for Durazzo, apparently taking ship for Poland. On 14 October, 100 partisan lorries and 100 Albanian lorries arrived at the camp with some 7,000 persons. The witness was present at the unloading of 75 of these lorries. On 15 and 16 October the 103rd, 102nd and 18th Brigades, together with a training group, left the camp and were said to have embarked at Durazzo on large, white Polish ships for a 13-day journey, supposedly to Poland.
7. The witness left the camp at the end of October, at which time some 1,200 persons remained. He was taken with two other partisans by an Albanian major to Tirana, where they stayed a week and were given civilian clothing for a special mission which was explained to them by the Albanian major. The three were to leave for Corfu under the command of one of them, a former non-commissioned officer in the Greek Air Force who was now a lieutenant in the Democratic Army. They were to establish

/an espionage

an espionage network in the island and to contact certain persons. They were supplied with a wireless set, a rubber boat and arms; the latter comprising three sub-machine guns, two revolvers, one bazooka and some Italian grenades.

8. Leaving Tirana by lorry on 24 November, the group embarked on a caique at Ayios Saranda (R 3280) on 27 November en route to the Albanian post of Voufroton (R 302656) opposite Corfu. Crossing the roadstead in a small boat, the three men disembarked at Benitsa (R 210445) and left on foot for Levkimmi (R 3329). When passing through a village the group aroused the suspicions of the inhabitants. The witness escaped alone and went to his native village of Kinopiastais (R 1947), leaving it when he knew he was pursued and finally surrendering to the Greek Army on 5 December.

1/W/446

1. Aged 28; bachelor; tailor; elementary education. The witness, second lieutenant in the partisan army, had been wounded in an engagement during which he had killed a gendarme. He was receiving treatment in a military hospital pending his court-martial. Presented by the Greek Liaison Service, he was interrogated by the observers alone but nevertheless appeared reticent and only replied very briefly.
2. The witness rejoined the partisans in Albania on 6 September 1947. At the end of August 1949 he was sent from Argyrokastro, where he was receiving treatment, to the Boureli camp, where there were some 2,500 partisans.
3. At the beginning of October he was transferred to another camp near Elbasan, where he stayed for 15 days. There were 2,000 to 3,000 partisans in the camp but most of them left a few days later to embark for a foreign country. The camp was guarded on the outside by Albanian soldiers and policed on the inside by 10 to 15 armed partisans.
4. On 15 October, the witness went to Tirana with two other partisans, staying a week in a house where they were visited by an Albanian major. The three men were commissioned to obtain military, political and economic information for the partisan army and went to Ayios Saranda (R 3280) and thence to Corfu. The witness only knew of this mission through his companion, witness 1/W/447, who was the leader of the group. He did not know whether the latter had received more detailed instructions from the Albanian major.
5. The witness was captured on 3 December in the course of an engagement with the Greek Army.

1/W/447

1. Aged 30. Non-commissioned officer in the air force, and then a lieutenant in the partisan army. Married, divorced. Elementary school education. As a former member of ELAS he must also have received advanced political instruction in the Communist Party. This witness, who

/was presented

was presented by the Greek Liaison Service, is now in prison pending his appearance before a military tribunal. He seems intelligent and understands French but pretends not to. He expresses himself easily and calmly, but with a shade of contempt for his environment which throws some doubt on his good faith.

2. The witness rejoined the partisans in Albania on 13 October 1947. On 14 July 1949 the witness, using a rubber dinghy of German type, landed at Corfu. He was instructed by the "democratic government" to obtain information on the economic and military situation in the island, and remained there until the end of August.
3. On 20 September, he was sent to a camp at Elbasan. There were 6,000 partisans there, men and women. Three or four hundred children between 12 and 16 years of age came later from Skerdrë. The camp was guarded by Albanian soldiers. The partisans had no weapons.
4. Throughout October lorries kept leaving the camp for what was said to be a destination abroad. By the end of the month three-quarters of the partisans had left. Besides the partisans there were in the camp some 200 soldiers of the Greek Army who had been taken prisoner.
5. Before the departures there were in Albania according to the witness, 20,000 partisans, 7,000 of whom were women. He had heard it said that most of them had now left the country. Their chiefs declared that they would resume combat one day with more powerful means. Before that could happen, however, they would have to wait until the Yugoslav partisans from neighbouring States had overthrown the Tito regime.
6. At the beginning of November the witness was taken in a jeep with two comrades to Tirana by an Albanian major. At Tirana they learned how to handle radio equipment and use a code. Accompanied by another Albanian officer of Greek origin they left at the end of November for Ayios Saranda (R 3280) and from there proceeded by boat to Corfu with radio apparatus, a rubber dinghy and weapons.
7. Their task was to collect military, political and economic information; to observe Anglo-American activities, and particularly to ascertain whether there was a naval base in the island; and to establish Communist cells which would be used as an information network and for the purpose of fomenting social unrest.
8. He had been assured that his mission had been on behalf only of the partisans, but in his opinion its main purpose was to assist the Albanians. He knew that other groups had been assigned similar tasks in other areas of Greece.
9. Some days after they had landed, one of the members of the group, fearing capture, fired and killed a gendarme. The witness was pursued and captured two days later.

D. CONCLUSIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE FIRST SPECIAL
REPORT OF OBSERVATION GROUP NO. 1 FOR THE
PERIOD 1 TO 31 DECEMBER 1949*

(Adopted at the 184th meeting of the Special Committee on
3 March 1950)

I. INTRODUCTION

This report contains statements of three Greek guerrillas captured on the island of Corfu at the beginning of December 1949 (1/W/445-447).**

II. CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

Statements of three witnesses.

A. The three witnesses, all of Greek origin, were selected to make a special mission from Albania to Corfu, where they were to collect information on military, political and economic matters and to ascertain the existence of a naval base on the island. They were to establish contact with certain persons and were to organize Communist centres of propaganda and agitation. Before leaving Tirana on 24 November, they were given small arms, codes and a wireless set. Their mission was explained to them by an Albanian commandant, who assured them that their mission was only in the interests of the Greek partisans. The leader of the mission (W/447), however, believed that the mission was also in the interests of the Albanians. The same witness knew that other groups had received similar missions in other regions of Greece. The witnesses sailed from Ayios Saranda (R 3280) on 27 November and landed at Bonitza (R 2144) on the island of Corfu.

B. According to the witnesses, the following movements of Greek guerrillas in Albania recently took place:

1. On 20 September 1949, there were 6,000 guerrillas, both men and women, at a camp at Elbasan. 200 to 400 children, aged 12 to 17, arrived from Skodra shortly after this date. 200 to 400 of the Greek National Army soldiers were also imprisoned at Elbasan. Witness W/447 believed that at about this time there were 20,000 Greek guerrillas in Albania.
2. On 14 October, 200 Greek guerrilla and Albanian trucks brought about 7,000 persons to Elbasan. On 15-16 October, three Greek guerrilla brigades (103rd, 102nd and 18th) departed in trucks for Durazzo.
3. Because of mass departures during October one witness (W/445) stated that, at the end of October, only 1,200 persons remained at Elbasan. According to statements of drivers, most of the Greek guerrillas had left for Durazzo, where it was believed they embarked for Poland. In the case of the three brigades mentioned, the above witness stated that these had embarked at Durazzo on "large, white Polish ships". It was said that the voyage was to be of 13 days' duration and the destination Poland.

* Previously issued in Athens as document A/AC.16/SC.1/OG.1/43/S-1/SC.Concl.

** See Annex to C above.

III. REMARKS

None.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

By equipping and dispatching missions such as the one which is the subject of this report, Albania is continuing to give aid to the Greek guerrillas and is engaging in acts dangerous to peace in the Balkans and calculated to retard the restoration of normal and good neighbourly relations with Greece.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a reply be awaited to the letter sent by the Chairman of Sub-Committee 1 on 6 January 1950 to the Greek Liaison Service, in which a request was made for information of what action has been taken by the Greek authorities regarding these three guerrillas. The question of interrogation by an ad hoc Committee of not more than three representatives should then be taken up.