

SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ADPC
Attn: Chief, EE-I
FROM : Security Officer
SUBJECT: Hasan DOSTI

DATE: 16 Nov. 51

1. The attached translation of a letter, dated 12 December 1950 received by the New York office of the I&NS from one Alberto Malis, contains accusations concerning subject.
2. The I&NS has requested this office to inform them whether there is any basis for the allegations made by Mr. Malis.
3. This office would appreciate receiving any information which would tend to confirm or deny the allegations made in the attached letter so that the information may be made available to the I&NS.

FOR THE SECURITY OFFICER, CIA:

[] []

Attachment:

FOR COORDINATION WITH INS

SECRET

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2) (A) Privacy
 - (2) (B) Methods/Sources
 - (2) (G) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2003 2005

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Translation #9886

From: Alberto Malis
Via Napoli 31
Naples, Italy, Dec. 12, 1950.

Immigration Service
New York.

HASSAN DOSTI - Subject of Albania of Argyrocastro.

Minister of Justice in Albania in 1943, a Fascist and collaboratorist, a director of the **REAL COMITARI** (Nationalist Front), acting as liaison man between the German General Staff and his own Party. Under the laws he signed, and which he committed himself, upon the forcible detention of arms and of the radio-jamming of allied stations, hundreds of nationalists and patriots were shot and thousands deported.

Today, he appears as an enemy of Communism - this is absolutely not true. In 1944 he appealed to the German General Fistul, his friend, and obtained 7 truck loads of ammunition and arms to be delivered to the anti-communist nationalists. Having obtained them, he sent them to the Communist Party, through Lieut. **FULUM COCA**, who actually emigrated to Australia. Later, he actively collaborated with the Communists and, at the time he was withdrawing from his post, he put out an ordinance in 1944 to the effect that the people should merge with the Communist Party, and that no one would be excepted. On the basis of this, many of those who remained met death. The Communist Party sentence him to death, which does not, however, stop him from being, indirectly in contact with them. The proof of this is that his family enjoy, in Albania, freedom and protection, which are not enjoyed by those of other political refugees.

In his heart, he nourishes a deep hatred for the Anglo-Saxon race and for the Americans. Any one may deduce this from the speeches he made in public during the last war and from the articles widely reported in the Albanian and Italian newspapers at that time.

He cannot deny the above mentioned information, because it is notorious.

Such persons have no place in politics nor in countries which enjoy freedom, where the latter constitute a grave danger.

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Translation #1006

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In a few days, he will leave Rome by plane for New York.

It is an offense for the United States to give ho-pitality to such a person; and it is an offense against all of those who have fought for freedom.

War is close, and we should again fight against Communism; by we lose our courage when we see that such persons are not punished but rather that they are remunerated and taken into consideration.

Masera Dotti has no politics; he cannot give help to any one; he thinks only of himself. His politics is the politics of empty service and of maximum confusion. He is an element of defamation.

The present note is not based on personal hatreds or rancors; it is based on an honest principle of justice and on the common interest of free peoples.

The above translation from the Italian language was made by the undersigned,

Jan. 5, 1951.

Paul Surban, Interpreter,
Immigration & Naturalization Service
70 Columbus Avenue, New York, N. Y.

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1951
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Sent end November - 55.

16 Nov 51

1. The attached letter accusing Mr. Hasan Dosti of collaboration with both Germans and Communists, apparently written out of personal rancor rather than in the "common interests of free peoples", certainly should not be used as a basis for discriminatory action against Mr. Dosti. The general accusations, ^{of war-time collaboration,} which on the surface may appear damning, do not conform to information available here, as the subsequent paragraphs attempt to demonstrate. The specific accusation that he secured military supplies from the Germans for the purpose of transmitting them to the Communists is not verifiable here. We have no evidence either to prove or disprove the writer's statement but consider it ^{dubious} information offered by a not unprejudiced observer.

2. It is true that from December 1941 to May 1942, Mr. Dosti was Minister of Justice in Mustafa Kruja's cabinet, ^{considered} thought of as the cruelest of all Italian imposed cabinets. It is reported, however, that he took this position upon the advice of Kishat Frasherri, prominent nationalist leader, in the hope of being able to prevent further retaliatory actions against the Albanian people. From this position, he was appointed President of the Criminal Division of the High Court in May 1942, but he was dismissed in August, 1943, for anti-German activities, undoubtedly connected with his role in the nationalist resistance group Balli Kombetar. Such collaboration as Mr. Dosti's position entailed was undoubtedly forced upon him by the Albanian Partisans' well-known tactics of forcing opposing ^{the} groups, such as the Balli Kombetar, into compromising position of ^{actual military attacks} accepting indirect aid from the Germans by ^{attacking them from the} ~~attacking them from the~~ ^{against}

resistance

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AK forces ^{mean} in areas not under German control.

3. The present regime, like the writer of this letter, accuses Mr. Dosti of having promulgated a law inflicting the death penalty upon those who carried arms without authority (the Partisans) and of having signed the death sentence of two Partisans who were probably Communist terrorists in actuality. The Hoxha government, labelling Dosti a member of the Central Committee of the "treacherous and collaborationist organization, Balli Kombetar" conveniently overlooks Mr. Dosti's participation in a meeting in 1943 between the Balli Kombetar and the Communist-controlled National Liberation Front in an effort to work out plans for coordinated resistance to the Germans.

4. As President of the Albanian Agrarian Party (the present name of the Balli Kombetar) and of the National Committee for Free Albania, Mr. Dosti has assumed a leading position in the anti-Communist struggle of his country-men in exile. Because some members of his family were still in Albania, Mr. Dosti hesitated for some time before accepting the Presidency of the NCAF, but was persuaded to do so in the interests of his country. In this position, he has cooperated extensively with Americans connected with the NCAF, ~~and~~ showing no evidence of his "deep hatred for the Anglo-Saxon race".

5. On the basis of Mr. Dosti's wartime resistance role with the Balli Kombetar and his present anti-Communist activities with the NCAF, it is inconceivable that he should be denied entrance to this country as the result of such an unsubstantiated letter.

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