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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Division of Biographic Information

DEC - 7 1954

DOSTI, Hasan

ALBANIA

**Born:** October 24, 1895, Gjinokaster. Comes from poor family.

**Marital Status:** Married. Has four or five children in Albania and a son who fled the country with him and has been serving in the U.S. Airforce for the last two years.

**Languages:** Albanian, Italian, French, Turkish, Greek; probably some English.

**Travels:** France, Italy, Egypt, Greece, U.S.

**Last Position Held in Native Country:** Member of Midhat Frasher's "Mountain" government, Presa.

**Present Residence:** New York City.

**Career:**

----- Studied law in France; later practiced law in Albania.

1929-1930 Imprisoned several times for political reasons during Zog's regime.

1941-1942 Minister of Justice, Mustafa Kruja cabinet, December 1941-May 1942.

1942-1943 President, Criminal Division of High Court, appointed May 1942; dismissed for anti-German activities, August 1943.

1942 Member, original cell, Balli Kombetar (BK).

1943 BK representative in meeting with representatives of Council of National Liberation to plan united action against Germans, August.

1944 Co-Vice President, Albanian Institute of Arts and Sciences; Member, Midhat Frasher's "Mountain" government, Presa; Escaped to Italy.

1948 Took part at meeting in Cairo attended by Albanian emigre leaders, including Zog and Ali Kelozyra, April; Councillor, Directing Committee, Balli Kombetar, elected c. June.

c.1948 Went to U.S.

1949-date President, Balli Kombetar (replacing deceased Midhat Frasher); President, Committee for Free Albania (CFA), elected 1949; re-elected December 1963.

1950-1951 Visited Italy to confer with Albanian emigre leaders.

1952 Attended Congress on Psychological Warfare Techniques, Washington, February.

1954 Visited Athens, May 22-June 2; held conversations with Greek Foreign Office officials and certain Greek politicians and visited refugee camp at Lavrion (details of conversations contained in D-1160, Athens, June 17, 1954).

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

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 by the Central Intelligence Agency  
 Date: 2003 2005

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(Sources: D-31, Tirana, June 11, 1946; PWE Albania Basic Handbook Supplement I, London, November 1953; CIA SO 15882, August 2, 1948; Department of State, DRE Information Note 130, December 5, 1947; CIA SO 63619, May 29, 1951; New York Times, February 23, 1952)

**Political Position:** A member of the Kruja cabinet, regarded as the cruelest of the Italian puppet governments in Albania, Dosti resigned when he realized the full extent of Kruja's collaboration with Fascist Italy. Dosti is listed as a war criminal by the Hoxha regime which accuses him among other things of being responsible as Minister of Justice for the large-scale massacres, imprisonments, and confinements of the people. (Department of State DRE Information Note 130, December 5, 1947)

At the time of Dosti's nomination as head of CFE, Shefki Miraku, prominent Albanian resident in Milan, stated that Dosti was well known for his honesty and that he was the only one who would treat Abas Kupa with respect and who would be treated with respect by Kupa. Dosti is liked by political elements in southern Albania. According to Miraku, any work entrusted to Dosti will be honestly done. (CIA SO 30921a, November 7, 1949)

Several members of the CFA, especially Abas Kupa and Said Kryeziu, opposed Dosti's nomination as chairman of CFA. (CIA SO 31689, November 23, 1949)

Dosti reportedly expressed disapproval of Zog's action in instructing Abas Kupa to cooperate secretly with the Bloku Kombetar Independent (BKI) of Ismail Verlaci. In Dosti's view such cooperation will undermine the republican basis of CFA. (CIA SO 40776, June 5, 1950)

Dosti is said to have complete distrust of Mushi Kotta. Dosti is seeking a person of confidence through whom he can make contact with ex-King Zog and is trying to find some way to escape the postal censorship now imposed by the Egyptian Government. (CIA SO DB 25781, June 7, 1950)

During the course of a conversation on July 26, 1950 Mushi Kotta attacked Dosti for leading the BK into the Greek International and also accused Dosti of being too much under the influence of Abas Ermeni and his clique. Dosti countered with the statement that Ermeni is young and does not have so much influence as is attributed to him. (CIA SO 47719, September 22, 1950)

According to Abas Ermeni, Dosti often embarrassed his party and the CFA because he was lacking in ideas of his own and was unable to make decisions. (CIA SO 48873, July 24, 1950)

Dosti vetoes a suggestion that Constantin Chakresi, well-known Albanian emigre in Washington, become editor of Shqipëria, organ of CFA. The reason given by Dosti for his objection is said to have been that C's past had been "too involved." In reality, Dosti does not want Chakresi to participate in the CFA because the latter is much more capable than Dosti. With Chakresi around, Dosti will undoubtedly feel very unimportant. (Department of State DRE Information Paper ZER 53.58, October 8, 1950)

The secession of the moderate elements of the BK, headed by Ali Kelcyra, Mureddin Vlore and Halim Begeja, resulted in seriously weakening the leftist current, headed by Abas Ermeni. Those who know Dosti consider him a weakling, uncertain as to what attitude he should take toward the rival currents of the organization of which he was head. It is believed that his own inclination is toward the moderates, but that British-U.S. support given to Ermeni will lead him finally to embrace the latter's cause. (CIA SO 48454)

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Political Position  
(cont.):

At a meeting in December 1950 of certain members of the CPA with Julian Amery regarding the broadening of the CPA to include other anti-Communist groups in exile, Kuci proposed that Ismail Verlaci (BNI President) and Ndue Markagani be nominated by members of the Committee as BKI representatives. Kuci's proposal is reported to have been supported by Said Kryeziu, but strongly opposed by Dosti and Zef Pali. The latter two also opposed the nomination of Ali Keloysa (leader of the BK right wing) whom they accuse of having provoked a schism within the BK. (CIA SO 84148, December 19, 1950) Dosti and Zef Pali are opposing the admission of BKI to the CPA, reiterating their old accusation of collaborationism and claiming that admission of BKI would result in loss of prestige and that the Committee would be attacked harshly by the propaganda of the present Albanian regime. (CIA SO 80332, April 12, 1951)

The importance of ex-King Zog as a stabilizing and moderating influence in Albanian emigre affairs has been stressed in recent conversations of Dosti who believes that Zog is the only Albanian personality capable of unifying all Albanian exile factions. (CIA SO 83888, August 18, 1952).

Ishafer Deva is reported to have stated at a meeting with Kosovar emigrants in Istanbul on September 28, 1952; "Hasan Dosti is an alcoholic and not a capable person." (CIA SO 104402, January 7, 1953)

Dosti accepted the presidency of the CPA after its reorganization to include many exile groups and individuals not previously represented in it. Strong opposition to the reorganization of CPA was offered by the BK which objected in particular to the inclusion of BKI, an Italian-sponsored group, some of whose leaders held important positions in the Italian-imposed regimes from 1939 to 1943. (Department of State IR 6635.144, December 22, 1953) In a message published in December 15, 1953 issue of Shqyrtaria, CPA organ, Dosti justified his acceptance of the presidency of the reorganized CPA, emphasizing that the liberation, independence and territorial integrity of Albania will be realized through the efforts of the Albanian people assisted by the West. (Department of State, IR 6635.147, January 13, 1954)

Dosti is reliably reported to prefer an Albania controlled by Tito rather than by the Kremlin because a Tito-controlled Albania would be aligned on the side of the West and would be open for economic assistance from the West. (Department of State IR 6635.103, February 11, 1953) In conversation with Department of State officials on May 4, 1953, Dosti reiterated his views on the possibility of utilizing the Yugoslav-sponsored Prioren Committee and the Albanian minority element in Yugoslavia (Kosovars) to bring about the overthrow of the Hoxha regime. He asserted that the liberation of Albania could be accomplished at this time only with Yugoslav assistance and that the Yugoslavs could be utilized effectively provided the entire operation was undertaken with the previous knowledge of the Greeks and Italians, who, in Dosti's opinion, would not object if they could be assured that it had the backing of the U.S. (Department of State IR 6635.115, May 13, 1953).

Dosti declared in a confidential conversation on July 19, 1954 that sometime in 1952 while he was in Rome, he was approached by Skender Konica, a member of the Albanian Legation in Rome, who handed him a letter from one of his daughters in Albania. The daughter admonished his father to desist from his anti-Communist activities as he was making life difficult for his children in Albania. Konica allegedly implored Dosti to return to Albania, and promised him that he would be restored to his old position in the Ministry of Justice. Dosti claimed that he declined Konica's offer. On his recent return from Europe, Dosti found another letter from his daughter which had reached the U.S. through the international mail. This letter requested Dosti to desist opposing the Tirona regime. (Department of State DRS Memorandum, July 22, 1954)

December 6, 1954

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