

**TELEGRAM**

**TO THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE  
USSR, USA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE, REQUESTING  
THAT THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA BE  
INVITED, AS AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT,  
TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE WITH GERMANY**

**January 12, 1947**

**TO THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE SOVIET  
UNION, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
BRITAIN AND FRANCE**

On the occasion of the coming meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow<sup>1</sup> which will draw up the draft of the Peace Treaty with Germany, the Government of the People's Republic of Albania has the honour to set out the following for the kind consideration of the principal allied powers:

Albania is an interested party in the negotiations for the Peace Treaty with Germany, because it suffered very grave losses during the German occupation and waged a bitter battle against the nazi occupiers.

In fact Albania, one of the first victims of fascist aggression, since it was occupied on April 7, 1939, took up

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<sup>1</sup> This refers to the 4th session of the Meeting of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, the United States of America, Britain and France, held in Moscow from March 10 to April 24, 1947.

the fight against the Italian invaders right from the start, and kept up its struggle, defying all sacrifices, and intensified the fighting, especially during the nazi occupation. The sacrifices made by the Albanian people during the German occupation are beyond compare. The devastation and suffering caused in our country by the nazi occupiers are eloquent proof of its participation in the common struggle. In fact, the war the Albanian people waged, side by side with the allied powers, compelled the Germans to deploy from 3 to 5 divisions of their best-trained troops in Albania.

When Albania was liberated by the National Liberation Army, which carried out this difficult task on its own, our effective forces numbered 70,000 officers and men organized into a proper army. To show their loyalty to the common cause, the Albanian people did not cease fighting even after the liberation of the country; our forces pursued the Hitlerites beyond our borders and fought against them for many months on Yugoslav territory.

The balance-sheet of the sacrifices made by the Albanian people includes: 28,000 killed, 12,600 wounded, 10,000 political detainees and deported persons, and nearly 60,000 dwellings burnt down or razed to the ground.

The many people sacrificed, the material damage done, and the great military efforts made by Albania, which as a result suffered losses amounting to billions of gold francs, are sufficient reason for its claims against Germany to be respected.

On the basis of these sacrifices Albania was invited to the War Reparations Conference in Paris in November 1945, and on that occasion, signed the final act of the Conference, which allocated it a share of the reparations from Germany. Albania is a member, with equal

rights, of the Inter-allied Agency of War Reparations in Brussels<sup>2</sup>.

For all these reasons, the Government of the People's Republic of Albania, interpreting the profound wishes of the Albanian people, and having confidence in the spirit of justice of the main allied powers towards the small states, claims the right to be invited to present its views to the coming meeting of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Moscow, and when the time comes, to be invited as an active member to take part in the Peace Conference with Germany on the same footing as all the other members.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers and  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's  
Republic of Albania

Colonel-General

*Enver Hoxha*

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<sup>2</sup>This agency was created in December 1945 to accept and satisfy the demands for reparations from the allied states, victims of the aggression of Hitlerite Germany, amongst which was also Albania.