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LETTER FROM THE ACTING CHIEF OF THE PERMANENT YUGOSLAV  
DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, TO THE ACTING SECRETARY-  
GENERAL, DATED 10 AUGUST 1946, AND ENCLOSED MEMORANDUM

PERMANENT YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

TO THE UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK CITY

August 10, 1946

Mr. Secretary General,

Upon instruction of the Government of the Federal Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia, I have the honor of submitting to you a brief memorandum for the consideration of the Membership Committee of the Security Council, concerning the admission of the Albanian People's Republic to the United Nations.

Respectfully submitted:

PAVLE IUKIN,  
Acting Chief of the  
Permanent Yugoslav Delegation  
to the United Nations

Mr. Arkady Sobolev  
Secretary General ad interim  
United Nations  
Bronx, New York

PERMANENT YUGOSLAV DELEGATION  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK CITY

MEMORANDUM

The discussion concerning the application of the People's Republic of Albania to membership in the United Nations - now under consideration before the Security Council - will be more fruitful if some essential facts are brought to the attention of the High Body.

In the chain of fascist aggressions against the peace-loving peoples of Europe, a fierce attack took place on the liberty and independence of the Albanian people and Albanian State, after the Ethiopian and Spanish people saw their countries invaded by the fascist mercenaries, and on the eve of world conflagration threatening the independence and even the existence of every peace-loving nation all over the world. Italian imperialism, since the birth of Albanian independence on 28 November 1912 until the invasion of Albania on 7 April 1939, plotted, conspired and used every means of intrigue and machination to curb the young nation into submission, to transform this country into a bridge-head for the attack on the Balkan states. Brutal force was the only expedient with which they could carry out these imperialistic aims.

On landing in Albania, the Italians were confronted with the resistance movement of the Albanian patriots and suffered hundreds of casualties from the hands of the freedom-loving Albanians. Since that fateful day, the history of Albania is the history of national resistance and popular uprising against the invaders and domestic quislings, which shaped into the National Liberation Front and gave birth to the Albanian Army of National Liberation.

The sacrifices of the Albanian people, the contribution of the Albanian nation to the war effort in the common struggle of the Allied nations against the common enemies and the exploits of the Albanian Army of National Liberation are well known, properly recognized and duly appreciated by the United Nations. A small nation, with a small population, a country whose independence did not last long enough to permit her to

develop the economic and cultural forces, a nation that built a liberation movement and created an army under most unfavourable conditions, which, if proportions are taken into account, considerably helped the Allied cause in winning the war over fascism - such a nation certainly deserves to be called upon to enjoy the fruits of victory and the democratic peace in the community of the Allied and the United Nations.

In the struggle of the Albanian people against the forces of nazism and fascism, the same efforts aiming at the liberation of the country resulted, within the given historical circumstances, not only in the liberation of the Albanian soil but also in creating a people's republic, which was conceived and developed during the war of liberation and was formally born by the proclamation in the Constituent Assembly on 11 January 1946. The origin of the new republic speaks for itself, it clearly reveals that the Albanian people and Albanian State are dedicated to the same ideals of love and liberty and democratic peace as those they so gallantly fought for and so nobly enhanced.

Since the Constituent Assembly, elected by an overwhelming majority at the General Election on 2 December 1945, adopted the Constitution on 15 March 1946, the lives of the Albanian people and the republic are channeled into the frames of a truly democratic fundamental law, providing for the development of democracy.

The structure of the Albanian People's Republic ensures the Albanian people, the real majority, of henceforth being masters of their destiny and of excluding the irresponsible, reactionary forces from taking the rule into their hands and embarking upon adventures. Historical experience has given us evident and sufficient proofs that peace and democracy are inseparable.

The freedoms enjoyed by the Albanian citizens, guaranteed by the Constitution and safeguarded by the law, the perfect equality regardless of sex, race, religion and nationality are apt to promote the innate sentiments of the noble Albanian nation concerning the respect for every human

being, contrary to the spirit of national or racial hatred so common among the nations bound on aggression and conquest.

The concerted endeavours of Albanians, from all walks of life, under the propitious leadership of the Albanian government, are directed towards the development of national economy, raising of living standards of the Albanian population and attaining higher cultural achievements. All this makes for a peace-loving nation.

The relations between Yugoslavia and Albania developed as naturally as between good neighbours, each of them now liberated from the elements of trouble and discord that in the past tried to poison our relations. Along the Yugoslav-Albanian border, amounting to not less than 480 kilometres, complete peace reigns, mutual respect of friendly nations, historically linked by common struggle against the common enemies, has the validity of a stable international law in that region of the world. Our friendly relations are expressed in the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance, signed in July of this year, and should be considered a further step toward the consolidation of peace in that area.

From these summarily quoted facts no reasonable argument can be presented against the Albanians, a peace-loving nation, dedicated to the common ideals of peace and democracy.

The truth is not contained in the arbitrarily isolated and purposely arranged facts but in the totality of the history of a nation that for centuries struggled for her independence. The Albanian state, suppressed out of existence through the fascist invasion and restored to life by the sacrifices of her best sons and daughters, is rightfully entitled to be reintegrated into international life and to equal rights enjoyed by all other democratic countries.

No justified or justifiable doubt could be raised as to the ability and willingness of the Albanian People's Republic to carry out the obligations deriving from membership in the United Nations. The very nation that without the protection of the war-laws waged an undeclared

but merciless war on the fascist and nazi aggressors voluntarily assumed the obligations, exceeding by far those required by the Charter, and carried them out until the collapse of the enemy. The obligations of the members of the United Nations, however serious they might be, are by no means as difficult as those that were indispensable in conducting an unprecedented war against fascism by those who dared to challenge the mighty oppressors at a time when they were powerful.

The only logic conclusion is that the Albanian People's Republic is worthy to become a member of the United Nations and that the Republic is able and willing to carry out all the obligations deriving from the membership in the United Nations.

